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CENTENNIAL

HISTORY OF LANCASTER

OHIO

AND

LANCASTER PEOPLE

1898

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SPOT WHERE LANCASTER STANDS

By

C. M. L. WISEMAN

Go, little booke, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere,
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
When thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.—CHAUCER.

LANCASTER, OHIO
C. M. L. WISEMAN, PUBLISHER
1898

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This Book is Dedicated to

PROFESSOR AND MRS. FRANK V. IRISH,

of Columbus, Ohio,

in acknowledgement of the indebtedness of the Author for helpful suggestions and critical proof-reading.

PREFACE

THE author of this history has had in mind a history of Lancaster for a number of years, believing that what is known of our historic town ought to be gathered in one volume and preserved. He had hoped, however, that some one more competent as an author would undertake the task. How well it has been done, the reader must judge. All that is recorded of Lancaster in books will be found in this volume, and it is enriched with information obtained in conversation with a number of the pioneers, and notably with General Sanderson.

The author does not claim perfection for his book, but every effort has been made to make it historically correct; the memory of men, some now dead, has been relied upon for many details, and it is possible that there may be occasional errors as to exact dates.

With this brief preface, it is submitted to the "considerate judgment" of the charitable reader, believing that its value as a history will compensate for any defects.

In the preparation of this work the author has had access to the Lancaster library, and is indebted to Sanderson's Lecture, John G. Willock's sketches of Merchants and Mechanics (manuscript), Ohio Valley Series, Walker's History of Athens County, Atwater's History of Ohio, Howe's History of Ohio, King's History of Ohio, Kilbourn's Ohio Gazetteer, Graham's

History of Fairfield County, Scott's History of Fairfield County, Memoirs of Gen. Sherman, Autobiography of John Sherman, Autobiography of John T. Brasee, Taylor's History of Ohio, to the proprietors of the *Lancaster Gazette, Ohio Eagle, Fairfield County Republican, Fairfield County Democrat,* and to *Picturesque Lancaster,* Gen. H. Ewing's sketch of the Ewing Family, Bishop Asbury's Journal, Journal of the Duke of Saxe Weimar; to Miss Boardman of the State Library, also Judge Biddle, of Logansport, Indiana, whose uncle was the first merchant, Dr. Carpenter, of Chicago, the County Auditor and to the County Clerk for favors. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Hon. Charles D. Martin for kindly encouragement in the preparation of this book.

AUTHOR.

INTRODUCTION

THE city of Lancaster is beautifully situated in a fertile and picturesque country, on the east bank of the Hockhocking River. The town plot is about one mile square, on a level plain of the second bottom, with the exception of about four squares near the center. Here the land rises from all directions to the height of forty or fifty feet. This elevation is called the hill and on its crest about the center stands the Court House, an imposing building of Fairfield County sand stone. From the Court House roof there is a complete view of the entire city and surrounding country. To the north Mt. Pleasant the

"Tall cliff that lifts its awful form"

and the bluffs and hills that mark the valleys that meet near the city form the back-ground of a picture of surpassing beauty, especially in the spring-time, when

"All the hills
Stretch green to June's unclouded sky."

The emigrants to Fairfield County came, first, from Kentucky over Zane's trail in 1798. Others soon came in over the trace from Pennsylvania and Virginia by the way of Wheeling, Virginia, and the following year from Marietta by the way of the Hockhocking valley. This is the proper place to describe the river of this valley.

THE HOCKHOCKING RIVER

In the early days the Hockhocking was a valuable stream, as it was navigable for flatboats as far as the mouth of Rush Creek, and the channel measure is about one hundred miles in length. Many of the early emigrants came to this valley by that route, landing at the point that is now Sugar Grove. James Converse, the first merchant, in 1799 brought his goods by boat from Marietta to the mouth of Rush Creek, and possibly others did the same. At this point for years boats were loaded with produce for the New Orleans market and the boatmen returned overland on foot or on horseback, depending upon their purses. In 1805, the Ohio Legislature by special act authorized parties at Athens to build a dam for a grist mill, but provided that the dam should have a lock for the passage of boats, and that the proprietors should assist all boats to pass free of toll. In 1808 the same Legislature passed an act declaring the Hockhocking River navigable to the mouth of Rush Creek and forbidding all obstructions to navigation without a permit. In 1817, Samuel Carpenter loaded a boat at Rush Creek for New Orleans. For nearly three years before Lancaster was laid out the "crossings of the Hockhocking," near the "Standing Stone" was a famous point on Zane's trace, and in 1799 there was a postoffice and a mail once a week each way, Samuel Coates, Sr., being the postmaster. The office was on the east bank three hundred feet south of the present bridge.

Senator C. A. Cable, of Nelsonville, states that the last loaded boat to run out of the Hockhocking River, above Nelsonville, was built at Wolf's mill in Hocking County. It was in command of E. C. Brown,

of Nelsonville, and by the time it reached that point the river had fallen. The boat stuck on the dam, was partially unloaded and drawn off by oxen. It passed safely out to the Ohio River. This was about the year 1843.

The name Hockhocking was given to the river by the Delaware Indians, in English "Bottle River." Another Indian tribe called it the "Bow River." George Croghan, an English officer, passed down the Ohio River in the year 1765, and records in his Journal that he passed the mouth of the "Hockhocken River" or "Bottle River." A writer in the *American Pioneer* says of this river, "About six or seven miles northwest of Lancaster, there is a fall in the Hockhocking of about twenty feet; above the falls, for a short distance, the stream is very narrow and straight, forming a neck, while at the falls it suddenly widens on each side, and swells into the appearance of the body of a bottle; the whole when seen from above appears exactly in the shape of a bottle and from this fact arose the Indian name of Hockhocking."

W. J. Sperry, at the time editor of the *Globe*, Cincinnati, O., wrote a poem called "The last of the Red Men," in which the Hockhocking is mentioned.

> "But sad are fair Muskingum's waters,
> Sadly blue Mahoning raves;
> Tuscarawas plains are lonely,
> Lonely are Hockhocking's waves."

It is to be regretted that the beautiful Indian name has been abbreviated and it is now generally known as the Hocking. But few of our people have seen or appreciate the beautiful upper falls, which form the bottle as described in the *Pioneer*. Art has not

disturbed it, and with the dark gorge below the falls it is a beautiful and romantic spot.

John Leith, a native of Leith, Scotland, came to America with his parents and settled in South Carolina. He ran off to Pennsylvania and hired with an Indian trader at Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg). They started with a stock of goods to the West and opened a trade with the Wyandots on the spot where Lancaster now stands. This was in the year 1765. The trader returned to Pittsburg with furs and to get a supply of goods, the Indians confiscated the goods in his store and carried off the boy. He was a captive twenty-nine years. He married a captive white girl, and the sister of this girl married the father of the late Thomas McNaughten of Walnut Township. The brothers-in-law were among the early emigrants to that township. John Leith died about the year 1835. This story the writer received from the lips of Judge Leith, late of Wyandot County, O., but it is not mentioned, farther than that Leith was a prisoner, in any pioneer history.

In 1793, the Indians captured three boys, Jeremiah Armstrong, John Armstrong, and a young man named Cox, also Elizabeth Armstrong, and on their way north up the Hockhocking they camped at or near where Lancaster now stands. Jeremiah, in 1838, was a hotel keeper in Columbus, O., John died in Licking County, Elizabeth married in Canada and died there. Lewis Wetzel was, as a scout and hunter, an early visitor to this spot.

In the year 1751 the Ohio Company of Virginia sent out Christopher Gist, George Croghan and Andrew Morton to examine western lands as far west as the Miami town of the Indians. They followed the old

Indian trail leading from Fort Du Quesne to the Shawanese town of old Chillicothe on the west bank of the Scioto.

January 17, 1751, they camped at "the great swamp," now known as Buckeye Lake, and passed on westward, crossing the head waters of the Hockhocking at a point shown on Thos. Hutchin's map, called Beavertown. Hutchins was the engineer of Col. Bouquet's expedition against the Indians in 1764. This map states that the Hockhocking is navigable for canoes a distance of eighty miles. Col. James Smith, a pioneer of Kentucky, was a prisoner among the Indians in 1755 and with them camped at Buffalo Lick, the great swamp of Gist. Here they hunted and killed deer and fine buffalo. The Indians made with their small brass kettles a half bushel of salt. If Smith's statement is true, and he was a respectable man, the salt lick has been lost or buried under the waters of the great reservoir. Taylor, in his history of Ohio, says that there is but little doubt Beaver was the same town known as Tarhe and mentioned by Sanderson, and that the great Indian trail passed from Buffalo Lick to Tarhe, thence to Tobey (Royalton) and on to the Shawnee town, afterwards called by the whites Westfall.

General Sanderson states that the Wyandots had a town named Tarhe on the present site of Lancaster, and that in 1790 it contained 500 souls.

Pownall's map of 1773 shows Tarhe and calls it Hockhocking or French Margarets south of the Big Swamp. The Hutchin's map gives the distance from Dresden or Wakatomica as twenty-seven miles to Buffalo Lick, and forty miles from the Lick to Shawnee. From the Buffalo Lick, by way of Lancaster

and Royalton, to Westfall is just forty miles. Without doubt Gist and his companions were the first white men to visit the spot where Lancaster now stands. This occurred in 1751.

CAPT. JOSEPH HUNTER

Captain Hunter is recognized by General Sanderson as the first settler of Fairfield County. Sanderson was here himself in 1799, and had the opportunity to learn the truth. His cabin was built on ground west of the Hockhocking now within the corporate limits of Lancaster. Here is what the General says:

"In April, 1798, Captain Joseph Hunter, a bold and enterprising man, with his family, emigrated from Kentucky and settled on Zane's trace, upon the edge of the prairie west of the crossings, and about one hundred and fifty yards northwest of the present turnpike road.

"Captain Hunter cleaned off the underbrush, felled the forest trees, and erected a cabin, at a time when he had not a neighbor nearer than the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. This was the commencement of the first settlement in the upper Hockhocking valley; and Captain Hunter is regarded as the founder of the flourishing county of Fairfield."

Captain Hunter died in the year 1826; his widow survived him more than thirty-six years, dying December 19, 1861. Captain Joseph Hunter was the father of Hocking H. Hunter, the first child born in the present limits of Lancaster. He had a numerous family of children, but they have all passed to the great beyond except a daughter, Mrs. John C. Cassel, one of the oldest residents of Lancaster, now in her eighty-seventh year.

JAMES CONVERSE

The second settler in the Hocking valley closely identified with Lancaster was James Converse, the first merchant. He came from New England to Marietta, O. His ancestors had lived in New England for more than one hundred years and are favorably mentioned in the local histories. Two members of the family graduated at Harvard. From Marietta, in 1799, he came to the "crossings of the Hockhocking" by boat (keel boat) to the mouth of Rush Creek, bringing with him a stock of goods. He opened his store in a cabin near that of Joseph Hunter. Here he sold goods until Lancaster was laid out, when he purchased a lot on Main Street, built a home and opened the first store. He was the foreman of the first Grand Jury of the county in 1803, and his name is on the records as a taxpayer in 1806. In 1811 he loaded flatboats at Chillicothe, O., for the New Orleans market. They arrived safely at New Madrid, to be swallowed up by the great earthquake of that year, and as he never returned, it is supposed he went down with his boats.

Judge Horace P. Biddle, in 1838 a law student of H. H. Hunter, is a nephew of Converse. The Judge resides at Logansport, Ind. He had a brother who lived in Hocking County with his sister, Mrs. Biddle; Royal Converse; he died in 1827. Another brother, Simon Converse, was a Lancaster merchant previous to 1807. Royal Converse was in the year 1819 engaged in the Clerk's office at Logan, Ohio.

GENERAL GEORGE SANDERSON

General George Sanderson came with his father's family to Fairfield County in the year 1800. They came here from Kentucky, as the Hunters and Matlacks did. It is certain, however, that the General was born in Pennsylvania. He was the mail-carrier over Zane's trace from Zanesville to Chillicothe in 1799; this was before his father arrived, but was the statement of Sanderson himself. In April 1801 he became a resident of Lancaster. Later on he went to Chillicothe and entered a printing office, where he became an expert printer. He returned to Lancaster in 1810 and soon thereafter established a weekly paper which he called the *Independent Press;* this he continued until he enlisted for the War of 1812. He was an active young man and patriotic, and undertook to raise a company; in this he was successful, and was immediately elected captain. With this company he marched to the Northwest and joined the army of General Hull, at Detroit. Here, with all of his men, he was surrendered and paroled. He was much disgusted with Hull's conduct, and rather than hand over his sword to the British, he broke it on a stump. He returned to Lancaster, raised another company, and joined the army of General Harrison. He knew that, if captured, his fate would be certain death, on account of his parole, but he had the good fortune to serve during the war without being captured. In the year 1816 he was elected Sheriff of Fairfield County, and served four years. In 1820 he was elected a justice of the peace, and served as such thirty years. In 1821-22-23 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature. In 1826, he established the *Lancaster Gazette*

and, with Mr. Oswold, published it seven years, Reese and Borland being his successors. He was a Major-General of the 7th Division Ohio Militia in 1828, and held the position many years. Whether continuous or not, he was a Major-General in 1846. He appeared on dress parade in citizen's clothes with a long queue and presented a very striking appearance. General Sanderson was of tall and commanding figure and always attracted attention. He died in the year 1872, aged eighty-two years.

REV. JAMES QUINN

James Quinn was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1775, and was licensed to preach by Bishop Francis Asbury of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the year 1799, the year that he made his missionary trip to the Hockhocking valley. May 1, 1803, he was married to Patience Teal, daughter of Edward Teal, near Baltimore, Md. Soon thereafter he moved with his family and father-in-law to Ohio. He entered upon his work upon the Hockhocking Circuit, which included the valleys of the Muskingum, Hockhocking and Scioto Rivers and the adjacent territories. He died in the year 1847, his wife Patience had preceded him to the other shore February 1, 1820. In the year 1799 the Rev. James Quinn of the M. E. Church came up the Hockhocking on horseback; he preached to three families at the great Falls. In the neighborhood of the crossings of the Hockhocking he spent one week, visiting and preaching in the cabins of the settlers. This was in the month of December of that year. It may therefore be stated with absolute certainty that he was the first preacher to enter the wilderness of Fairfield

County and preach to the settlers. He afterwards became a well known Methodist preacher of pioneer times. His voice was heard in every neighborhood of Fairfield County and of the Hockhocking valley for more than thirty years. He preached the first sermon in the first house of worship erected in Lancaster, a frame building, erected by the Methodist Society in the year 1816.

He had often before this time preached in the Court House at Lancaster. The mention of the name of Jimmy Quinn revives more recollections of pioneer Methodist times than that of any other man. The body of Rev. James Quinn was buried at Auburn Cemetery, Highland County, Ohio.

COLONEL EBENEZER ZANE

Colonel Ebenezer Zane, the founder of Lancaster, and his three brothers, Jonathan, John and Noah, were frontiersmen, hunters, scouts and prospectors long before Marietta was settled in 1789. Jonathan was the guide to an expedition against the Indians to a point where Dresden now stands on the Muskingum, from Wheeling, Va., in the year 1774. As early as 1785 General Parsons from Massachusetts, afterwards one of the judges of the territory north of the Ohio, while on an inspection tour in the interests of the then proposed Ohio Company, made a trip up the Muskingum River. At Salt Creek, ten miles below the mouth of Licking, he met and conversed with a brother of Colonel Zane about the Ohio country. Zane was there making salt. Prior to the year 1796, Colonel Zane had surveyed and blazed a road from Pittsburg to Wheeling for the Government. Congress having been informed by Gov-

ernor St. Clair that there were no roads in the Territory, decided, in May 1796, to give the President power to contract with Ebenezer Zane to open a road and arrange for ferrys from Wheeling to Limestone, Ky., Zane to receive as compensation one section of land at the crossing of the Muskingum, one at the "Standing Rock" near the crossings of the Hockhocking, and one opposite Chillicothe. This contract was made and the work commenced either in the year 1796, or early in the year 1797. Colonel Zane intrusted the work to his brother Jonathan and his son-in-law, John McIntire. At first, this trace was a mere bridle path through the woods; later it was improved so that wagons could pass over, and the marshy places made passable by corduroy bridges (poles laid side by side and covered with earth). With such improvements as the farmers made from time to time it was the only road to Zanesville for forty years. Jonathan Zane and John McIntire laid out Zanesville and sold the lots. John and Noah Zane laid out Lancaster and commenced the sale of lots in November 1800. They had a power of attorney and made the deeds. It is not known that Ebenezer Zane was ever in Lancaster. John and Noah Zane purchased lots and also became owners of some outlots north of the Zane section. This road has always been known as Zane's trace. Over this route the mail was carried once a week each way from Chillicothe to Zanesville, and General Sanderson, a small boy then, was the post-boy. He braved the dangers of the wilderness, crossed swollen streams, and endured hardships unknown at this day, passing not more than a half dozen cabins on the entire route.

HISTORY OF LANCASTER
OHIO

"THE town of Lancaster was laid out in 1800 by Ebenezer Zane, of Wheeling, Va. The original plat was bounded on the west by Front Street, through which the canal passes; on the east by Broad Alley, which is the alley running north and southeast of Fourth Street; on the north by one tier of lots on the north side of Mulberry Street; and on the south by one tier of lots on the south side of Chestnut Street, and was covered by a luxurious growth of forest timber, consisting of the several varieties of oak, black and white walnut, elm, sugar, honey locusts, buckeye, mulberry and hickory. The pawpaw, wild plum, maple, blackhaw, grape vine and spice bush made up a thickly set undergrowth. Soon after the town was laid off a sale of lots took place and were taken by purchasers at prices varying from five to one hundred dollars per lot, according to the situation. There were some inequalities on the surface of the plat, but they have all been removed long since by improvement. The first purchasers were, generally speaking, mechanics and laborers, who forthwith commenced clearing off their lots and erecting cabins. And so rapidly did the work of improvement progress during the fall of 1800 and the following winter, that in the spring of 1801 the principal streets were opened and a number of dwellings erected. Rude and uncomfortable as they were, they gave Lancaster the

appearance of a thriving town in the wilderness." The above graphic sketch of the town site of Lancaster is from the pen of General George Sanderson.

Caleb Atwater, in his history of Ohio, says of Lancaster: "Before Lancaster was laid out, travelers, who passed along Zane's trace, through the then, vast forest of Ohio, called this spot, 'the place where they crossed the Hockhocking, near the Standing Rock.'" In 1838, he said, "Lancaster now contains about three thousand people; the houses, three hundred in number, are large, durable and handsome ones; the people of Lancaster are an industrious, well informed community, who have always stood high with the people of the State." A vast improvement since the land sales of November 1800.

Maple Street, Lancaster, is on the east line of the original Zane section; the north line is now the alley just north of the German Lutheran Church; the south line is now a part of the south line of the Mithoff farm; the west line starts at a point on the south line near the sugar grove on the Mithoff farm, running thence north.

ZANE'S AGREEMENT

"Article of agreement made and entered into by and between Ebenezer Zane, of Ohio County, Va., and the purchasers of lots in the town of Lancaster, county of Fairfield, territory northwest of the Ohio River, now for sale in lots, on the east side of the Hockhocking River, by Ebenezer Zane.

Section 1. The lots to be numbered in squares beginning with the northwest corner of the town, and then alternating from north to south and from south to north, agreeable to the general draft of the town.

Sec. 2. One-fourth of the purchase money will be re-

quired two weeks from the date of this article. The residue of three-fourths will be required on or before 14th of November, 1802. To be approved by secured notes bearing lawful interest from the 14th day of November, 1800.

Sec. 3. Square No. 16, including five lots in the southeast corner of the town, was thereafter to be held in trust, for the use of a graveyard, erection of a school house, a house of worship, and such other buildings as may be found necessary. All of which are to be under the direction of the trustees for the time being. Also four lots at the intersection of the two main streets running east and west and north and south, known by appellation of the Center Square, are given for the purpose of erecting public buildings not heretofore specified.

Sec. 4. Possession will be given immediately to purchasers complying with Section 2 of this Article. When fully complied with the said Ebenezer and his heirs, bind themselves to make a deed to the purchasers, their heirs and assigns. If the terms be not fully complied with the lots shall be considered forfeited and returned again to the original holder.

Sec. 5. For the convenience of the town, one-fourth part of an acre, lying west of lot No. 2 in the square No. 3, including two springs, will be, and are hereby given for the use of its inhabitants, as the trustees of the town may think proper.

Sec. 6. In consideration of the advantages that arise from the early settlements of mechanics in the town, and the encouragement of those who may first settle, lot No. 3 in 20th square; lot No. 6 in 15th square; lot No. 6 in 12th square, will be given to the first blacksmith, the first carpenter and the first tanner, all of whom are to settle and continue in the town pursuing their respective trades for the term of four years, at which time the aforesaid Zane binds himself to make them a deed.

In testimony of all and singular, the premises, the said Ebenezer Zane by his attorneys, Noah and John Zane, hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, this 14th of November, A. D. 1800.

Ebenezer Zane.

In April, 1799, Samuel Coates, Sr., and his son Samuel, Jr., came to the Valley from England and built a cabin on the east bank of the Hockhocking River, about three hundred yards south of the present bridge on the Chillicothe road.

Both families lived within the present corporate limits of Lancaster, and may be properly classed as the first residents of the town. Samuel Coates was postmaster before Lancaster was known to the world.

It is pretty well established that Zane's trace followed our present Wheeling street as far west as Columbus street, where it diverged to the south and crossed the Hockhocking at the Coates cabin.

Descendants of Samuel Coates still reside in Lancaster.

Here follows a full list of the first settlers of Lancaster who purchased lots at the sale in November, 1800, or 1801 and 1802: Emanuel Carpenter, Noah McCullough, Jacob Taylor, Ralph Duddleson, Ebenezer Martin, Peter Reber, Jno. Barr, John Reed, J. Denny, Benj. Allen, N. Willis, T. Worthington, T. Terre, Noah Zane, John Zane, J. Conway, Jacob Teller, Peter Teller, B. Teller, A. Reger, N. Johnson, Wm. Trimble, W. Stoops, T. Barr, J. Beard, N. Wilson, J. Denny, Kerb, Grubb and Hampson, M. S. Hoag, J. McMullen, Jno. McMullen, Thos. Sturgeon, Jno. Overdear, R. Pitcher, R. Morris, Joseph Hunter, Jacob Wolford, H. Mieson, Jas. Converse, George Coffinberry, J. Hanson, Jno. Williamson, Samuel Coates, W. Harper, Mary Pastor, John VanMeter, S. Reese, J. Hardy, W. Babb, Jno. Lynch, Jno. Jups, J. J. Carson, Amasa Delano and Henry Wetwine.

Nathaniel Willis and Thos. Worthington who purchased lots at the sale, were residents of Chillicothe;

Worthington became Governor of Ohio; Willis published a paper in Chillicothe and was father of N. P. Willis, the famous author of New York.

December 9, 1800, Governor St. Clair and the Council of the Northwest Territory organized the County of Fairfield and named New Lancaster as the county seat.

In the year 1805 the name was changed by the Legislature to Lancaster.

The first Court House was erected in 1806, and continued to be occupied as such until torn down by order of Commissioners in 1863. General Williamson was the contractor and the brick were manufactured by Sosthenes McCabe, a pioneer citizen, whose descendants still reside in Lancaster.

The Rev. John Wright, long the worthy pastor of the Presbyterian Church, settled in Lancaster in 1801, and was the first to preach the Gospel in the new court-house. He was followed by Bishop Asbury of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who preached there in 1809. The early Lutherans also held services in the court-house for many years.

Wm. Creighton, Alex. White, Philemon Beecher, Wm. W. Irvin and Robert F. Slaughter, were the first lawyers. All were men of distinguished ability. Beecher and Irvin served with distinction as Members of Congress. Irvin became Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court, and Slaughter Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Hugh Boyle, brother-in-law of General Beecher, and father-in-law of Thomas Ewing, was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1803 and served as such until 1833. He was succeeded by Dr. M. Z. Kreider, who served until the year 1842, when

his deputy, Joel Radebaugh, was appointed by the Court and served until the year 1850, when the office became elective under the new Constitution.

Judge Silliman was the first Common Pleas Judge who sat upon the Bench in Lancaster. Judge R. F. Slaughter was the second, appointed in 1805. Thomas Worthington, afterward Governor of Ohio, and Henry Abrams surveyed the Government lands of the Valley south of Lancaster, Ohio.

ROBERT F. SLAUGHTER

Robert F. Slaughter was born in Culpepper County, Virginia. At the age of seventeen he was a volunteer to defend the settlers of Kentucky against the Indians. From Kentucky, in 1796, he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and from there in the year 1800 came to Lancaster. He was both a merchant and a lawyer for a short time. He was one of the first, if not the very first lawyer, to open an office in Lancaster. He was followed by Alexander White and William Creighton, who were sworn in as attorneys January 12, 1801. He married a Miss Bond, of Lancaster, who proved to be a good wife and a Christian woman. In the year 1805 he was elected Common Pleas Judge for the Lancaster District; the District included Circleville, Chillicothe and Athens; he served but one term. Later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of this County and served four years. In the year 1817 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature. He was also a member for the years 1819, 1821, 1823 and 1824. While in the Legislature he supported and voted for our Common School System and for the bills establishing our Canal System. In the years 1810 and 1811 he was a member of the Ohio Senate. He was also a senator during the

years 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831. His record as a public servant is without stain or blemish. He is said to have been an effective speaker, a good orator. He was a man of ability, but plain and unassuming in his manner and appearance, yet was often absent-minded, and some good stories are told of him in that regard. At the June term of the Court of Quarter-Sessions, 1802, Emanuel Carpenter, Presiding Judge, the Sheriff was ordered to take Alexander White to prison one hour for striking Robert F. Slaughter, a brother attorney, while court was in session. Judge Slaughter was third in the race for member of the Constitutional Convention in 1802, Carpenter and Abrams being elected. He died October, 1846, at the age of seventy-six years. His son Thomas S. Slaughter, of Kansas, and Mrs. Dennison, of Los Angeles, California, are his surviving children.

The Judge and his wife lie side by side in the Carpenter graveyard, south of town.

GENERAL PHILEMON BEECHER

General Beecher came to Lancaster from Litchfield, Conn., in 1801, and opened a law office on what is now the Rising Corner. In 1803 he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. In the year 1818 he was elected a member of Congress, in which capacity he served ten years. General Beecher was an able man and a good lawyer and one whose integrity was never questioned. He was the leading lawyer of the Lancaster Bar for twenty-five years. It was in his office that Thomas Ewing studied law. He was a Major-General of the Ohio Militia. His wife was a daughter of Neil Gillespie, of Brownsville, Pa. She came to Lancaster on a visit to her sister Mrs. Hugh Boyle;

while here Philemon Beecher made her acquaintance and they were soon married. One of his daughters married Henry Stanbery, the other Philadelphus Van Trump, both of whom became distinguished citizens of Lancaster. General Beecher was highly esteemed, and the pioneers who have come down to us all speak well of him. He died in the year 1839, at the age of sixty-four years.

DOCTOR JOHN M. SHAUG

Doctor Shaug was one of the pioneers of Lancaster. He came to Lancaster in 1801 and purchased a lot on Main Street. He did not remain long, but returned to his family in Kentucky. In the year 1806 he brought his family to Lancaster, and made it his permanent home. Here for forty years he practiced medicine, and was a popular physician.

The new Columbian Block stands upon the lot where he lived and died. His death occurred in 1846. His wife lived to a great age, dying at the age of ninety-nine years.

WILLIAM W. IRVIN

Judge Irvin came to Lancaster from Virginia, in 1801. He opened a law office and began the practice of his profession. In a year or two he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. In the year 1810 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. In 1828 he defeated his brother-in-law, General Beecher, and was elected a member of Congress. He was a Virginia gentleman of the old school, courteous and polite to all; a man of ability, a good lawyer and a good judge. He had an interesting family, refined and cultured, and his home was the resort of the beauty and fashion of Lancaster. In his old age he left his fine

mansion on the Public Square and moved to his farm south of town. His son, William Irvin, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Ohio Regiment in the Mexican War; at the close of the war he settled in Texas, where he soon after died. His son John lived many years in Texas, enlisted in the rebel army and was killed in battle. One of his daughters married Dr. Wolfley of the United States Navy; he met with an accidental death on the coast of Africa. The late Dr. Wolfley, of Circleville, was a son; Lewis Wolfley, late Governor of Arizona Territory, was also a son of Dr. Wolfley. Judge Irvin's daughter, Louisa, married Judge J. F. Mathews, of Columbus, Ohio. The wife of Judge Irvin was a daughter of Neil Gillespie, of Brownsville, Pa. He met her while visiting her sister, Mrs. Boyle, in Lancaster. The Judge was several times a member of the General Assembly. His death occurred March 27, 1842.

MICHAEL GARAGHTY

Mr. Garaghty was a native of Ireland and came to Lancaster in 1804. His first business was that of a dry goods merchant. He was an accomplished accountant, and his services were soon in demand. He was clerk for several years of the Board of County Commissioners. He was one of the commissioners of Fairfield County for the years 1815, 1817 and 1818. During the war of 1812 he was a paymaster and assigned to Colonel Williamson's regiment. In 1816 he was chosen cashier of the Lancaster, Ohio, Bank, and remained until its doors were closed in 1842. As cashier of the Lancaster Bank he made a reputation for his integrity and capacity. He built one of the first fine houses of Lancaster, not the finest, but at the time a very well finished house, now owned by Mrs. Mu-

maugh. He reared a large family of children and they became more or less prominent in Lancaster. One of his daughters married the Hon. Wm. E. Fink, of Somerset, Ohio. His wife was the daughter of Charles Babb, an early pioneer. He was a lifelong member of the Catholic Church. His career closed the same year with the bank he had served so well, at the age of sixty-three years.

HUGH BOYLE

Hugh Boyle was a native of Donegal, Ireland; his father was a country gentleman, well-to-do. Young Boyle got into some trouble with the British government, and in the then troublesome state of the country concluded that, rather than lie in hiding, he would go to the United States. At this time he was eighteen years of age. He arrived in Virginia in 1791, where he found an uncle in mercantile business, at Martinsburg. The young man was well educated and a good accountant, and his uncle employed him and soon made him a partner, sending him to Brownsville, Pa., to open a branch store. Here he soon made the acquaintance of Eleanor, the daughter of Neil Gillespie, and in due time they were married. The parents of the young lady were opposed to the match and the young couple left Brownsville for the newly laid out town of Chillicothe, Ohio, where Boyle opened another branch store in partnership with his uncle. Here his daughter Maria Boyle, the future Mrs. Ewing, was born January 1, 1800. He visited Zane's new town of Lancaster in 1801, and purchased several lots and prepared to move his family thither. A sister of his wife, Susan Gillespie, was visiting them in Chillicothe, and accompanied them to Lancaster; here she met Phile-

mon Beecher and in due time became his wife. A third sister, Elizabeth Gillespie, came out to Lancaster on a visit to her two sisters, and on this visit met W. W. Irvin; he wooed and won her and they were married. Neil Gillespie, Jr., brother of the three sisters, happily married in Brownsville, had two children, John and Maria L. The son John came out to Lancaster to visit his aunts and while there met and won Miss Mary M. Miers; they were married and went to Brownsville to live. The daughter of this union married P. B. Ewing, oldest son of Thomas Ewing. John Gillespie died early in life, and his widow returned with her children to Lancaster, where she subsequently married William Phelan, a prosperous merchant. Maria L. Gillespie married Ephraim Blaine, of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of the Hon. James G. Blaine. A daughter of Hugh Boyle, Maria, married Thomas Ewing. It will be seen that Mrs. Ewing was a cousin of Mrs. Ephraim Blaine and a second cousin of James G. Blaine. James G. Blaine was a cousin of Mrs. P. B. Ewing. This explains the relationship of the large Gillespie connection in Lancaster with Mr. Blaine. He being closely related to the families of Boyle, Irvin and Beecher. Soon after Mr. Boyle's arrival in Lancaster he was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Governor St. Clair, and was occasionally engaged in surveying. In the year 1803 he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. This office he held for thirty years. He was Clerk of the Supreme or District Court thirty-three years. Hugh Boyle built the brick house owned in recent years by Daniel Kutz, on Columbus Street, where Mrs. Kutz now resides; he also owned the four lots east of his residence, on Mulberry Street, where Howe's Academy once stood.

Mrs. Boyle died October 16, 1805, and Hugh Boyle in 1848. Mrs. John Krepps, daughter of Neil Gillespie, was the grandmother of T. Ewing Miller, of Columbus, and John K. Miller, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. John Gillespie, son of Neil Gillespie, Sr., was the grandfather of Henry, William, Jonathan and John Miller, late of Columbus, Ohio. Luke Walpole, late of Indianapolis, Indiana, married Margaret Gillespie; his daughter married Hon. David Colerick, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and her daughter married John Larwell, of Wooster, Ohio. It will be seen from this sketch that the blood of Neil Gillespie circulated in the veins of many distinguished families, and Lancaster has sheltered the largest number of them.

ELNATHAN SCOFIELD

Mr. Scofield received a good education in his native state, Connecticut, and came to Lancaster in the year 1802. He was by profession a surveyor, and while here was occasionally engaged in that occupation. Soon after his arrival here he opened a dry goods store, and for three years John Mathews was his partner. Mathews then retired and Scofield continued the business on his own account until the year 1818. John Creed, then a young man, was clerk for Mathews and Scofield. In the year 1805 Scofield was elected County Surveyor and Justice of the Peace; he served with distinction several terms in both branches of the Ohio Legislature. During the administration of John Quincy Adams he was postmaster of Lancaster. He was the personal friend of Henry Clay; often met him in Lancaster and assisted in entertaining him at a public dinner in 1825. For at least two terms he was an associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Fair-

field County. He was the father-in-law of John T. Brasee and James R. Stanbery. He and John Graham and E. B. Merwin married sisters, young ladies by the name of Reed, who had came out from Baltimore, Md. He built one of the first good brick dwellings in Lancaster, corner of Columbus and Main Streets. The builder was Henry Miers, Sr. Mr. Scofield was one of the noble band of great and good men, pioneers of Lancaster. He died suddenly in 1841. He was found in the public road a corpse, having fallen from his horse on his way from his farm to town; his age was sixty-nine years. The late Gilbert Outcalt, of Cincinnati, and the late David Colerick, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, were clerks in the postoffice during Scofield's term.

PETER REBER

Peter Reber was a native of Berks County, Pa., and came to Lancaster as early as 1801 or 1802; he purchased a lot owned at the time by Rudolph Pitcher, corner of Broad Street and the Public Square, where Mrs. Effinger now lives. He married a daughter of Frederick Arnold, the founder of the Arnold family in this county. He is recognized as one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lancaster, and his dust reposes in the graveyard of that Church. He was a man of good common sense, a good business man and a much respected citizen. He was one of the directors of the old Lancaster Bank and was so highly esteemed by his associate directors, that he was tendered the presidency of the bank, but declined it. At an early day he owned and operated a horse-power mill. The mill stood on the ground where the new Presbyterian church now stands. It was destroyed by fire in 1821. He owned the lot and built the house,

fronting on Broadway, which was long the residence of Dr. Effinger. Here for many years he kept a tavern, the sign of the "Spread Eagle". He died in the prime of life, October 6, 1823, leaving a large family of young children. They were cared for by the family friends and well brought up. The daughters were all handsome young women and married business men; the sons, George and John, were among the foremost men of Lancaster in their day. His daughter, Maria, Mrs. John H. Tennant, is the only one now living; she resides in San Francisco, at an advanced age. Old Lancaster people say that she was a beautiful young woman.

WILLIAM AND CHRISTIAN KING

The Kings were the first merchants to compete with Converse in the new town; they came to Lancaster in 1802, from Middletown, Pa., opened a dry goods store, and conducted it until 1822, when Samuel Rodgers became a partner and continued with them until the spring of 1826, when he removed to Circleville. William King died in 1832, and the stock of goods was sold to Kauffman and Foster. This venture was disastrous to Kauffman; he lost all that he had hitherto earned in Lancaster and was compelled to begin life anew. In 1835 Kauffman and Foster sold what was left of their stock to Carpenter and Tennant, John H. Tennant, the same who afterwards married Maria Reber and subsequently moved to California. In 1839 Carpenter and Tennant sold their stock to James Sherman, brother of Senator John Sherman. In July, 1840, James Sherman sold his stock to M. B. Browning and subsequently moved either to Des Moines, Iowa, or to Cincinnati. Samuel Stambaugh and John D. Martin

were Browning's clerks, and the business was carried on in the name of M. B. Browning and Company; Browning made a disastrous failure and the loss fell upon Stambaugh and Martin, although they had no interest beyond their salaries. Christian King, after disposing of his store, in 1832, engaged in the tanning business upon a large scale; he had been a successful business man and he was counted wealthy, but he endorsed for friends, as many have done before him, and this proved his ruin. The case which was to determine his fate was tried in court and decided against him; this had a very depressing effect upon him and he died suddenly the same day, in the year 1838. The Kings were good men and public-spirited citizens. In early times they built a bridge across the swamp west of town and kept it in order for many years by collecting tolls. Christian King was one of the founders and leaders in the Lutheran Church. In 1813 he married a handsome young school teacher, named Butler, who came from New York. His son, William, was a prominent young man of Lancaster in 1840; he was an early emigrant to California and died there. Captain A. D. King, of Lancaster, and Thomas King, of Washington City, are his sons. Charles Deshler, son of the Columbus banker, married Christian King's daughter, Flora.

JOHN CREED

John Creed was a native of Rhode Island. He came west and landed in Marietta in 1802 and from thence went to Lancaster. Here he was first employed as a clerk in the store of Mathews and Scofield. In the year 1805 he began business for himself, opening a general store. This he continued until the year 1815, when F. A. Foster became a partner and the business was

conducted under the name and style of F. A. Foster & Company. This continued for two years, when Foster withdrew and Thomas H. Cushing, a clerk, became his partner. This partnership continued until 1827, when Cushing died and the stock was sold to James Smith and Tunis Cox. Upon the death of James Smith, Cassel and Eckert became interested in the firm. This was about the year 1835. Eckert was a son-in-law of Cox. In 1837 Galloway and Myers purchased the stock and in 1838 Henry Galloway retired, and Alfred Fahnestock became a member of the firm under the style of Henry T. Myers and Company. In October, 1839, Elias Nye purchased the interest of Myers and with Fahnestock continued the business until April, 1841. In that year Elias Nye retired to study law, and removed to Ironton, Ohio. A few months later Fahnestock sold out to Myers, Fall & Collins, and engaged in business for himself. Fahnestock was a tanner before he became a merchant at the old Stutzen tannery west of canal. Mr. Fahnestock was a lover of horticulture and during his residence in Lancaster planted fine fruit on at least two homesteads. The fine apple known as the Kinkead originated upon his grounds. In his old age he cultivated a fine fruit farm near Toledo, where he died a few years since. John Creed served as quartermaster, Colonel Williamson's regiment, during the War of 1812. He was elected president of the Lancaster, Ohio, Bank in 1817 and served during its existence,—twenty-five years. He was a member of the Ohio Senate and served one term as associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield County. He was a first-class business man and was at one time wealthy, but losses caused by endorsements brought financial

ruin. He died in the year 1843, aged sixty-six years. His sons were John M. Creed, William P. Creed and George Creed, long well known Lancaster men. His sons-in-law were Andrew Parks, John C. Fall, William A. Ritchie and Darius Tallmadge. His first wife was a sister of James and Robert Smith, and the mother of his children. His second wife was the sister of Dr. James White. She was a good woman and took the mother's place and reared his family of children.

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JACOB GREEN

Jacob Green came to Lancaster about the year 1805 and opened a general store. In July, 1822, his brother Joseph became a partner and so continued to October 19, 1830. For some years Jacob Green was the proprietor of a tavern on his well known corner. Later in life he became the owner of the Pitcher or Good Hope paper mill in Hocking County and operated it until his death in the year 1850. During the construction of the Hockhocking Canal he was a member of the firm of Green, Work & Thorne, contractors. Mr. Green was a director of the Lancaster Bank and one of the receivers to close it up in 1842. The bank was closed by paying Green $4,000 to redeem its straggling outstanding circulation. He was elected in 1848 the first president of the "Savings Institute," which was located in the old Green Block, northwest corner Public Square. Jacob Green was a good business man and accumulated a handsome estate.

TIMOTHY STURGEON

Timothy Sturgeon came to Lancaster in 1802 and opened what we now call a jewelry store, then he was called a silver-smith. He continued this business up

to the time of his death in 1826 at the age of forty-six years. He served several years as justice of the peace and for two or three terms as treasurer of Fairfield County. He was a prominent pioneer, an honorable man, and highly esteemed. His son Thomas Sturgeon, now the oldest native born citizen of Lancaster, was born October the 17th, 1808. He took up his father's business and conducted it until about the year 1850. He was successful and made an honorable record as a business man. For two years thereafter he was associated with Samuel Crim in the purchase and sale of horses on a large scale. In 1852 Crim and Sturgeon, with one hundred head of fine horses crossed the plains to California and made a successful venture. In 1860 they again crossed the plains with horses and made some investments in San Francisco property. There he remained two years, running an omnibus line, as a partner of Crim, to the suburbs, and contracting and making improvements for the City of San Francisco. On their trip to California they took with them some fine horses. Among them "Captain Fisher" and "Chieftain." For the latter they paid $1,800. He was a fine son of old "Togue." Tiring of California and anxious to return to his family, Sturgeon sold out to Crim for a handsome sum of money. Mr. Sturgeon owns several good pieces of Lancaster real estate and a farm near town. Now in his eighty-ninth year he spends his time quietly with his family. He lacks but eight years of being as old as his native town.

THOMAS STURGEON

Thomas Sturgeon, brother of Timothy, came to Lancaster in the year 1800 and opened the first hotel on the corner now owned by George Matt. This

corner has always been known as the Sturgeon and Latta corner. John Latta came by it through his wife, who was the daughter of Thomas Sturgeon. He closed his hotel in 1824 and from that time until his death he boarded a few young men, one of whom was the late John G. Willock, long an honorable merchant of Lancaster. He died in the year 1828.

DR. WILSON

Dr. Wilson was one of the first physicians to settle in Lancaster. He came from Virginia and landed here in 1804. He practiced his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1823, aged forty-three years. His widow became the wife of John Latta, at the time a very prominent young merchant of Lancaster. Maria, the accomplished daughter of Dr. Wilson, was prominent in Lancaster society in 1830. She presented a flag in a neat speech to one of the canal boat captains at the celebration of the opening of the lateral canal in 1834, in behalf of the ladies of Lancaster. She soon thereafter became the wife of Mr. Bull, of the firm of Ritchie & Bull, produce dealers. She had a brother named James, well known to old citizens. Mrs. Bull died in Lancaster. What became of her husband cannot be ascertained. In the year 1815, Dr. Wilson was president of the town council. He owned the lots now occupied by the Blaire Block on Broadway and resided there in a cottage and had a frame office on the corner. He was an army surgeon in the War of 1812. He was a much respected citizen. Thomas Sturgeon is the only man now in Lancaster who remembers him. His wife was the daughter of Thomas Sturgeon, the hotel keeper.

ADAM WEAVER

Adam Weaver came to Lancaster from Lancaster, Pa., in the year 1806. His first employment was clerk in Rudolph Pitcher's store. In the year 1810 he was elected justice of the peace for Hocking Township. He was a popular justice and held the office eighteen years. In 1812 he was a lieutenant in Captain Sumner's company of artillery. This company reported at Franklinton to the Governor, but owing to the fact that Weaver was sheriff of the county the Governor excused him, and Sosthenes McCabe was elected in his place. Weaver was elected county treasurer in the year 1826 and served four years. Adam Weaver was the father of the late John C. Weaver, and of George Weaver, once editor of the Lancaster *Gazette*, and of Mrs. Philip Bope. He was an active, vigorous man and one of Thomas Ewing's posse to arrest counterfeiters in 1818. He died in the year 1841.

GENERAL SANDERSON'S RECOLLECTIONS

The following are the names of the early settlers of Lancaster, and in what part of the town they settled, as far as recollected by the writer of this article, who deems it not out of place to state that he has been a resident of Lancaster and its immediate vicinity ever since the town was located, and is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Samuel Coates, Sr., and Samuel Coates, Jr., erected the first cabin in the new town in 1800. It stood on the alley on a lot fronting on Front street, between Main and Chestnut. The Coateses — father and son — were from the City of Leeds, in England, where they had been engaged in business, but, failing, came to the

United States. In 1799 a mail route was established along Zane's trace, and the elder Coates was appointed postmaster at the crossings of the Hockhocking, so called and generally known by the settlers.

The trace, for it was only an apology for a road, crossed the stream about midway between the turnpike and railroad bridges. Here in a lonely cabin was the first postoffice established in Fairfield County. The elder Coates held the postoffice until 1807 or 8, when he departed this life, and the son succeeded to the office and held it until about the year 1814, when he was succeeded by Jacob D. Deitrick. He died in 1839, aged seventy years.

Ralph Morris, in 1800, put up a cabin on Front, between Main and Wheeling streets. He died about 1806.

General Jonathan Lynch improved the lot on the southeast corner of Front and Wheeling streets in 1800 and moved onto it in 1801. He sunk a tanyard about the same time at the base of the hill west of his residence, and was the first to commence the business of tanning in the Hockhocking Valley. General Lynch was appointed by Governor St. Clair the first coroner of Fairfield County, and held the office for several terms after the admission of the State into the Union. He also rose from a captaincy to general of brigade in the early militia of Ohio. He was a native of Fayette County, Pa. He died in 1818, aged forty-six years.

Dr. Amasa Delano built a cabin on the northeast corner of Front and Main streets in 1801, entertained the public and practiced physic for a year or two. He was succeeded as an inn-keeper by Wm. Austin, who, dying in 1803 or 4, George W. Selly, a son-in-law of

Dr. Silas Allen, of Tobeytown (now Royalton), took the stand for a few years.

General David Reese emigrated from Virginia in 1800 and put up a cabin on the north side of Wheeling, between Front and Second streets. He was elected, on October 12, 1802, a member of the first General Assembly of the new State of Ohio, and continued to represent the county for several sessions. He also, at an early period of the new county, was elected brigadier general of the Ohio militia. In 1803 or 4, or about that time. he erected a brewery on the lot upon which St. Peter's Church now stands (shoe factory now). He died in 1842, aged seventy-one years.

Henry Wetwine, a German, in 1802 improved a lot on the north side of Wheeling, between Front and Second streets, and carried on the baking business. He died in 1803.

Alexander White in 1801 lived in a cabin which he erected on the south side of Wheeling street, between Front and Second streets. He was from Winchester, Va., and was an attorney at law and became somewhat eminent in his profession during his short residence in the town. He died in 1804.

Robert McClelland built a cabin in 1800, and commenced a public house in 1801 on the north side of Main, between Front and Second streets. He was a valuable pioneer woodsman and hunter, and was frequently employed in viewing and laying out roads in the valley. He died near New Lexington in Perry County, O., in 1848, at the age of eighty-six years. He came from Fayette County, Pa. He came to Mt. Pleasant as a scout and figures in Bennett's legend of that mountain.

Thomas Hart came from Chillicothe, O., to Lan-

caster in 1801 and brought with him a stock of goods, which he opened on the north side of Main street, adjoining the residence of Robert McClelland. He served in the War of 1812 and died in 1825, aged forty-eight years. His wife was a McClelland.

In 1800 Rudolph Pitcher erected a cabin on the northwest corner of Broad street and the Public Square and kept tavern until 1802, when he sold out to Peter Reber, and then purchased the lot on the southwest corner of Broad street and the Public Square, upon which he erected a square log building with a shingle roof, a new thing in those days, entertained the public and sold goods. Adam Weaver and Wm. Hamilton became his clerks. In a few years, perhaps in or about 1808, he sold to Jacob Boos, and put up a dwelling on the southeast corner of Main and Center alley, the alley running north and south between Second street and the Public Square, where he resided at the time of his death in 1812. A brother, Frederick Pitcher, settled in Lancaster previous to 1802, and after a few years moved to the falls of Hockhocking. From there he moved to Michigan.

Abram Pitcher, another brother, came at an early day, and he and Rudolph built a paper mill, now in Hocking County, O., and since called Good Hope Mill. The Pitchers were natives of Switzerland. In 1801 Rudolph Pitcher and Isaac Koontz erected a sawmill on Saw Mill Run, so called, about five miles south of Lancaster.

General John Williamson came to the town in 1800. He bought the lot on the southwest corner of Wheeling street and Center alley, and in 1801 put up a shop, and in company with James Hampson carried on the carpenter business. He was from Virginia. Soon after

the organization of Fairfield County he was elected one of the county commissioners. In 1808 he was elected sheriff of the county. He also served a term of duty as colonel of a regiment of Ohio militia in the War of 1812. In 1804 he and James Hampson became contractors for building the new Court House, which they completed in 1806. The inside work was done by George Welsh, then a resident of Lancaster. General Williamson was killed by lightning in 1820, about two miles north of Lancaster, on the Baltimore road, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

James Hanly came to the valley of the Hocking in 1800, bought a lot on the northeast corner of Wheeling and Broad streets, and in 1801 put up a blacksmith shop and cabin, and was the first to carry on the business in Lancaster. In 1804 or 5 he removed to the southeast corner of Main street and the Public Square, where he ended his days.

John Inks, Sr., and his son John Inks, Jr., settled as early as 1801 or 2 on the southwest corner of Wheeling and Second streets.

In 1801 or 2, David Wolford erected his cabin and lived on the northwest corner of Wheeling and Second streets.

William Ream improved and carried on the hatting business on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets in 1801. He was the first hatter in town. Wm. B. Peck first worked in his shop.

Simon Converse, a brother of James, had been merchandising on the north side of Main, between Second street and Center alley. He put an end to his life in 1807 in the house of his brother James.

Hugh Boyle improved the lot on the northwest corner of Main and Second streets in 1801 by the erection

of the first frame building in the town, and a rough one it was, for the weatherboarding was rived out with a frow, for saw mills were then unknown. He in two or three years sold the lot to Elnathan Scofield. He was appointed clerk of the court in 1803. Served as justice of the peace and county surveyor.

George Coffinberry fixed his first place of residence on the southwest corner of Public Square and Broad street about 1801. He, after a short residence there, built upon the east half of the lot on the northeast corner of Main street and Center alley and kept a house of entertainment until 1810, when he moved to Richland County, O. He came from Berkeley County, Va.

Wm. Babb built a cabin and lived for several years on the north side of Main, between Front and Second streets. This was earlier than 1802. He died in Somerset, Ohio.

Dr. Wm. Irwin settled on the west side of Front street, nearly opposite the west end of Chestnut, in 1801 or 1802. He practiced medicine and served as a justice of the peace. He was also an associate judge of Common Pleas Court. He moved from Lancaster to Franklin County.

Samuel Stoops lived on the north side of Main street in the room first occupied by James Converse as a store room, on the lot adjoining General Beecher's residence, until 1804 or 5, when Thos. Fricker, a hatter by trade, became proprietor and carried on his business for about forty years.

Sosthenes McCabe, with his father, Wm. McCabe, and his brothers, David and Ezra, came to the north part of the present town in 1801 and commenced the brick making business. They made the brick for the first house of the kind in Lancaster. David McCabe

served as lieutenant of Captain George Sanderson's company in the War of 1812 and was surrendered by General Hull at Detroit. Sosthenes McCabe served as a lieutenant in Captain Sumner's company of artillery in Colonel John Williamson's regiment. Mr. McCabe built the Scofield office on Main street.

Dr. Wm. Kerr commenced the practice of physic in 1801 and pursued it until his death in 1805.

Daniel Arnott was here as early as 1801 or 1802. He was a tanner and did business on a lot adjoining St. Peter's Church. He was barkeeper for Peter Reber for some years.

Joseph Beard settled here in 1801 on northeast corner Public Square and Main street. He sold to Thomas Sturgeon and left the town.

Wm. Harper built a blacksmith shop and cabin on the southeast corner of Wheeling and Fourth streets in 1801 or 2.

John Irvin came to Lancaster in 1801 with his brother, Wm. W. Irvin. He was a single man and failing to obtain office, after several trials, left the town forever.

David Firestone put up a one-story cabin on the southeast corner of Main street and Center alley in 1802. He kept the sign of the Black Horse and sold Monongahela.

Brice T. Sterrett came here in 1801, from Pennsylvania. He owned the tract of land—590 acres—upon which East Lancaster now stands. After a residence here of more than twenty years he returned to his native state and died there. He was a bachelor.

William Martin owned the lot on the southeast corner of Wheeling and Second streets. He was in Lan-

caster in 1802 and died in 1825, aged sixty years. He was a bachelor.

Wm. B. Peck came to Lancaster as a journeyman hatter in 1801 or 2, and worked for William Ream. He built the brick house now standing on the southwest corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, and was famous for manufacturing furred and Koram hats. In 1833 he closed his life in death, aged sixty-three years. He was from Boston, Mass. He was the father of Mrs. Charles Hood and of W. B. Peck, Jr. His wife was a daughter of Charles Babb.

Daniel Shope improved and lived upon a lot on the south side of Main, between the Public Square and High alley as early as 1801 or 2. In a few years he moved to Missouri.

Rev. John Wright, a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., visited Lancaster in 1802 and in 1803, as a missionary, and having received a call from a little flock of Presbyterians, settled himself down in 1805 as their pastor. He erected the second brick house in the town on the northwest corner of Main street and High alley. He continued his care of the church until 1836, when he removed to Logansport, Indiana. He died at the residence of his son, Edward F. Wright, in Delphi, Indiana, while on a visit, on the 31st of August, 1854, aged seventy-eight years. He was the father of the Presbyterian Church in Fairfield County.

Jacob Gaster, a Switzer, built a cabin in the new town in 1801 or 2. He was a boot and shoemaker, and kept a public house on Main street, where the Hocking Valley Bank now stands. He died early.

Henry Miers, Sr., and William Duffield, emigrants from Virginia, fixed their abode in the town in 1804. They were brothers-in-law and carpenters by trade.

Miers settled on the southeast corner of Chestnut and Second streets (Columbus street). He built the Scofield house, the house of General Beecher, the old academy and the Swan Hotel. He was a man of integrity and highly esteemed. He died in 1828, aged fifty-eight years.

Duffield built his house on southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets (High street), where the Court House now stands. He lost his life on a trading voyage to New Orleans.

David Gates, Timothy Gates, Benedict Hutchins, Barnabas Golden and Henry Meisie were residents on Mulberry, between Front and Second streets as early as 1801 or 2.

Charles Daily built on Chestnut, between Second and Broad streets, and Bucker on the northwest corner of Chestnut street and Center alley, when that part of the town was a forest. Both those old buildings are now standing and occupied.

Ralph Selby was an early citizen of Lancaster. He is remembered as a famous horseman.

Robert Russell, long a resident of Columbus, lived in Lancaster with his brother-in-law, Dr. Amasa Delano, in 1800 and 1801. He died in Tiffin, Ohio. He opened a store in Franklinton as early as the year 1803 or 1804.

Elijah B. Merwin, from Vermont, commenced the practice of law here in 1804. He represented this county in the Legislature in 1808. He married a sister of Mrs. Judge Scofield. He moved to Zanesville, Ohio, about the year 1815.

In 1804 Dr. Ezra Torrence came from Vermont with E. B. Merwin and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1815 he kept hotel and in one of his

rooms a guest, Robert Edmund, was robbed of $1,500 in cash. The doctor died in the year 1818.

William and Joseph Tomlinson were early merchants on Main street, between Second and the Public Square. Their business was not a success and they did not remain long.

Andrew Crocket, son-in-law of Rudolph Pitcher, was an early merchant, but not successful.

John Schurr, from Germany, commenced the baking business in 1803. He did business on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, where he died by his own hand.

Hugh Driver, an Irishman by birth and a tailor by trade, settled on the south side of Chestnut street between Broad and High alley.

John Bly commenced the potter business on Wheeling street east of Fourth in 1804. His location was then out of town.

Jacob Greene and his brothers, Timothy and Joseph A. Greene, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Lancaster in 1805. Jacob purchased the northwest corner of Main street and the Public Square, sold goods here and kept hotel. He died in 1850, aged sixty-three years. John Neel built a square log house and entertained the public before the property passed into the hands of Greene.

General Jesse Beecher, brother of General P. Beecher, located in Lancaster in 1805. At one time he was a merchant. He died in Missouri.

Colonel Wm. Sumner, a native of Connecticut, was a resident of the town as early as 1804. He commanded a company of artillery in General John Williamson's regiment in the War of 1812. In January, 1828 he married the widow of General John Wil-

liamson, his old colonel. He died in 1838, aged fifty-nine years. His widow survived him many years and was a popular woman.

Warren Spitler was an early resident and put up a residence on the southeast corner of Chestnut street and Center alley. He died in Amanda, and was buried at the Sweyer graveyard by Rev. D. M. Martens, now of the Lutheran Book Concern, Columbus, February 9, 1859.

Jacob Boos, a native of Switzerland, in 1806 purchased the property on the southwest corner of Main street and the Public Square, and kept tavern there. He was succeeded in the business by his son-in-law, Frederick A. Shaeffer. He died in 1848 in his eighty-second year.

Dr. Robert Wilcox came here an old man in 1806. He had been an army surgeon in the War of the Revolution. He died in 1812.

Henry Sutzen, a Switzer and tanner by trade, lived on Front Street near Chestnut at an early day. He died young in 1822. He was the father of Henry Sutzen, the tanner, who, late in life, moved to Iowa. His wife was a sister of the wife of Jacob Beck.

George Little, from Berkeley County, Va., was a pioneer and died in 1816, aged forty-five years. John N. and George Henry were his sons.

Henry Johns, a native of Lancaster, Penn., was a citizen of Lancaster in 1802 or 1803. He afterwards lived a few years in Greenfield Township, then at the mouth of Rush Creek. He moved to Indiana, city of Fort Wayne, in 1832, where he died at an advanced age.

John Graham came from Maryland, and was a merchant as early as 1803 or 1804. He died in 1806.

Graham, Judge Scofield and E. B. Merwin married sisters by the name of Reed, who came from the county of Allegheny, Md.

Walter Turner was a resident as early as 1804, and carried on the business of hatter on Main street in the store-room formerly occupied by Mathews & Scofield. He came from Martinsburg, Va. Long since dead. In 1801 or 1802 Jacob Wolford became the owner of the lot on the southeast corner of Main and Second streets. He was a hatter and carried on that business.

Wm. H. Tong put up buildings on the west half of lot on the northeast corner of Main street and Center alley, at an early period of the town, and manufactured spinning wheels. He was the proprietor of the town of Carroll. (He was doubtless the Mr. Tong mentioned by Bishop Asbury, and entertained him at dinner the day he preached in the new Court House in 1809.)

Alexander Sanderson emigrated from the state of Pennsylvania to Kentucky in 1797 and thence to the Hockhocking Valley in the spring of 1800. In the early part of 1801 he moved into the cabin at the crossings of the Hockhocking after Coateses had changed their residence to the new town, and lived there until the spring of 1802, when he moved to a cabin which stood near the west end of Main street of the present city, and resided there two or three years. He died at his residence in Perry County in 1815. He was the father of the writer of this article.

John Trump was a pioneer settler of the town and was living on the northwest corner of Main street and the Public Square, where his son, Colonel P. Van Trump, was born in 1810. He was at one time

a tavern keeper in Lancaster. He died in Franklin County in 1835, aged sixty-eight years.

John U. Giesy was a native of Switzerland. He came to Liberty Township with his father's family in 1804. In 1809 he became an employee of John Shurr, and in a few years commenced business for himself on the south side of Main street, west of and adjoining the present Hocking Valley Bank. He operated a bakery and kept a hotel, in which business he accumulated a good estate. He died on his farm in Bern Township in 1856, aged sixty-eight years.

Jacob Shaeffer was living here as early as 1809. He was a saddler by trade. He resided on the southwest corner of Wheeling street and Center alley. He built a two-story brick block on Main street. He died on his farm south of the city.

Thos. Cisna was an early inhabitant. He lived on the south side of Main, about midway between Fourth street and Broad. In 1815 he was a farmer one mile west of town and a breeder of fine Merino sheep, as he announced in *Ohio Eagle*. He died many years ago while on a trading voyage to New Orleans.

Samuel Matlack, a venerable old man, settled in Lancaster on Wheeling, between Front and Second streets. He was the father-in-law of H. H. Hunter, Esq., and brother-in-law of General Lynch. He was the father-in-law of John B. Reed and George H. Smith. He was a native of Fayette County, Penn.

John Woodbridge was merchandizing on Main street before 1806. He changed residence to Chillicothe, where he was cashier of one of the State Banks for many years.

Archibald Carnahan sold goods in Lancaster before the War of 1812, and died soon after that date. He lost his life by drowning.

It is a remarkable fact that all the mercantile men of Lancaster, between its commencement and the War of 1812, were unsuccessful in business. Some left the town, others withdrew from trade, others lost their all.

Ernest Mollenhaur and Peter Nearling, foreigners, were citizens of Lancaster previous to 1812.

John Koontz, John Foglesong, Dorman Lofland, Samuel Jewell, Larkin Reynolds, John Lynch, a brother of General Lynch, Thomas Lofland, John Lofland, John Robinson, Edward McCalla, Job Compton, John Boyle, a brother of Hugh Boyle, and Henry McCart, were residents about 1812. Their localities are lost to the writer.

John H. Cooper and Henry W. Cooper, saddlers by occupation, carried on the business in 1806. John died in 1806, and Henry went to Missouri.

Jacob Burton as early as 1802 lived in the town. In 1806 he was an associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He and Elnathan Scofield represented the county in the Legislature, the Senate branch, 1809.

Wm. and Charles Babb were pioneers of the Scioto Valley in 1798 and came to Lancaster about 1802. The latter named was the father-in-law of the late Michael Garaghty and W. B. Peck.

Robert, Daniel, James and Benjamin Smith came from Rockingham County, Va., about the year 1810. Robert kept a store several years, traded to New Orleans, and late in life moved onto his father's farm in Pleasant Township, Benjamin Smith, Sr. James died in 1835. He was a partner of Tunis Cox from 1827 to 1835. Benjamin Smith was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1813, 1814 and 1815. About the year

1820 he moved to Charleston, W. Va., where he became a distinguished lawyer and politician. Dr. Daniel Smith was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1817 and 1818.

Henry, Jacob, Isaac and Wm. P. Darst, brothers, became residents in 1806. They did not remain many years in Lancaster. W. P. returned in his old age.

Frederick Arney, father of John Arney, was a resident at an early day, but did not remain many years, removing to the northern part of the state.

HENRY ABRAMS

Henry Abrams lived on his farm near Lancaster. He was an early pioneer and his name will always be closely associated with that of Lancaster. He was early engaged in surveying the government lands. October 12, 1802, he was elected a member of the first Ohio Constitutional Convention, receiving 181 votes. In 1806, 1807 and 1808, he was one of the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas. His son, John Abrams, was a farmer of Greenfield Township. His son Henry went to New Orleans and died in Grand Gulf, Miss. He was a hotel keeper. His daughter Nancy married George Sanderson and died in Lancaster at an advanced age. Emma married Mr. Harper, an officer of the United States Navy. But little is known of his history. He made the circuit of the globe and occasionally visited his family. Jemima Abrams married a man named Clark and they moved to Marion, Ohio. Another daughter became the wife of Christian Musser. He was a chairmaker and lived for a time in Rushville. From there they moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he died some years since. Sarah Harper, granddaughter of Henry Abrams, was edu-

cated at Bardstown, Ky., and became a good scholar and an artist of considerable ability. She is an accomplished woman, having been a teacher in two or three Catholic institutions, and has many friends in Lancaster. Henry Abrams died in 1821, aged 68 years.

LANCASTER IN 1805

Josiah Espy, long a cashier of Columbus, Ohio, made a tour of Ohio in 1805 and visited Lancaster. He says: "October 23, I arrived at Pitcher's in New Lancaster, although sickly it is growing very rapidly, and property now sells for more than its real value. The number of emigrants is greater than can be accommodated with buildings to reside in. It already contains about ninety dwelling houses, some of them very commodious. Another cause of the high price of property here, and of its rapid growth, is the expectation of its being the future seat of the State government."

LANCASTER IN 1815

Dr. John Cotton, of Marietta, before he settled down to his life work, made a trip of exploration to Ohio, and among other places visited Lancaster. He says that he found it a flourishing town, of eight hundred or one thousand inhabitants (largely German), surrounded by beautiful and well cultivated farms.

CHARLES ROBERT SHERMAN

Charles Robert Sherman, father of John and William T. Sherman, was born in Norwalk, Conn., 17th September, 1788. He was the eldest son of Judge Taylor Sherman and Elizabeth Stoddard. Taylor Sherman, son of Judge Daniel Sherman, was born in 1758, and was married in 1787 to Elizabeth Stoddard.

They moved to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he spent his life, dying May 15, 1815. Elizabeth Stoddard was born at Woodbury, Connecticut, June 17, 1767. After the death of her husband she came to Ohio with her children, living first with Charles R. Sherman in Lancaster. Here her daughter Elizabeth married the future Judge Parker, who studied law with Charles R. Sherman, and she went with them to live in Mansfield, Ohio. She was a granddaughter of Rev. Anthony Stoddard, of Connecticut. She died in Mansfield, Ohio, August 1, 1848. Charles R. Sherman received a good education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1810. May 8, 1810, he was married to Mary Hoyt, of Norwalk, Connecticut, a playmate from childhood. She was the daughter of Isaac Hoyt, a prominent citizen of Norwalk, a man in comfortable circumstances. She was educated at the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Female Seminary. In 1810, some months after he was married, he went to Ohio to look up a location. He visited Lancaster and decided to make his home there, and in December of that year or in the winter of 1811 he returned to Connecticut, where he remained until the summer of 1811, when he in company with his wife, and young child Charles T. Sherman, returned to Lancaster.

The trip was made on horseback, most of the way through a wilderness, and the babe was carried the entire distance, resting on a pillow. The trip showed the pluck and spirit of this New England couple. Charles R. Sherman immediately became one of the leading spirits of his new home, and we find him within one year the Major of the First Regiment of Ohio Militia. He was the brilliant young orator who addressed the militia, called together by the Governor

for the purpose of obtaining volunteers for the war against Great Britian. This event took place April the 16th, 1812. His speech was reported by Sanderson's *Independent Press* and may be found in John Sherman's Autobiography. The result of this meeting was the raising of a company by George Sanderson, which was soon to be surrendered by General Hull at Detroit. November 9, 1813, he was appointed by President Madison Collector of Internal Revenue for the third district of Ohio, which position he held four years. In July, 1817, without previous notice, the government refused to take any money from collectors, except paper of the Bank of the United States. This order found large sums in the hands of his deputies in currency that soon became worthless. To add to this calamity some of his deputies failed, and failure on his part could not be averted. Sherman went down, and his bondsmen, Judge Samuel Carpenter and Judge Daniel Van Metre, went with him. It is well known that Mr. Sherman subsequently made good their losses, and squared his accounts with the government. In 1823, he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, by the Legislature. His associates were Judges Pease. Hitchcock and Burnett, men of great ability and wide experience. It is sufficient evidence of his ability as a lawyer to know that the Ohio Legislature thought him worthy to be the associate of such eminent jurists. He died at Lebanon, Ohio, June 24th, 1829, in his forty-first year, in the prime of life and in the midst of usefulness. It is safe to say that at the time of his death he was the ablest lawyer and most popular citizen of Lancaster, second to no man.

Judge Sherman is described as gentle and genial,

with a brilliant mind and sound judgment, and both as judge and man of stainless integrity. He had the esteem and confidence of his associates upon the bench, and made friends in every courtroom and was the idol of the young lawyers of Ohio. For many years he was a very prominent and enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity and master of the lodge in Lancaster. Judge Sherman was a hospitable man and his home was the center of a refined society. He entertained many distinguished guests. Governor De Witt Clinton and the Duke of Saxe Weimar were entertained by him in the year 1825. He was a trustee of the Ohio University at Athens, and a member of the committee that examined Thomas Ewing in grammar, rhetoric, languages, geography, natural and moral philosophy, logic, astronomy and mathematics. The committee expressed much gratification at his proficiency, and May the 3d, 1815, recommended him for the degree of bachelor of arts and sciences. The death of Judge Sherman left his widow with the care and training of eleven children, none of whom had reached their majority, and with limited means for their support. The friends of Judge Sherman came to her relief and assisted in caring for the children. In the year 1844 she removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where John Sherman and the two youngest daughters made up the family. The young people soon married, but she continued to keep house up to the time of her death, September 23, 1852. Her remains were brought to Lancaster and interred beside those of her husband in Elmwood Cemetery. The history of the eleven orphan children of Judge Sherman is a very remarkable one. The daughters were all happily married to men who made their mark in the communities in which

they lived. The sons were all successful men in business or in professions. Elizabeth married William J. Reese; Amelia, Robert McComb, of Mansfield; Julia, John G. Willock, of Lancaster; Susan, Thomas W. Bartley, of Mansfield, who became Governor of Ohio and Judge of the Supreme Court; and Fanny married C. W. Moulton, of Cincinnati. There are those still living in Lancaster who witnessed the sorrow and distress of the mother and her small children on that awful day when news came that Judge Sherman was dying in a distant town. But kind friends, and time with its healing power, soothed their sorrows and dried their tears. The good mother lived to see her children well established in the world and her two favorite boys just entering upon careers as wonderful and as honorable as any of the century. The first case of Charles R. Sherman as attorney at the Lancaster bar, that is recorded, is Fanny Mills against Jacob Boos and the overseers of the poor for the restoration of her child Peggy, who had been taken from her on the plea that she could not support her. She was an unmarried woman, the child a mulatto. The petition in this case is dated December 18th, 1810. At the January term, 1812, he was prosecuting attorney. But his name is not again mentioned in that connection, and the presumption is that R. F. Slaughter was sick or absent and that he performed the duty of prosecutor that term by direction of the court.

SAMUEL F. MACCRACKEN

Samuel F. Maccracken came to Lancaster from Pennsylvania in July, 1810. He was born in the year 1785. Upon his arrival in Lancaster he immediately opened a general store upon the Green corner. In

1815 he was the proprietor of a tanyard at the foot of Broad Street. September 15th, 1815, he married Miss Sarah Craft at Carlisle, Pa. In 1824 he opened a branch store in Circleville, which was conducted by Jacob Lutz. In 1829, with William J. Reese as partner, he opened a branch store in Newark, which was conducted by a former clerk, Daniel Duncan. In time Lutz and Duncan purchased the stocks of goods. Lutz became a prominent merchant of Circleville and Daniel Duncan a distinguished citizen of Newark and a prominent politician. He was the father of Charles Duncan, son-in-law of Dr. Effinger. General Maccracken sold his tannery, in what year cannot be ascertained, to William V. Thorne, and James M. Pratt became his partner. After Thorne's death Pratt became sole proprietor. In the year 1826 General Maccracken was an insurance agent. He had previously been advertised as an agent for a New Jersey lottery scheme. He also served as a director of the Ohio penitentiary. General Maccracken retired from the mercantile business in the year 1830. About this time he was appointed one of the fund commissioners of the state of Ohio, a very important office at that time. He continued to hold this position and disburse the funds of the state until the Ohio canals were completed. In the year 1838 or 1839, he made a trip to England as the financial agent of the state of Ohio, for the purpose of securing a loan. He was accompanied by his son, James C. Maccracken. In the year 1830 General Maccracken sold his store to Myers, Fall and Dresback (George Myers). Dresback dying, the business was continued by Myers and Fall up to April 1st, 1835, when Henry T. Myers was admitted as a partner. Myers retired March 21st, 1837. March 31st, 1838,

John A. Collins became a partner of Myers and Fall and invested $10,000 in cash. The firm name was Myers, Fall & Collins. This firm built what is now known as the Martin, Kirn and Mumaugh Block. January 1st, 1841, this firm dissolved, John C. Fall retiring. In his stead Myers & Collins took Zenus McElroy as partner and commenced business in the newly completed building called the Collins Block. January, 1841, John C. Fall, John Maccracken and Thomas C. Griffin formed a partnership. Griffin retired January, 1843. Fall and Maccracken continued business until 1845. At this time Fall withdrew and Maccracken gave Work Galbreath an interest in his business. Upon the death of Galbreath James C. Maccracken became a partner and they continued business up to the year 1847, when John Maccracken retired and moved to Cincinnati. James C. continued the business until 1849, when he sold out to Jacob Plout, and went to California. Jacob Plout sold out to Rising and Lyons in 1853. John C. Fall, after retiring from the firm, became a clerk in the store of Reber & Kutz and in a year or two removed to Cincinnati, and thence to California, where he became a very prominent and wealthy man. Myers, Collins & Co. continued business a year or two but the crash finally came and they went down to rise no more. We have traced the history of the Maccracken store, and will now return to the General. General Maccracken was honored with the position of Brigadier-General of the Ohio Militia. He was a man of integrity and great ability. On one of his trips East to purchase goods he carried with him $100,000 belonging to Ohio banks. Express companies were unknown in that day. Near Ellicott's mills, Maryland, the stage was held up and

robbed, but the $100,000 in Maccracken's trunk was overlooked by the robbers. General Maccracken spent several years in retirement, broken in health. About the year 1852 he built and occupied a handsome cottage on the corner of High and Mulberry Streets and sold his fine residence on Wheeling and Broad Streets to John D. Martin. The cottage has since been changed into a fine three-story residence by F. C. Whiley. General Maccracken, after a long, busy and eventful life, died in the year 1857. His amiable wife survived him a number of years. She was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and at one time superintendent of the Sunday school. Her funeral was attended by Colonel Granville Moody.

THE CARPENTER FAMILY

The Carpenter family was one of the largest, wealthiest, most prominent and influential of the pioneer period. They came to Fairfield County and settled on land adjoining the future town plat in 1798. They were natives of Lancaster County, Pa. The pioneers of this family were Emanuel, Sr., and his cousin, Colonel Samuel Carpenter. They were settled on their farms in log cabins before Lancaster was laid out. Emanuel was present at Zane's sale of lots and made a purchase. To him we are indebted for the name. He had made the acquaintance of Zane in Wheeling, Va., and was by him induced to settle on the Hockhocking. At the request of Emanuel Carpenter, Zane named the new town New Lancaster. Soon after their arrival in the valley they purchased four sections of land south of the Zane section on the Hockhocking River. They came here with the intention of erecting

mills, and selected land upon water courses. In 1802 Colonel Samuel Carpenter returned to Pennsylvania and brought out John Carpenter and his family. John was the patriarch of the family and did not long survive his removal to the West, dying in 1807. With John Carpenter came Captain Roland, a soldier companion of the Revolutionary War. He was a millwright by trade and came out to erect mills for the Carpenters. The Carpenters were very enterprising men. They put Captain Roland to work and brought out machinery from Lancaster, Pa., by ox teams, and soon had a flour mill and sawmill propelled by the waters of the Hocking. The Deed's mill stands upon the same spot and is a part of the old building. In later years this mill was operated by Isaac Koontz. They also built a flouring mill on Carpenter's Run, where Christian Hartman now lives. Captain Roland was a good mechanic, and in addition to the mills built a factory for making sickles or reaping hooks on Baldwin's Run, where the canal now crosses. His usefulness was cut short in the year 1810, a stroke of lightning causing his death. Emanuel Carpenter, Sr., was a member of the first Constitutional Convention in 1802. He was complimented by the highest vote received by any candidate. In 1801, when the Court of Quarter Sessions was organized by Governor St. Clair, Emanuel Carpenter was appointed presiding judge of that court, and his brother, Colonel Samuel Carpenter, was made an associate judge of that court. In 1803 Colonel Samuel Carpenter was elected one of the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas under the new constitution. This position he held until the time of his death in 1821. Emanuel Carpenter died, full of years and honors, at the home of his

son-in-law, David Carpenter, in 1822, on what is now known as the Prindle farm. His daughter Sallie married David Shellenbarger, who died early. In February, 1809, she married Isaac Koontz. Emanuel Carpenter, Jr., married Mary Shellenbarger. He was a dandy of that day and on dress occasions appeared in short clothes, wearing a queue. When but twenty-four years of age he was elected Sheriff of Fairfield County. He owned a half section of land at the Springs now called Clarksburg. He built a flouring mill there and a whisky distillery. He built the brick house that is still standing on the Clarke farm. In the year 1813 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature. About this time he met Miss Salome Hess, the woman who became his second wife. In the year 1814 he purchased of Ebenezer Zane four hundred and thirty-seven acres of land, part of the original Zane section. For this land he paid $6,782. A good price for those early times. On this land he laid off what will always be known as Carpenter's Addition to Lancaster, Ohio. He donated a lot to the Methodist Episcopal Church, one to the African Church, and to the Methodist Society the graveyard on the hill in the rear of the M. E. Church, where many of the early pioneers are buried. He was a farmer, miller and distiller, and in addition to all this opened a store in the town. This was in 1816 and Rev. Samuel Carpenter was his partner. Emanuel Carpenter built the frame house on Broadway which Samuel Carpenter purchased and occupied after Emanuel's death. This was after the close of the War in 1815 and times were booming, and everybody was speculating, with the usual results; some men became rich, others became deeply involved. The crisis came, banks failed, and the whole country was in a

bankrupt condition. Emanuel Carpenter was greatly embarrassed and while struggling with his debts and creditors sickened and died, February, 1818, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. His son, Ezra Carpenter, was in later years well known in Lancaster. His grandson, Captain Lewis Carpenter, son of Ezra, served in the Union Army and is now a Methodist preacher in the Missouri Conference. Rev. Samuel Carpenter, his nephew and partner, closed up his estate, married his widow and spent a long and happy life in the Broad Street home. Rev. Samuel Carpenter was a man of high character and great ability. He was one of the engineers in charge of the construction of the Hockhocking canal. Colonel Samuel Carpenter, previously mentioned, was a bachelor and son of John Carpenter. In 1803 he was a surveyor. He built the first brick house in the county on the Koontz hill. The original house is still standing with some improvement. He was known as the best dressed man in the county, and prided himself upon his fine horses. In his old age he became one of the bondsmen of Judge Sherman, Revenue Collector of the United States. He did not recover from the embarrassment caused by Sherman's failure during his lifetime. He died in the year 1821 at the age of sixty years. Of this once prominent and influential family but few remain of the name or blood in this county. Charles F. Shaeffer, an attorney, son of Frederick A. Shaeffer, now an old man, married a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Carpenter. Gabriel Carpenter, the merchant, who came with Paul Carpenter in 1827, died in 1841, aged thirty-four years. The last named were brothers. F. H. Carpenter, who at two different periods lived in Lancaster, was a surveyor by profes-

sion and a relative. In the year 1805 the Ohio Legislature appointed Emanuel Carpenter, Jr., one of the appraisers of two townships of lands belonging to the Ohio University in Athens County for the purpose of fixing their value for leasing. Colonel Samuel Carpenter was appointed by Governor Tiffin a trustee of the Ohio University in 1804, in which capacity he served until the year of his death, 1821. Colonel Carpenter was also appointed by the Board of Trustees with Rufus Putnam a committee to lease the lands. The Carpenters, as this sketch reveals, during the first twenty years of Lancaster, were among the leading men of the community, leaders in business and prominent in all public affairs, being men of integrity, ability and influence. The public positions they held are evidence of their high standing in the community. They were fair samples of a long list of brainy, stalwart men who opened up our forests and built up the civilization we to-day enjoy. The pioneers of Fairfield County, indeed, of the state of Ohio, were a very remarkable set of men.

MRS. CATHARINE M. GUSEMAN

Mrs. Catharine M. Guseman, widow of the late Jacob Guseman, is the oldest living resident of Lancaster. Her maiden name was Catharine M. Pfifer; her father's name was Jacob Pfifer. She was born in Pittsburg, Pa., December 18, 1801. Her father moved from Pittsburg to Huntington, Pa. In 1806 he emigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, and settled one mile west of Lancaster. While living here she remembers going to town with her mother to trade with Rudolph Pitcher, who kept a store and a tavern in the same building on Main Street. She was often with her

mother gathered wild plums, in a thicket, on the ground where now stand the store buildings of Christion Keller and E. H. Binninger. The plat of Lancaster was then a wilderness, except three or four streets. On these streets were a number of small buildings, but very much scattered. The Hockhocking River was then quite a large stream.

When Catharine was eighteen years of age her father moved to Lithopolis and operated a tannery. She came to Lancaster and has ever since resided here, a period of seventy-eight years. She was married to Jacob Guseman October 10, 1824, and in 1832, moved upon the lot where she has ever since lived. She has known Lancaster for ninety-one years, and has witnessed its gradual growth from a wilderness to a city.

For the greater part of her life she has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in a peaceful frame of mind awaits the coming of the Master, being ready and willing to go. A stranger, conversing with her, would not place her age above eighty years. She is well preserved, hale and hearty. She is doubtless the oldest living native of the city of Pittsburg.

MRS. RUTH ANN CLASPILL

Mrs. Ruth Ann Claspill, widow of R. O. Claspill, who died in 1844, is the daughter of one of the first pioneer citizens of Lancaster, Jonathan Lynch, Brigadier General of the Ohio Militia. General Lynch was a native of Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., and settled on the Baldwin farm, two miles from Lancaster, in the year 1799. He built a cabin on that tract for his family and there, on the twenty-third day of December, 1799, his son Levi Lynch was born.

As soon as the town was laid out, November, 1800, the sale of lots occurred. General Lynch purchased a lot at the foot of Wheeling Street and built a log house. This house is still standing, and is a part of the present residence of James Kinney. In this house Ruth Ann was born November 24, 1809. She is now the oldest living woman born in Lancaster. Mrs. Cassel and Mrs. Reese are the next, in the order mentioned.

General Lynch was a tanner, the first in the town, a public-spirited citizen and very popular. When Governor Meigs called out the Ohio Militia to go to the relief of General Harrison, General Lynch was in command of a brigade. His soldiers camped on what is now the Pioneer addition. General Lynch spent a large sum of money in clothing and equipping his men and was never fully reimbursed for his outlay. The army marched to Upper Sandusky. Here the Governor soon learned that his force was not needed and the army was disbanded and the soldiers ordered home.

Colonel Jno. Williamson commanded a regiment in General Lynch's brigade.

General Lynch died in 1816 in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness.

A sister of General Lynch was the wife of Samuel Matlack, Sr.—and the mother of Mrs. H. H. Hunter, Mrs. G. H. Smith and Mrs. J. B. Reed.

He failed in the mercantile business in Kentucky, and his brother-in-law assisted him in coming to Lancaster. He lived at the foot of Main Street and collected the toll for the use of Christian and William King's bridge over the Hockhocking and the marsh beyond. Mrs. Claspill taught school for one year in

the Presbyterian church that stood where S. J. Wright's dwelling now stands.

She was one of the first teachers in the union schools and served in that capacity for eleven years. The term of service is sufficient proof of her ability as a teacher.

Since early life she has been an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has lived a widow for fifty-three years. Her declining years have been pleasantly spent with her daughter, Mrs. Annie E. Edgar, for many years a teacher in the public schools.

BENJAMIN SMITH

Benjamin Smith, father of James, Robert, Daniel and Benjamin, Jr., came to Ohio in 1810 from Rockingham County, Va. He purchased a farm on Pleasant Run, where he resided during the remainder of his life. His sons settled in Lancaster. James and Robert were merchants for a number of years. James was for eight years a partner of his brother-in-law, Tunis Cox. He married a sister of Dr. James White and they were the parents of Mrs. Wm. Latta. He died about the year 1835. Robert Smith married Phebe Searls, a niece of John Creed. She came from Rhode Island to visit her uncle and while here made the acquaintance of Robert Smith. Daniel studied medicine and practiced his profession in Lancaster. In 1812 he was a surgeon in the army under Gen. Harrison. In the winter of 1817 and 1818 he was a member of the Legislature. Soon afterward he went to Virginia to live. He is doubtless the Dr. Smith mentioned by Rev. James Quinn who advised Rev. John McMehan to strike a Lancaster man who had publicly insulted him. Benjamin Smith, Jr., studied law and practiced his pro-

fession in Lancaster for about eight years. He represented Fairfield County in the Ohio Legislature in 1814 and 1815. About the year 1819 he moved to Charleston, Va., where he became an eminent lawyer and politician. He was prominent in Virginia politics and a member of the Legislature. He was the last of the brothers and died a few years since at the age of ninety years.

Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Smith, Sr., became the wife of John Creed and the mother of a large family. James Smith, a cousin, came to Lancaster from Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He studied law with John T. Brasee and went to Minnesota. He is now a distinguished lawyer and wealthy citizen of St. Paul. Benjamin Smith, Sr., was opposed to slavery and for that reason sought a home in Ohio. He brought with him a number of his old servants who settled in Lancaster and became good and useful citizens. William Peters and Scipio Smith were of the number. Scipio Smith acquired the tin and coppersmith trade, and was the first colored man to engage in business in Lancaster. He was a reputable man, a good workman, honest and industrious. For many years he was a leading member of the African Church of Lancaster. Many now living, when children, knew the one-legged colored mechanic, Scipio Smith. A son and daughter of Robert Smith, Mrs. Samuel Rutter and Daniel Smith, live in Pleasant Township, another son in Kansas. The blood of the South and of New England circulated in the veins of the Creed and Smith families. New England gave to Lancaster many of her most prominent and influential pioneers — Converse, Scofield, Sherman, Creed, Foster, Merwin, Torrence and Peck.

JACOB D. DEITRICK

Jacob D. Deitrick came to Lancaster, Ohio, from Hagerstown, Md., where he was druggist. He came here under an agreement to found the *Ohio Eagle,* which he did in the year 1812, or spring of 1813.

In the year 1814 he was appointed postmaster. In 1819 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served several years. He served seven years as an associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

During Jackson's first term as President he was Postmaster of Lancaster, but was superseded by Henry Drum.

He closed his earthly career in 1839.

CHRISTIAN NEIBLING

Christian Neibling came to Lancaster in 1803. He was early a hotel keeper on the lot adjoining the Hocking Valley Bank. His hostelry was named the "Rising Sun." He subsequently built the American House and occupied it himself in 1816. He was a good-natured, genial man, and remarkable for his herculean strength. When Thomas Ewing, then prosecutor, was made Deputy Sheriff or Marshal for the purpose of arresting a gang of scoundrels, Christian Neibling was chosen as one of his aids.

Neibling died on his farm in Pleasant Township. Col. James Neibling, of the Twenty-first Ohio, was his son.

GOTLIEB STEINMAN

Gotlieb Steinman came to Lancaster from Germany in the year 1811, at the age of twenty-six years. He learned the baker's trade with Jno. Shurr and purchased

Shurr's business. He rented the Rokohl corner, now Mithoff House, and conducted his bakery and a hotel until the year 1824. He then built the old-fashioned house east of and adjoining the Hocking Valley Bank, where he kept a fine hotel. This he sold in 1829. In 1832 he rented the old Union Hotel of Col. Noble, but was burned out in the great fire of 1833.

In 1838 he was proprietor of the Tallmadge House, but was compelled to make an assignment. He removed to Cincinnati and tried his fortune there for a few years, with poor success. Returning to Lancaster, December, 1849, he was soon thereafter elected a Justice of the Peace and held the office fourteen years. He succeeded Jacob Green as a director of the Lancaster, Ohio, Bank, and was the first man in Lancaster to be made a Mason, serving twenty-one years as Treasurer and sixteen years as Secretary of the Lodge.

He prepared the great dinner for the Gov. DeWitt Clinton commencement of the Ohio Canal at Hebron and lost many hundred dollars by it. Steinman belongs to the noble band of pioneers.

GEORGE RING

George Ring was a native of Vermont. He first located near Kingston, Ross County, Ohio. From Kingston he moved to Berne Township, Fairfield County, and settled on what is now known as the J. R. Pearse farm. There he built a fulling and carding mill. In 1817 he purchased a lot in Carpenter's addition to Lancaster, where he erected a large brick building into which he moved his family. He soon built the woolen factory which was at first operated by water from the Hocking. James Rice was his partner in

the mill business, and so continued until the year 1833. Retiring from business in his old age, he removed to his farm south of town. He was a Justice of the Peace in Berne, and a member of Lancaster Council. He was the last of the charter members of Masonic Lodge No. 57.

He was a consistent member of the Old School Baptist Church, of which his life-long friend, the Rev. Samuel Carpenter, was the pastor. George Ring was of sturdy New England stock, a bold, enterprising man.

He was a very strong and active man and when pressed hard and compelled to fight, his adversary got the worst of it. John Van Pearse, considered a champion, once insisted that nothing but a fight would satisfy him. Ring reluctantly consented, and Van Pearse was badly worsted. In later years Van Pearse told the joke and laughed at his folly. Kooken and Eaton were at one time lessees of his factory.

CHRISTIAN ROKOHL

Christian Rokohl was a native of Germany and came to Lancaster early in the century. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church in Lancaster, and one of the prominent members. He prospered and became the owner of the corner lot on which now stands the Hotel Mithoff. He died in 1824. His son, David Rokohl, who married a sister of Joseph C. Kinkead, was for several years a Lancaster merchant. He owned the Smith farm in Greenfield Township and built what was called a fine house at the time. In this house he entertained Gen. W. H. Harrison when a candidate for the Presidency in 1836. He moved from Lancaster to St. Louis and later joined the throng of

adventurers to California. He engaged in business in San Francisco. In the fifties, he returned on a visit to old friends and spent a few weeks in Lancaster. During this visit he was entertained by Jacob Cly with a number of old-time friends, at dinner at the American Hotel. He died a few years since in San Francisco. He was a popular and well known citizen and his name is often mentioned by old citizens.

EARLY DAYS AND WAR OF 1812

The first brick building erected in Lancaster is the one now occupied by John S. Brasee as a law office. The second was the Court House. The third was built by the Rev. John Wright and now forms a portion of E. B. White's residence; all three were built previous to 1810. In that year General Beecher built his brick office, which stood on what is now the Rising corner, Columbus and Main Streets.

In the early days transportation was out of the question, and everything required by the settlers was made by hand in Lancaster, and mechanics were numerous. Bodenheimer and Spogle were wheelwrights; Miller, Tong, Luman Baker, Thos. Dawlin and Joseph Grubb were cabinet makers; William Duffield, Christian Weaver, John Leonard, J. A. Weakley, Henry Johns, W. Latimere and John K. Myers were carpenters; Jno. Foglesong and Samuel Blazer were blacksmiths; Samuel Effinger and Scipio Smith were tin smiths; Thomas Sturgeon and John Townsend were silversmiths; John Stallsmith, Jacob Embich and George Canode were shoemakers; John Beemen and Colonel George Sites were gunsmiths; John Shurr,Gotlieb Steinman, John U. Giesy and Daniel Keltner were bakers — all in business prior to the year

1825. Philemon Beecher, W. W. Irvin and Charles R. Sherman were the three ablest attorneys practicing at the Lancaster bar previous to 1830, and each was called to fill public positions of high honor.

The declaration of war with England by the United States Congress in 1812, created great excitement in Lancaster. A public meeting was called at the Court House. Major Charles R. Sherman read the Governor's proclamation and delivered a thrilling patriotic speech. George Sanderson volunteered to raise a company, which he did in a few days — was elected Captain and marched his company to the Northern frontier and joined General Hull's army. They were all surrendered at Detroit. Sanderson returned to Lancaster and in violation of his parole given at Detroit, raised the second Company and joined General Harrison's army and served through the war. The risk Sanderson ran in violating his parole and his gallant conduct as a soldier, gave him a lasting reputation.

February 17, 1815, a letter was received by the Postmaster of Lancaster from the Postmaster of Wheeling, Va., announcing that peace had been declared between the United States and Great Britain.

Dr. James Wilson, President of the Town Council, at once issued a proclamation requesting all citizens of Lancaster to join in a general celebration of the event and an illumination of the town. He also directed Captain Wm. Sumner of the Lancaster Artillery to fire a national salute in the afternoon.

COLONEL JOHN NOBLE

Colonel John Noble came to Lancaster about the year 1815, as a tailor. He was a brother-in-law of Samuel Effinger. For many years he owned and was

landlord of the Union Hotel, on the spot known successively as the Phoenix, Tallmadge, and Kirn. From here he moved to Columbus and kept the old Neil House. He was popular both as a landlord and a citizen. He was the father of the late Henry C. Noble of Columbus and of John W. Noble of St. Louis, Mo. Henry Clay was more than once his guest. He entertained General Taylor, President-elect, at the Pearl Street House in Cincinnati. Colonel Noble's daughter married Dr. Loving of Columbus, and his adopted daughter was the second wife of Dr. W. M. Trevitt, Ohio's Secretary of State. Another daughter married Henry T. Myers.

In the year 1840, he entertained James G. Blaine and Thomas Ewing's boys — then lads of eleven and thirteen years. The boys remained until they supposed the hotel bill would exhaust their cash. They ordered their carriage and called for their bill. Col. Noble told them that he did not charge Mr. Ewing's boys — that their entertainment was free. They, with one accord, proposed to stay another day and ordered their horse back to the stable, greatly to the amusement of Col. Noble.

On this trip, as the boys approached Greencastle, they noticed a hickory pole with a Democratic flag. As they passed it, Tom Ewing and Jim Blaine, as the boys were called, took off their hats and gave three cheers for General Harrison. Hugh was the oldest and the driver, he reproved them, saying: "Your conduct is insulting to these people and you must not repeat it as they all know father's carriage." On their return trip, they did repeat it, and Hugh stopped the carriage, put them out, and drove off, leaving them to walk to Lancaster a distance of nine miles.

Col. Noble kept a hotel in Lancaster from 1819 to about 1832. In company with Captain Jno. A. Dubble he kept hotel ten years in Cincinnati. Returning to Columbus, he built and opened the old Buckeye House on Broad Street. He was a partner in a general store in Lancaster and in two manufacturing establishments. He was a public-spirited citizen and alive to the interests of the town. He was the official representative of Fairfield County at Hebron when the canal was commenced; and escorted Governor DeWitt Clinton to Lancaster.

THOMAS EWING

Thomas Ewing was born in Ohio County, near Wheeling, Va., December 28, 1789. His father was Captain George Ewing, a soldier of the Army of the Revolution, who at the close of the war left his home in New Jersey for the West. Owing to trouble with the Indians in the Ohio Territory he settled temporarily in Virginia. In a few years the Indians became peaceful and he continued his journey to Ohio, and settled on what is now known as Federal Creek in Athens County. Young Ewing worked upon his father's farm until nineteen years of age, reading in the meantime such books as were to be found in the cabins of the settlers and in the new library which they had purchased. Being ambitious to obtain an education he prevailed upon his father to permit him to go to the Kanawha Salt Works and earn the necessary money. He walked through the woods to the Ohio River and got aboard a keel boat and worked his passage to the salines. This was in the year 1809. In December of this year he returned home, went to Athens and spent three months there as a student. In the spring of 1810 he went again to the Salt Works to earn more

money. He was successful, returned home and paid off his father's debts. The winter of 1810 and 1811 he spent at home reading the books of the library. In the spring of 1811 he again went to the Salt Works and after a summer's work returned home with six hundred dollars in money. He immediately entered the Ohio University, being twenty-one years of age, and continued a student there until the spring of 1815, when he graduated with honor. After graduating he again went to Kanawha and in six weeks earned one hundred and fifty dollars. With this sum he returned home and in July of the same year, 1815, he came to Lancaster and commenced the study of law with General Beecher. During his college term he taught school one term at Gallipolis, Ohio; and the Athens County records show that he occasionally acted as a surveyor. Before entering General Beecher's office he had read Blackstone and after fourteen months of hard study, sixteen hours per day, he was in August, 1816, admitted to the bar, being then past twenty-four years of age.

His first speech as an attorney was made in the Court House at Circleville, Ohio. In 1817 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Athens County, notwithstanding the fact that he lived in Lancaster, forty-five miles distant. He served as such for the years 1817-18-19 and 20, and again in 1824 and 1825. He was Prosecuting attorney for the County of Fairfield from the year 1818 to 1830. Three or four years after being admitted to the bar, Mr. Ewing married Maria, daughter of Hugh Boyle, Clerk of the Court, and one of the pioneers of Lancaster. In the year 1824 he formed a partnership with his young friend, Henry Stanbery, which continued a few years. They soon became great

rivals at the Lancaster bar and upon the circuit; but this did not disturb or mar the friendship of their early years. Mr. Ewing soon rose to eminence as a lawyer and Whig politician. He had the honor to deliver the oration at Hebron, Ohio, when the first shovelful of earth was thrown by Governor DeWitt Clinton upon the surveyed line of the Ohio Canal. In 1831 he was elected by the Ohio Legislature as Senator of the United States and served six years. He soon became an influential member of the Senate and a good debater, making for himself a national reputation. In 1841 he was Secretary of the Treasury in President Harrison's cabinet. In 1849 he was Secretary of the Interior under President Taylor and organized that department. Unfortunately for Mr. Ewing and the country, both presidents died early in their administration so that he did not have an opportunity for the display of his great abilities as a cabinet officer. In 1851 Thomas Corwin, then Senator from Ohio, resigned and Governor Ford appointed Mr. Ewing to fill the vacancy. Corwin, when nominated for Senator, defeated Mr. Ewing in caucus by one vote. That vote was cast by General Joe Geiger, of Circleville, whom Mr. Ewing had in some way offended. Great as Mr. Ewing was as a statesman, his great fame will rest upon his ability as a lawyer, a lawyer rooted and grounded in the fundamental principles of the law.

In a purely legal argument he was without a rival at the Ohio bar. In the courts of Ohio, Henry Stanbery was his most formidable competitor. They were opposed to each other on all great cases. In the great case of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Ewing represented the North, Stanbery the South. As all the world knows, Mr. Ewing won the case.

Good judges pronounced his argument a wonderful production. In the Martha Washington case tried in the United States Court at Columbus, Stanbery appeared for the prosecution, and Ewing for the defense. Mr. Ewing submitted the case without argument much to the surprise of Stanbery who had a carefully prepared speech, and the jury brought in a verdict for defendants. During the trying times of the Rebellion, when his boys and son-in-law were at the front, he was in constant communication with the authorities at Washington. His advice was often sought by the Administration and freely given. It was mainly, (as his friends claim) upon his advice that Mason and Slidell were surrendered and a war with England averted. He left a sick-bed and made his way to Washington to advise with President Lincoln on this occasion. He lived to see peace and a reunited country. Mr. Ewing was a man of splendid form, strong and active, and many good stories are told of his strength and agility. He could jump higher than any young man he ever met and but few, if any, could throw him down. He is credited with once taking an ax by the handle and throwing it over the Court House steeple. After Mr. Ewing became established as a lawyer, he, in company with Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, purchased and operated the Chauncey Salt Works in Athens County. They continued the business for twenty years or more and finally turned it over to Colonel Steel, Ewing's son-in-law. After the death of President Harrison, Mr. Ewing did not remain long in Tyler's cabinet. Tyler and his cabinet differed radically on the bank question in particular, and they were not long in tendering their resignations. Mr. Ewing wrote and published a lengthy letter explaining why he left the cabi-

net, and quoted conversations had with the President and conversations that took place in cabinet meetings, that the public might fully understand his reasons, for this breach of confidence, as his enemies termed it. He was roundly abused by all of the leading Democratic papers of the country, harsh terms and abusive language filling their columns. Mr. Ewing was not injured in the estimation of his party and, on his return to Ohio, he was tendered public dinners by the enthusiastic Whigs of Columbus and Zanesville. From 1841 to 1860 Mr. Ewing was engaged in his profession in large and important suits, both in the courts of Ohio and of the United States. The Stoddard case, a case involving Spanish land titles, he tried in St. Louis and was successful. He spent four months or more in acquiring the Spanish language that he might more fully understand and prosecute his case. Much of his time in preparation was spent in Cincinnati. While there he made the acquaintance of an intelligent photographic artist, in whose office he was accustomed to unbend himself when tired of his work. This artist states that in conversation with Mr. Ewing he was surprised to learn that he knew more about the photographic art than he himself. This is not surprising to those who knew Mr. Ewing, for he was a ripe scholar, well read and at home upon any subject that he might be called upon to discuss. He had assisted his father to make a new home in Indiana where the old gentleman died January 14, 1824. This home was on the Ohio River near Cannelton and, at the time of which we write, was occupied by Mr. Ewing's aged brother George. While at St. Louis trying the Stoddard case, he notified his brother that on a certain day on his way home his boat would pass Cannelton but would not

stop. The boat reached the point in due time and the aged brother was in his chair on the river bank surrounded by his family. As the boat drew near, Mr. Ewing stood at the railing surrounded by the deeply interested passengers; he greeted his brother and the salutation was returned. As the boat passed up stream the old man arose, trembling with age and quivering with emotion, and bowed a farewell for the last time, never to meet or see his brother again.

Mr. Ewing died October 26, 1871, at his home in Lancaster. His funeral was largely attended. On his death-bed he said to a friend, "I have lived a long, useful and eventful life and I am ready to go." The honorary pall bearers were:

Governor R. B. Hayes,
Senator John Sherman,
Senator Allen G. Thurman,
Judge Welch of the Supreme Court,
John H. James, of Urbana.
A. B. Walker, of Athens,
W. Marshall Anderson, Circleville,
Charles B. Goddard, Zanesville,
M. A. Daugherty, Lancaster,
John D. Martin, Lancaster,
Darius Tallmadge, Lancaster,
George G. Beck, Lancaster,
Frederick A. Foster, Lancaster,
Charles M. L. Wiseman, Lancaster,
J. F. Vandemark, Lancaster,
Hon. Henry Stanbery,
George Reber, of Sandusky,
Henry B. Curtis, of Mt. Vernon,
Hocking H. Hunter, Lancaster,
John T. Brasee, Lancaster,

James R. Pearse, Lancaster,
Charles Borland, Lancaster,
Samuel A. Griswold, Lancaster,
Samuel Herr, Lancaster,
Jacob Beck, Lancaster,
Dr. T. O. Edwards, Lancaster.

About the year 1818 the southern part of Fairfield County was infested with a gang of thieves and counterfeiters, who for months or years had evaded or escaped from the officers of the law and defied arrest. Thomas Ewing, who was Prosecuting Attorney, became tired of this and requested to be sworn in as a special constable; which was accordingly done. He selected a half dozen choice spirits, who like himself, were large, strong, and active men, of known courage and discretion—Nathaniel Red, Christian Neibling, Adam Weaver, Christian King, David Reese, and Elnathan Scofield. They proceeded to the rendezvous, surrounded the house and captured the gang, binding the leader, who was in charge of Mr. Ewing. Scofield was about to be overpowered, when Ewing went to his relief. The leader seized this moment for escape, and, though his hands were bound, jumped out of a second story window and made his escape in the darkness. The others were tried, convicted and sent to prison.

During the years Mr. Ewing was prosecutor and for many years previous, there were numerous distilleries in the County; and merchants everywhere sold or gave liquor away to their customers, and whisky was a universal beverage. Along in the twenties the sale of it was regulated somewhat by statute. The records show that Mr. Ewing as prosecutor procured indictments against Latta, Connell and Ainsworth, Christian

King and Henry Arnold for selling whisky in quantities less than one quart. They were tried and fined five dollars and costs each. John Reber and John G. Willock were witnesses in two of the cases, being clerks in the stores.

George Smetters (Smothers) was indicted for selling three pounds of pepper at retail to Henry B. Joy of the value of $1.06. "Merchandise, not the growth and manufacture of the United States, contrary to the form of the Statute in such cases made and provided." T. Ewing, Prosecuting Attorney.

Smetters pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs of prosecution.

George Smetters was the owner of a large farm near town, but not a merchant. He drove a six-horse team to a Conestoga wagon, and carried produce to Baltimore and brought out goods for Lancaster merchants. It is highly probable that he carried small quantities of goods of his own, or for his own use, and retailed to his friends. His case was continued for one or two terms and he finally gave Hugh Boyle, Clerk of the Court, a power of attorney to plead guilty for him. This very unusual proceeding was accepted by the Court. Smetters was no doubt absent from home during the sessions of the Court, which was the cause of his unusual manner of pleading. This indictment was brought October 1, 1821, and finally disposed of October, 1822, Judge John A. McDowell presiding. The foreman of the Grand Jury was Samuel F. Maccracken. The witnesses were George Burkley, Christian Rokohl, and Henry B. Joy. The fact is Smetters had no attorney and he empowered Boyle to plead for him and submit the matter to the judgment of the Court.

Kilbourne's *Gazetteer* for the year 1818, says of Lancaster: "It contains between one hundred and two hundred houses and a population of six or seven hundred inhabitants. Here are likewise twelve mercantile stores, a handsome court house and jail, a Methodist meeting-house, a bank, an English and German printing office, from which are published weekly newspapers in both languages, and a market-house, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Various kinds of mechanical business are likewise here industriously prosecuted." Edition of 1829, gives this: "The town contains ten large stores, and seven taverns, the latter of which may justly be ranked with the first houses of entertainment in the United States. It contains about two hundred and fifty houses, and one thousand five hundred inhabitants. The houses are principally brick and frame—a large number of them brick buildings. * * * The public buildings are a brick court house, a new market-house, with a town house and a Masonic hall erected over it, and four churches. Lancaster is well supplied with the means of education. In addition to an academy, which is now in high repute, there are several other respectable schools. * * * Here are also two printing offices, from which are published weekly a German and two English newspapers."

BANKS

The Lancaster, Ohio, Bank was chartered in the year 1816, and organized for business August 30th of the same year, with capital of $200,000. Philemon Beecher was president for one year and was succeeded by John Creed. Michael Garaghty was elected cashier and served from August 30, 1816, until the

closing up of the bank in 1842. The first directors were Philemon Beecher, Elnathan Scofield, Jacob Claypool, Peter Reber, Charles R. Sherman, John Williamson, Jacob Green, Daniel Van Metre, William King, Richard Hooker, Benjamin Smith, and S. F. Maccracken. Probably there was no abler board of directors in Ohio at that time.

The State of Ohio in 1827 advertised for bids for an agent to pay contractors on the line of the Ohio Canal. The Chillicothe Bank bid one-fourth per cent; the Franklin Bank of Columbus, one-half per cent; and the Lancaster Bank agreed to disburse the funds without charge, provided it could control all State funds deposited in New York. The proposition of the Lancaster Bank was accepted. This was a great financial stroke. The bank increased its circulation with this large volume of New York exchange as security to its bill holders. This brought on a war between the banks. The Chillicothe Bank bought up the circulation of the Lancaster Bank and made a systematic run upon it. Creed was aroused and retaliated, and soon made the Chillicothe concern sue for quarter.

Jacob Claypool, one of the first directors of the Lancaster Bank, lived on his farm in Greenfield Township. He came at an early day from Hampshire County, Va. He was a man of rare good sense, intelligent and honest, and was always in close touch with the business men of Lancaster, by whom he was highly esteemed. He represented his county in the General Assembly for several years. In his day he was one of the most widely known and popular farmers and business men of the county.

In the year 1836, January 25, the Lancaster Bank

had loans and discounts to the amount of $602,729.00; due from other banks, $72,291.00; specie on hand, $70,417.00.

The only banks in the State of Ohio outside of Cincinnati able to make a better showing were the Bank of Chillicothe, the Franklin Bank of Columbus, and the Commercial Bank of Cleveland. The banks of Massillon, Zanesville, Marietta, Dayton, Steubenville, and Circleville fell far below it.

The Lancaster Bank building was the first one in Lancaster to have a freestone front.

This bank for seventeen years declared a dividend of nineteen per cent to its stockholders, besides having a large surplus. Work Galbreath was the teller and paid the contractors. In 1837 he carried to Toledo $100,000 in currency. This would be considered a risky business at this day. In 1841, owing to the stringency in the money market, the bank increased its capital $50,000 and issued notes for it. Distrust followed this act and the pressure became so great that the bank closed in 1842, the Court appointing H. H. Hunter, Jacob Green and Joseph Stukey receivers. The outstanding circulation was called in and redeemed—the last act was to pay Jacob Green $4,000 to redeem such straggling notes as might be still in circulation. This in brief is a history of the greatest financial institution known to Lancaster. T. Ewing, W. J. Reese, H. H. Hunter, H. Stanbery, S. F. Maccracken and John Creed were directors in 1841.

HOCKING VALLEY BANK

This bank was a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and was organized in 1847, capital $90,000; D. Tallmadge, president; C. F. Garaghty, cashier. In 1848 Garaghty resigned and Wm. Slade, Jr. (a Lancaster attorney), was elected cashier. In 1850 he resigned and moved to Cleveland, O. He was succeeded by M. A. Daugherty (a Lancaster attorney).

At the April election in 1855 John Reber was elected president and C. F. Garaghty again cashier. Reber was president but one year, when he was succeeded by D. Tallmadge. C. F. Garaghty resigned in 1859 and was succeeded by H. V. Weakley. The charter of the bank expired in 1865. This bank was well managed and was one of the solid institutions of Lancaster.

The Hocking Valley National Bank was the legitimate successor of the Hocking Valley State Bank, capital $100,000. D. Tallmadge was president, H. V. Weakley, cashier, and James T. Willock, teller. In 1866 Weakley resigned and J. W. Farringer was elected cashier. In 1869 G. A. Mithoff succeeded Tallmadge as president and W. D. Kutz succeeded J. W. Farringer as its cashier. Upon the death of G. A. Mithoff his brother Theodore was elected president and served as such to the date of his death, except one year of this time, 1883, when H. C. Drinkle was the president.

The Savings Institute was organized in 1848. Jacob Green, Samuel Beery, Henry Miers, L. Lobenthal, Gideon Martin, Wm. Phelan and S. McCabe were the directors; Jacob Green, president, and C. F. Garaghty, cashier. J. C. Weaver succeeded Green as president

and N. C. Worthington succeeded Garaghty as cashier. This bank lost heavily by discounting notes for a young speculator, the notes proving to be forgeries, also in the destruction of their office by fire. The directors concluded to close up the affairs of the bank, which they did in 1857, with a loss to the stockholders.

EXCHANGE BANK OF MARTIN & CO.

This was not a bank of issue. It commenced business January 1, 1854, with John D. Martin, P. B. Ewing and Samuel Stambaugh as the partners. S. Stambaugh died in June, 1854, and the business was continued by his associates. B. F. Reinmund was cashier for a few years, and February, 1859, was succeeded by C. F. Garaghty. In 1864 this bank was merged into the First National Bank, and C. F. Garaghty was cashier for one year. He was succeeded by Geo. W. Beck, who has held the position with a change of name and stockholders for thirty-two years. For several years it has been known as the Lancaster Bank. S. J. Wright was president for a time and Henry Musser was his successor.

John D. Martin was a banker thirty-two years, longer than any Lancaster man; Michael Garaghty came next, serving twenty-six years; and next in length of time, John Creed, serving twenty-five years.

COMMERCIAL BANK

This bank was what was called a private bank. It was established in 1872 by J. H. Cochran. In June, 1873, S. J. Wright became a partner, and in February, 1874, bought the interest of Cochran. September 14, 1874, this bank was merged into the Fairfield County

Bank, with Wesley Peters as president and S. J. Wright as cashier. These officers were succeeded by P. Rising as president and H. B. Peters as cashier.

BANK OF GARAGHTY AND HUNTER

This bank was organized in 1869, with C. F. Garaghty as president and Wm. Noble as cashier. John Hunter was the partner of Garaghty.

November, 1875, it closed its doors upon its depositors forever.

Jno. R. Mumaugh and Wm. Noble closed up its affairs as assignees and paid forty per cent. dividend. This was a bank without capital or prestige — and those who put their faith in it were heavy losers.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK

This bank was organized in January, 1893, with Samuel Whiley as president and F. C. Whiley as cashier. It is a private bank and the other stockholders are Jacob Keller, Edward Binninger, Philemon Binninger and C. B. Whiley. All well known Lancaster business men.

THE ERA OF SHINPLASTERS

The panic of 1837 broke many business men and banks throughout the West. No one knew when he took money over his counter whether it would be worth fifty cents on the dollar on the next day. For want of currency and for other reasons, individuals and corporations issued promises to pay in fractional amounts and this paper was called the *shinplaster.* Many of these small notes were counterfeited and many who issued them failed in business, and the country was soon flooded with shinplasters as worthless as the

bills of doubtful banks. Among others the City Council of Lancaster authorized such notes and they were signed by W. J. Reese, president. It has not been many years since the council redeemed a few of these notes.

Julius W. Dumont was one of the merchants who issued these notes and failed to redeem them. Mechanics and small traders issued such notes. Mr. Burkey, a shoemaker, and father of Lawrence Burkey, late of Newark, Ohio, issued notes of this character. Irvin Schleghm, a cigar maker, issued such notes, as did many other business men of small means; and for a time they passed as readily as any other currency.

LOTTERIES

In the early history of Lancaster, lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets were legal, and many schemes were managed by very prominent citizens.

In 1819 S. F. Maccracken advertised lottery tickets for sale in the *Ohio Eagle*. The scheme was for a canal at the falls of the Ohio River, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

The postmaster advertised lottery tickets for sale in that year for a New Jersey scheme. In 1819 the Barrett Woolen Mills at the upper falls of the Hockhocking was built by lottery. There are still in existence lottery tickets with the names of General W. J. Reese, S. F. Maccracken, and Jacob Claypool, as managers. This was the canal mill scheme; the drawing took place sometime in the thirties. Lotteries had their day and are now illegal. Men who once engaged in the lottery business would not think of doing it now; for public sentiment pronounces it an evil, thoroughly demoralizing in its tendency; and, like the universal use of intoxicants, it is a thing of the past.

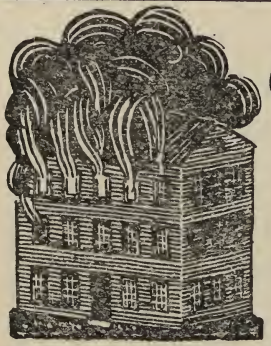
BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Ohio State Lottery.

FIRST CLASS,

SCHEME!

1	PRIZE OF	$8,000	8,000
1	do. "	2,001	2,001
2	do. "	1,000	2,000
4	do. "	500	2,000
30	do. "	50	1,500
40	do. "	20	800
100	do. "	10	1,000
250	do. "	6	1,500
4401	do. "	3	13,203
4829	PRIZES.		$32,004
9395	BLANKS.		



☞ Not two blanks to a prize!

ORDERS from any part of the United States, enclosing the cash, and post paid, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to either of the Commissioners, in Lancaster, or to such agents as they have or may appoint.

LANCASTER, June 1828

No. 5759

UNDER the superintendence of *Jacob Claypool, John Creed*, and *Samuel F. Maccracken*, Commissioners, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield County.

THIS ticket will entitle its holder to such prize as may be drawn to its number, if demanded within twelve months after the drawing: Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. Payable thirty days after the drawing is finished.

Jacob Claypool
John Creed
S. F. Maccracken

Commissioners.

HENRY ARNOLD

Henry Arnold, son of Frederick Arnold who died on his farm north of Lancaster, was born in or near Hagerstown, Maryland, 1776, where he was a counterpane weaver for a number of years, and where a majority of his children were born. Henry Arnold is mentioned in a history of Western Maryland as early as 1800 and up to 1805. In a weekly paper, published in Hagerstown and preserved in the library at Baltimore, Md., he advertises his business, that of counterpane weaver, and states that his shop is located on the street leading to the Western country. Other advertisers locate their shops on the street opposite Henry Arnold's place, giving him some prominence. Henry Arnold in same paper advertises for a runaway negro. The records show that he sold considerable property before moving to Ohio in 1815. His father, his brother Daniel, and four sisters, Mrs. Reber, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Canode and Mrs. Weaver, came to Lancaster several years in advance of him. He came to Ohio about the year 1810 on a prospecting tour and was pleased with the country; just how long he remained or the exact time he brought his family to Lancaster, is not known. Mrs. McNeill, shortly before her death, gave the year 1815 as the time of his arrival here with his family.

He purchased what has long been known as the Arnold corner and commenced the dry goods business, which he continued until about the year 1836, when he retired from the cares of business. F. A. Foster was his partner in business from October 30, 1817 to October 30, 1823.

His son George was a partner from 1825 to 1830.

George moved from Lancaster to Utica, Ohio, and opened a store. Here Jno. D. Martin and General W. S. Rosencrans were his young clerks.

From Utica he moved to Mansfield, Ohio, where he engaged in the dry goods business and was a successful merchant.

Here he made the acquaintance of Miss Bartley, the daughter of Mordecai Bartley, the future governor of Ohio. Miss Bartley in time became his wife; and when his father-in-law became governor George Arnold was appointed his secretary. When he left the governor's office he settled in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. His grandson, H. B. Arnold, is a promising young attorney of Columbus, Ohio. Young Rosencrans went with Mr. Arnold to Mansfield. From here, on one occasion, he drove Thos. W. Bartley to Columbus. He proved to be so bright and intelligent, and so pleased Judge Bartley, that in a year or two he procured his admission to West Point. Henry Arnold had a family of seven daughters, all handsome young women. They became the wives of the best young men in town, Dr. Robert McNeill, F. A. Foster, Thomas Reed, Wm. Phelan, Amos Swayze, Benjamin Reinmund and O. W. Rigby. Mrs. Swayze married for her second husband Mr. Wells, and they moved to Iowa. Mrs. Maria Rigby for her second husband married a Mr. Bently, of Mansfield, where they resided. Her daughter by this marriage became the wife of General R. Brinkerhoff, now one of the distinguished men of Mansfield. Mr. Bently dying, his widow became the wife of Mr. McNulty, of Ashland, Ohio, he being her third husband.

Henry Arnold was during his life a very prominent citizen of Lancaster. In 1833 he was one of the County

Commissioners for Fairfield. He was the guardian of John Reber, his nephew, and employed him as clerk in his store.

For many years of his old age he made his home with B. F. Reinmund and wife on the old Arnold corner, where on a pleasant day he was a familiar figure. He died September 20, 1858, in his eighty-first year.

The Arnold connection by blood and marriage is a very large and highly respectable one. Henry Arnold married a Bowman and a sister of his wife married Mr. Gormly, who at the time of his death was a wealthy banker in Bucyrus, Ohio. Gormly's granddaughter is the wife of F. S. Monnett, Attorney-General of Ohio.

HONORABLE DAVID COLERICK

The Hon. David Colerick, late of Ft. Wayne, Ind., left Lancaster when a young man. He told the writer, when in his old age, that he had visited Lancaster but once, and that was two years after he had removed to Ft. Wayne. At the time he left Lancaster he was engaged to Susan Arnold. He returned to claim his bride, but her parents told him frankly that they would rather bury her than send her to the wilds of Indiana to endure the privations of a frontier life among the Indians. He returned to his home and never saw Lancaster afterwards. Susan Arnold subsequently married Wm. Phelan, and Mr. Colerick married Miss Walpole, of Indianapolis, a granddaughter of one of the Gillespies, of Brownsville, Pa. One of his daughters married John Larwell, of Wooster, Ohio. Larwell's sister married John K. Miller, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, a grandson of another Gillespie. General Chas. Ewing married the daughter of John K. Miller, who was a brother of T. Ewing Miller, of Columbus, Ohio.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND

William Townsend came to Lancaster at an early date and opened a jewelry shop. He advertised in the *Ohio Eagle* as early as 1817. He ceased to do business in 1826. He was a friend of General Sanderson. He and the General with other old friends spent their summer afternoons in the shade of his sycamore tree which stood in front of his establishment. He was quite a character. He died in the year 1843.

JOHN LATTA

John Latta, Benjamin and John Connell came to Lancaster about the year 1813 and commenced the business of merchandising under the firm name of Latta and Connell. They were men of integrity, wide-awake business men and popular salesmen, being successful rivals of Creed, Maccracken and the Kings. Their store was opened at sunrise and their clerks remained on duty until late at night. John Connell retired from the firm in March, 1823, and in the year 1825 Richard M. Ainsworth became a partner and the firm was known as Latta, Connell and Company. In the year 1828 Benjamin Connell sold his interest and retired to his farm on the hill west of town. The name of the firm was then changed to Latta and Ainsworth. January 22, 1834, John Latta retired on account of poor health. R. M. Ainsworth, John G. Willock, who came to Lancaster from Scotland in 1826, and James Rice became the proprietors. Rice retired from the firm in 1838 and the business was continued by Ainsworth and Willock until the year 1847. Early in 1847 Willock sold his interest to R. M. Ainsworth. Ainsworth left for the East to buy goods on his own account

and died suddenly at a lonely hotel on the National Road on his return trip. His widow sold the goods to John Effinger, and he in 1849 sold out to Little and Dresbach. Mr. Latta notwithstanding reverses in business made some judicious investments and at his death left his son William a handsome estate. In January, 1830, Captain Witte, of Hanover, Germany, came to Lancaster and purchased the farm now owned by John S. Brasee and erected a steam mill and distillery.

Maccracken, Latta and Effinger, on special contract, bought his grain and undertook to dispose of his whiskey. The venture was a loss to all concerned. Witte failed and turned his property over to his agents. They in turn made a contract with Captain Joshua Clarke to run the business in connection with Captain Witte. This arrangement lasted two or three years but it was not profitable. The wife of John Latta was the daughter of the first Thomas Sturgeon, one of the first hotel keepers of Lancaster. She was the widow of Dr. James Wilson. Latta died in 1846, aged fifty-eight years.

SAMUEL EFFINGER

Samuel Effinger was born in Woodstock, Va., and came to Lancaster in the year 1813. He began the tinning and coppersmith business in which he was successful. In October of 1816 he was married to Mary Noble, sister of Colonel John Noble. In connection with his regular business he purchased horses and drove them to Virginia and Baltimore, Md. His skillful coppersmith was John A. Shraff. Richard and Milton Hamson, David Kyner, Philip Lantz, William Searls, Thomas Durban, Elias Prentice, Jacob Evans, John McClelland and John Work received their train-

ing in his shop. In 1832 he had just completed his new house, where Mrs. Dr. Effinger now resides, when he took sick and died. His stock of goods was sold to Maccracken and Cross who carried on the business for a few years. Maccracken then sold his interest to David Reese. April 11, 1837, Reese and Cross dissolved partnership and Reese continued the business alone. In 1838 the firm was known as Reese and Shraff, and in 1839, Reese and Kreider. David Reese died in 1840, and his interest in the firm was sold to Jesse B. Hart and John D. Martin. In 1842, John D. Martin retiring, John McClelland became Hart's partner and in a year or two bought the interest of Jesse B. Hart.

FREDERICK A. FOSTER

Mr. Foster was a native of Rhode Island. He came to Lancaster from Marietta in the year 1810 and was first employed as a clerk by John Creed. November 23, 1815, he became partner and the firm was known as Foster and Company. October 30, 1817, he withdrew from this firm and formed a partnership with Henry Arnold. This partnership continued until 1823, when Foster sold out to George B. Arnold. Foster then opened a store on his own account and carried on this business until April, 1832, when he sold out to Benjamin Connell who bought the stock for his brother John Connell. This closes Mr. Foster's mercantile career. He served as secretary of the Lateral Canal Company and was clerk for Mr. Hunter, the receiver of the Lancaster, Ohio, Bank. F. A. Foster was highly esteemed, a man of integrity and good business ability. He was one of the last of the pioneers whose life continued to the present generation, his death occurring in the year

1880. He was one of the honored pioneer members of the Presbyterian Church. His first wife was a daughter of Henry Arnold; his second wife was a Wilson.

REVEREND SAMUEL CARPENTER

The Rev. Samuel Carpenter was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and came with his cousins to Lancaster at a very early day. He was partner of Emanuel Carpenter, Jr., in the mercantile business in 1816 and 1817. Upon the death of his partner a few years later, he became a suitor for the widow's hand and they were married.

He was a surveyor, which calling he followed after the failure of Emanuel Carpenter. He also preached for the Old School Baptists the greater part of his life. In 1827, when the canal was being built, he rode to Akron, Ohio, on horseback, to solicit employment of Alfred Kelley, the Canal Commissioner. He carried with him an excellent letter of introduction and recommendation by Charles R. Sherman, which the Judge very kindly volunteered. He was also endorsed by Thomas Ewing at request of Judge Sherman. Copies of these old letters are still preserved. Carpenter was employed by Kelley and was also employed years afterwards on the Hocking Canal. He was a painstaking, honest engineer, polite and courteous to all in his employ. He was fond of fruit and flowers and at one time had a nursery. He lived and died in the house built by Emanuel Carpenter on Broad Street.

THE DUKE OF SAXE WEIMAR, 1825

The Duke of Saxe Weimar's Travels gives the following: — "New Lancaster has its name from the city of Lancaster in Pennsylvania, and was founded by

Pennsylvania Germans, who were joined by many German emigrants, particularly Würtemburgers, and some Switzers. . . . . Shortly after my arrival, I received the visits of several of the German and half German inhabitants; among the latter I remarked Judge Deitrick, a native of Philadelphia, an agreeable, plain and well-informed man; he offered to be my guide through the town, which I thankfully accepted. He introduced me to several of the merchants, whose well-furnished stores I visited. . . . . We saw an English and German printing office; the latter was under the direction of a German, Mr. Hermann, who publishes a German newspaper under the title of *Der Ohio Adler*, (*The Ohio Eagle*), the English printing office likewise published a paper. The type for the German paper is from the foundry in Philadelphia, and cannot be said to be elegant; it is true there is generally but little elegance to be observed in German type. I read in Mr. Hermann's office about twelve German papers, published in the United States; they were mostly written in corrupt German; the only well written one was edited in Philadelphia by Mr. Ritter. . . . . Judge Deitrick conducted me to a cloth manufactory belonging to Mr. Rice, (Ring and Rice) whose machinery is moved by the waters of the Hockhocking. . . . . Mr. Deitrick introduced me to a Mr. Sherman, judge of the Supreme Court, who is one of the most respectable inhabitants of the place. He invited me to tea, and I met with very agreeable society."

HENRY CLAY

Henry Clay frequently passed through Lancaster on his way to Washington City. He was the idol of the old Whigs of Lancaster and they were always ready

to do him honor. The leading citizens of Lancaster regardless of party were always glad to see him in Lancaster; and for years they had a desire to show their regard for him in some complimentary manner. In the year 1825 the long desired opportunity occurred. It was known that he would pass through Lancaster in the month of August of that year. A meeting of citizens was called and a committee appointed to extend him an invitation to partake of a complimentary dinner to be tendered by the citizens. The letter of the committee reached Mr. Clay at Lebanon, Ohio, where he was detained two or three weeks on account of the sickness and death of a young daughter. The following is a copy of a subscription paper signed by the citizens:

LANCASTER, JULY 25, 1825.

WE, the undersigned, agree to contribute our proportion of the expense of a public dinner to be given to Mr. Clay, when he shall pass through Lancaster on his way to Washington City.

WILLIAM W. IRVIN,	NOAH S. GREGG,
HUGH BOYLE,	ADAM WEAVER,
BENJAMIN CONNELL,	ROBERT MCNEILL,
R. M. AINSWORTH,	HENRY STANBERY,
GEORGE MYERS,	ISAAC CHURCH,
T. TENNY,	JOHN NOBLE,
HENRY ARNOLD,	JAMES WHITE,
R. STURGEON,	SAMUEL EFFINGER,
ABRAM PITCHER,	G. D. CAMPBELL,
ELNATHAN SCHOFIELD,	JACOB SHAEFFER,
WILLIAM HANSON,	HOCKING H. HUNTER,
E. B. THOMPSON,	GEORGE SANDERSON,
MICHAEL GARAGHTY,	JOHN HERMAN.

Mr. Clay performed the sad duty of burying his young daughter and proceeded on his way to Washington. He arrived in Lancaster late in August and

the dinner took place according to program. The men who participated in that enjoyable occasion are all dead.

PROMINENT MEN AND EVENTS

A list of the early merchants of Lancaster from 1800 to 1825 is herewith presented: James Converse, William and Christian King, Rudolph Pitcher, Thomas Hart, Simon Converse, Andrew Crockett, John Creed, Matthews and Scofield, Jacob Green, Creed and Cushing, John Graham, John Woodbridge, Archibald Carnahan, N. S. Cushing, Samuel F. Maccracken, John Black, Jesse Beecher, Lucas B. Wing, Henry Darst, O. W. Rigby, Emanuel and Samuel Carpenter, Robert Smith, F. A. Foster, Latta and Connell, Henry Arnold, Christian Rokohl, King and Rodgers, Henry Van Pelt and Company, Campbell, Rudisill and Company, Browning and Noble, Miller and Retzel, Owings and Thompson.

The prominent tavern keepers were Thomas Sturgeon, John Sweyer, Rudolph Pitcher, Jacob Green, F. A. Shaeffer, Gotlieb Steinman, John Noble, John U. Giesy, Jacob Beck, Christian Niebling, Dr. Ezra Torrence, E. G. Pomeroy, and Peter Reber.

As early as 1806 the tax list of Lancaster was no small sum. Rudolph Pitcher had one property valued at $2,500, other lots valued at $1,407, his taxes were seventeen dollars and seventy-two cents. Others paid as much as ten dollars each.

The prominent physicians for the first twenty-five years of Lancaster were Dr. Amasa Delano, Dr. William Irwin, Dr. William Kerr, Dr. Ezra Torrence, Dr. John M. Shaug, Dr. James Wilson, Dr. Wilcox, Dr. Daniel Smith, Dr. Robert McNeill, Dr. James White.

The attorneys of Lancaster for the first twenty-five

years were Alexander White, who died early, William Creighton, who moved to Chillicothe, E. B. Merwin, who moved to Zanesville, Robert F. Slaughter, Philemon Beecher, Wm. W. Irvin, Charles R. Sherman, Thomas Ewing, Henry Stanbery, and H. H. Hunter.

The early settlers of Lancaster came from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, France, the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia contributed the largest number. Lancaster was noted from the start for the number of its intelligent, enterprising, and distinguished men and fair women.

The families married and intermarried and a race of native Buckeyes was the result, combining all that was good in the different races. Beecher, a Connecticut Yankee, married a daughter of Irish parents. William W. Irvin, a Virginia gentleman, married a sister of Mrs. Beecher. Creed from Rhode Island married a daughter of Virginia parents. Foster of Rhode Island, a Maryland girl. Ewing married the daughter of Irish parents. Kauffman, a Baltimorean, married a Yankee girl. Dr. White, a Pennsylvanian, married Mrs. Kauffman's sister. Scofield, a Yankee, married a Maryland girl; and John T. Brasee, a New Yorker, married their daughter. This list might be extended indefinitely. The population soon became a homogeneous one composed of the many elements named. The pioneers were noted for rearing large families, and they seemed to do it as easily and as well as the parents of the modern family of one or two children; and their children were as successful in life.

THE PROMINENT MERCHANTS

The prominent merchants doing business in 1826, as given by John G. Willock in his manuscript, were William and Christian King, Creed and Cushing, S. F. Maccracken, Latta and Connell, F. A. Foster, Henry and George B. Arnold, Jacob Green, Campbell, Rudisill and Company, Matthews and Company, Browning and Noble, George Kauffman, Wm. Townsend, and James Gates, jewelers.

The leading society people in Lancaster in 1826, by the same authority were, the families of Judge Sherman, Judge Irvin, Judge Scofield, Thomas Ewing, Philemon Beecher, Hugh Boyle, Michael Garaghty, Christian King, Henry Arnold, Samuel F. Maccracken, John Creed, Rev. John Wright, and Mrs. Gen. Williamson, afterwards Mrs. Col. Sumner. From 1826 to 1830 there were young men in the society of Lancaster who afterwards became prominent.

We name John G. Willock, R. M. Ainsworth, George Myers, Henry T. Myers, William J. Reese, David Colerick, Gilbert Outcalt, John C. Fall, Wm. King, Thomas Reed, Hocking H. Hunter, Henry Stanbery, George B. Arnold, P. Van Trump, John M. Creed, George Kauffman, and Dr. James White.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY

In the year 1826 there was in active working order a Colonization Society, composed of leading citizens. Judge Scofield was the president. Samuel F. Maccracken was the secretary. The managers were Philemon Beecher, Joseph Grubb, Dr. Robert McNeill, Jacob Claypool, and John Creed. Judge Irvin was chairman of one of their regular meetings. Coloniza-

tion seemed to be the only remedy for slavery at this time.

In 1826 there was a Fairfield County Medical Society and regular meetings were held in Lancaster. The Lancaster members were Dr. Robert McNeill, Dr. James White, Dr. J. M. Shaug, and Dr. Ezra Clark. The out-of-town members were Dr. M. Z. Kreider, of Royalton, Dr. Miner, of Lithopolis, Dr. Simon Hyde and Turner, of Rushville, Dr. N. Wait, of West Rushville, and Dr. S. S. Goehegan, of Baltimore.

In 1827 David Colerick was Commissioner of Insolvents, an office unknown in our day.

NEWSPAPERS

Der Ohio Adler (*Ohio Eagle*), a small German paper, was established in Lancaster in 1807. The most reliable information is that the owner and editor was Edward Shaeffer, a competent and respectable gentleman, and one of the pioneer members of the Lutheran Church. In the year 1812 or 1813 Jacob D. Deitrick came from the East to Lancaster and purchased Shaeffer's paper. He then commenced the publication of the English edition of the *Ohio Eagle*, continuing at the same time the German edition. Some years later he sold out to John Herman, who continued both editions of the paper. Both editions were still published in 1825 when the Duke of Saxe Weimar visited Lancaster, and were still published in 1829 as stated in Kilbourne's *Ohio Gazeteer*. John Herman died in 1833 and the paper passed into the hands of Thomas U. White. In about one year White sold the paper to John and Charles Brough, who came to Lancaster from Marietta. We cannot trace the German edition any farther than John Herman's time, when we pre-

sume it was discontinued. The Broughs edited with great ability a fierce and aggressive paper. Dr. Casper Thiel, an educated man of German descent, succeeded the Broughs, and in turn was succeeded by Samuel Pike, H. H. Robinson, D. A. Robertson, F. M. Ellis, Newton, Schleich, John L. Tuthill, Baker, Zahm, and Charles Roland. In 1870 Thomas Wetzler took a controlling interest and is to-day its successful publisher. *The Lancaster Gazette* was founded by General George Sanderson and Benjamin Oswold in 1826, and though the paper was edited by others, Sanderson retained an interest until 1836. Reese and Borland had charge of it in 1832 and afterwards Colonel P. Van Trump. Captain Duffey was the able editor in the great campaign of 1840, having been brought to Lancaster for that campaign. Other editors were Moeller, Percival, Weaver, Slaughter, McElroy, Joshua Clarke, R. M. Clarke, Dr. H. Scott, A. P. Miller. Samuel A. Griswold was the editor for thirty years, from 1866 to 1896. The paper is now edited by F. S. Pursell.

The Lancaster *Democrat*, *Telegraph*, and *Journal* each flourished for a few years. The *Fairfield County Republican* was established in 1880 by A. R. Eversole.

The *Fairfield County Democrat* is owned by a company and edited by Silas W. Rigby.

In 1832 Colonel Van Trump and John H. Wright published a small weekly paper which they in 1833 merged with the *Gazette*. James Weaver was carrier boy for Colonel Van Trump, and for the New Year's Address sold copies to the amount of twenty-seven dollars. He is still proud of that day's work.

HENRY STANBERY

Henry Stanbery was the son of a physician. He was born in New York City in the year 1803. When but eleven years of age, in the year 1814, he came with his father to Zanesville, Ohio. He was educated at Washington College, Pa., and studied law in Zanesville. In May, 1824, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Gallipolis, Ohio. In the month of June following, he made his first speech to a jury in the Court House at Athens, Ohio. It was a case of bastardy and he appeared for the fair plaintiff. Among other good points he made, he said to the jury that there were three witnesses in this case in behalf of the plaintiff, the mother and her twin babies, silent though they were. His opponent saw the force of Stanbery's speech and did his best to counteract it. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff.

> "The silence often of pure innocence
> Persuades, when speaking fails."
>
> *Winter's Tale.*

At the solicitation of Thomas Ewing, he settled in Lancaster and with him formed a partnership. They traveled the circuit together for a few years, when they dissolved partnership and became friendly rivals upon all cases of great importance upon the circuit. From 1825 to 1830 Ewing and Stanbery were the most prominent young attorneys in the State in active practice. And from 1830 to the close of their professional careers they were the foremost lawyers of the State of Ohio. Mr. Stanbery's reputation rests upon his ability as a lawyer. He took no part in politics. In the year 1846 Henry Stanbery was elected Attorney-General by the Legislature of the State of Ohio; in

which capacity he served the State ably for five years. In the meantime he became a resident of Columbus, Ohio. In the year 1850 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention for Franklin County, being one of the ablest members of that body and conspicuous in debate. From Columbus he moved to Cincinnati, where he practiced his profession until called to fill the position of Attorney-General of the United States by President Johnson in the year 1866. During the impeachment trial of President Johnson, he resigned this office to become his counsel. He returned to Cincinnati, where he spent the declining years of his life. He died while on a visit to New York City in 1883, aged eighty years. Henry Stanbery was a man over six feet in height, straight as an arrow, of commanding presence, courtly manners, and was the most polite and affable member of the Ohio Bar. He was the soul of honor and scorned to do a mean act. He neither misled court or jury, or took a mean advantage of his opponent. He was one of the great lawyers of our time and a model gentleman in every relation in life. His first wife was a daughter of General Philemon Beecher. She died early, in the year 1840, and was buried in Elmwood Cemetery by the side of her father and mother. His second wife was a daughter of Colonel Bond, of Chillicothe. The body of Henry Stanbery was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery at Cincinnati. His son, Judge Philemon Beecher Stanbery, lives in Pomeroy, Ohio.

WILLIAM MEDILL

William Medill was a native of the State of Delaware and was born in the year 1802. He received a college education and studied law. In the year 1832 he came

to Lancaster, was received into the best society, and was soon one of the promising young men of the town. He was well educated, and refined in his manners and, although he never married, was always something of a ladies' man and popular in society. He gave promise of eminence at the bar, but early embarked upon a political career, thereby neglecting his profession. He became a great and successful politician, and made a reputation both state and national. He was a gentleman of high character and his integrity was never questioned. He was a Democrat and the idol of his party in the State of Ohio. In 1835, 1836 and 1837 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature for Fairfield County. He was elected and served two terms in Congress from 1839 to 1843, where he took a leading position, serving on important committees. Under Polk's administration he served first as an Assistant Postmaster-General, but was soon transferred to the more important office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In this position he made some reforms and added to his reputation as a man of affairs.

He was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1850, and was elected president of that body. Here he was associated with Henry Stanbery and many other distinguished men. In the year 1851 he was elected lieutenant governor of Ohio, and in the year 1854 was elected governor.

Retiring from the office of governor, he was appointed by James Buchanan comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, an important position, which he filled with distinguished ability.

While comptroller an old claim passed both houses of Congress, involving an expenditure of two or three millions of money, and was approved by the President.

Medill was satisfied that it was a fraud, and refused to pay it. The appeals of congressmen and senators and of the President himself failed to move him and the claim was not paid. An attempt was made to impeach him; Green,* of Missouri, offering the resolution with that end in view, in the Senate, but the firmness of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and others who had confidence in the judgment and integrity of Medill, prevented it.

At the close of Buchanan's term he returned to Lancaster, broken in health, where he spent his closing years in quiet retirement, dying in the year 1865.

Governor Medill educated his relative, Dr. Robert McNeill, the younger, and was liberal to other friends. The Governor at his death gave his fine estate to his nephew and namesake, William Medill, of this city.

JOSHUA CLARKE

Joshua Clarke was born August 27, 1795, in the State of New York, where he received his education. He came early to Lancaster and was first engaged in the business of a contractor and builder. He built the fine house, now the residence of Judge Brasee, for Captain A. F. Witte and in 1833 became lessee. Here he took his bride, his second wife, to live. She was Miss Adaline Doane, and he first met her at the grand party given in honor of Daniel Webster by Senator Ewing in 1833. Her escort on this occasion was Wm. Medill, afterwards governor of Ohio.

From the year 1825 to 1850 Captain Clarke was a busy man; full of energy and enterprise. After ceasing to be a builder, he managed the Witte distillery

* Con. Globe parts 2 and 3. 36th Congress.

for Maccracken, Latta, and Effinger, and at the same time operated one at Clarksburg. He also, in partnership with Colonel John Noble, built and operated a carding mill and a large blacksmith shop at the same point. Later, as a partner of Colonel Noble, he rented Barrett's woolen mill at the upper falls of the Hockhocking River, which they successfully managed two or three years. In 1855 and continuing to 1860, he was the owner and editor of the Lancaster *Gazette.* During all of these years Joshua Clarke was a prominent man in Lancaster, taking part in every public enterprise which called for the opinion or action of a good citizen.

He was the friend of education and member of a committee, of which General W. J. Reese and Wm. Medill were also members, to inspect and report to the managers, the condition, efficiency and character of Howe's Academy. The report of the committee was favorable. As early as 1833 he was a member of the Lancaster Institute, a famous debating society, and was a prominent participant in its deliberations and debates. In the Whig campaigns of 1836, 1840 and 1844, he made effective stump speeches, and his services were in demand in all parts of Fairfield County. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the old Lancaster Library.

In the year 1842 he was chosen to deliver the fourth of July oration at a large celebration of the national anniversary. So well was it received, that he was requested to publish it. It may be found in the *Ohio Eagle* of that year.

When the Whig party became little more than a dissolving view, Captain Clarke allied himself to the American party. He was a delegate to the State con-

vention of that party (in 1857), held at Dayton, O., and was selected as chairman of the convention, an honor always to be appreciated. At this convention his friend, Colonel P. Van Trump, was nominated for governor.

He supported John Bell for president as against Fremont and Buchanan.

After the downfall of the old Whig party and the collapse of the American party, he seemed to be lost. His convictions were such that he could not consistently be a Democrat. He did not fraternize with the Republican party and he ended his days in this unsatisfactory frame of mind. He was alone, "the last leaf upon the tree."

Captain Clarke was fond of books and read the best authors. He was familiar with the English classics. Of poetry, "Tam O' Shanter" was his favorite short poem. He died on his farm south of town, March, 1866. He was twice married and the father of fifteen children—Burns, Byron, Willis Gaylord, Robert McNeil, Charles, Joshua, Henry, Thomas, Mrs. Thos. Coulson, Mrs. Robert Slaughter, Mrs. Henrietta Pearse, Mrs. Fannie King, Mrs. H. W. Carpenter, Mrs. J. M. Sutphen, and Mrs. James Ulrick. Joshua and Wm. H. Kooken were his adopted sons. He numbered among his friends, during a long series of years, the leading men of Lancaster. One of his sons, R. M. Clarke, is a distinguished lawyer of Carson City, Nevada.

F. J. BOVING

Mr. Boving was a native of Bremen, Germany. He came to Ohio from Baltimore, Maryland, and first settled in Royalton, Ohio. This was in the year 1830. Here he was engaged in the dry goods business in

connection with H. H. Westfall. In 1832 he married Miss Catharine Scott, the daughter of a farmer in the vicinity. In 1839 he moved to Lancaster, and in partnership with Mr. Graue he opened up a wholesale and retail grocery and the firm was known as Boving & Graue. This firm conducted a large and profitable business for nine years. In addition to their grocery trade they handled large quantities of tobacco, and shipped it to Baltimore. During five years of this time there was no bank in Lancaster, and they sold exchange to the merchants. In fact they supplied the community with banking facilities. In the year 1848 Graue left the firm and moved to Baltimore, Maryland, and E. Becker became Boving's partner. In 1856 Boving sold his interest to E. Becker, and in 1859 purchased the hardware stock of John Effinger and continued the business until 1864, when he sold out to John C. Weaver, and permanently retired from mercantile life. He then purchased one or two farms, superintended the farming and cultivated grapes. Mr. Boving was an honorable man and an influential citizen, and one of the most intelligent and capable men in the business circles of Lancaster in his time.

WILLIAM J. REESE

William J. Reese was born August 3, 1804, in the city of Philadelphia. He received a liberal education in his native city and studied law. He came to Lancaster in 1827 and, after one year's residence as required by law, opened a law office and began the practice of his profession. He was a cultured, refined and brilliant young man. While yet a young attorney in 1829, he joined Samuel F. Maccracken in establishing a dry goods store in Newark. This store

they placed in charge of Daniel Duncan, one of Maccracken's clerks, to whom in 1832 Mr. Reese sold his interest in the store. In this same year he purchased an interest in the Lancaster *Gazette* in partnership with Charles Borland. One year satisfied him with newspapers, and he sold his interest to Colonel P. Van Trump. In 1832 General Reese purchased the interest of Henry Matthews and Joel Buttles in the dry goods stock of Henry Matthews & Company, of which firm Thomas Reed was a member. The business was continued under the firm name of Thomas Reed & Company. January 30th, 1836, Thomas Reed retired from the firm. In March, 1838, General Reese disposed of his goods to Culbertson and Nye. November 13th, 1838, David Rokohl purchased a one-third interest in the business, the firm becoming Culbertson, Nye & Rokohl. In the year 1843 General Reese moved to Philadelphia. There in connection with John Hulan he opened a jobbing house. He followed this business for a few years but it proved a failure, and, losing his health, he returned to Lancaster, where he lived in retirement the remainder of his days. General Reese was always a prominent and influential citizen of Lancaster. He was the captain of a fine military company at one time. He was Brigadier-General of the Ohio Militia at the time he decided to leave Lancaster. In the days of his prosperity, he built one of the finest and most commodious houses in Lancaster. He was for several years Secretary of the Board of Fund Commissioners for the State of Ohio. He was an enthusiastic Mason and the reputed author of the present ritual. He succeeded Judge Sherman as Master of the Masonic Lodge of Lancaster. For eight years he was the

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio. He was one of the original members of the St. John's Episcopal Church and an enthusiastic churchman. He built the first store in Lancaster with what is called an open front. His wife was the eldest daughter of Judge Charles R. Sherman. General Reese was always a public spirited citizen and a polite and courteous gentleman. He died December 17th, 1883.

MARY ELIZABETH REESE

Mary Elizabeth Reese, a daughter of Charles R. Sherman and the eldest sister of the two distinguished brothers John and W. T. Sherman, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, April 21st, 1812. Mrs. Reese has lived eighty-five years in Lancaster, save ten years she spent in Philadelphia, in the most interesting period of the world's history. Since her marriage, at the age of seventeen years, she has been a leader in society in Lancaster, known to all of its people and highly esteemed and honored. When her brother, General W. T. Sherman, broken in spirit and much distressed on account of his cruel treatment, came to Lancaster on a furlough, after he had been relieved by Secretary Cameron, on the plea that he was either drunk or crazy, she was the one to whom he came for sympathy, and it was her faith in his ability that fortified him and gave him the encouragement that induced him to return to the army. She never forgave Cameron for the injury to her brother, and at the marriage of her niece to Don Cameron, declined to be escorted by the Secretary, notwithstanding he had apologized for his treatment of her brother. An incident of her courtship related by herself to Miss Carrie Foster, a cor-

respondent, is of interest, associated as it is with beautiful Mt. Pleasant.

In the old homestead, part of which, modernized, still stands on the north side of Main Street, near the crown of the hill, and between the residences of E. B. White and Philip Rising, where her brothers and sisters were reared, Mary Elizabeth Sherman was married in her seventeenth year to William J. Reese, a wealthy young lawyer of Philadelphia, who had begun the practice of his profession in Lancaster. The courtship which led up to this union furnishes one of the pretty legends associated with historic Mt. Pleasant, a unique pile of rocks on the northern boundary of this city. The popular version of the story is that Miss Sherman, to test her lover's courage and affection, sprang from the face of the bluff, which rises two hundred feet and more from the base, and was immediately followed by Mr. Reese. Alighting on the declivity many feet below both were saved from injury, and immediately she gave her "promise true" to the brave young fellow. Somewhat shorn of the romance, the incident, as told the writer by the heroine, is as follows:

"She had one afternoon induced some of her school girl friends to play truant, and the bevy ascended Mt. Pleasant, where they were wandering about when they chanced to run across a party of young men, among whom was Mr. Reese, then paying marked attention to Mary Elizabeth. Not wishing to meet her admirer, she started on a run to evade them, her foot slipped on the verge of the precipice and over she went, landing a few feet below on a ledge of rock, where she lay unconscious. Young Reese noticed her disappearance, and sprang after her and by the

aid of the others lifted her back to the plain above, and she was assisted home in a semi-conscious condition. When medical aid was summoned it was found that the teeth of her great old-fashioned tortoise shell comb had been driven their length under the scalp and broken off, necessitating the use of the knife for their removal. The young lady was badly bruised by the fall but was otherwise uninjured. A piece of her dress, which was torn off in her descent, was picked up by her rescuer and preserved for years as a tender memento."

MRS. SARAH JULIAN

Philip Shartle came to Lancaster from Berks County, Penn., in 1804 and took up his residence on Columbus Street. He remained here a year or two and then moved to his farm in Clear Creek Township where he kept a tavern for twenty-five years. His daughter, Sarah, was a small girl at the time he lived here. She married John Julian, of Madison Township in 1825. They were the parents of Isaac Julian, of Madison Township. Mrs. Julian is now a resident of Circleville, O. She has passed her ninety-fifth year. She is undoubtedly the oldest person living who lived in Lancaster as early as 1804.

THOMAS REED

Thomas Reed came to Lancaster from Chillicothe previous to the year 1829. He was originally from Harrisburg, Pa., and was born November 29, 1800. He was immediately employed as clerk by Henry Matthews & Company. March 18, 1830, he was admitted as a partner. In the year 1832 General Reese purchased all interest in the store except that of Reed, and the business was thereafter conducted under the

name of Thomas Reed & Company. In the *Ohio Eagle* of 1833 appears an elaborate advertisement by this firm. The *Ohio Eagle* of that year contains another interesting notice of Mr. Reed, viz., his marriage to Rebecca Arnold, June 25, Tuesday, 1833, the Rev. Jno. Wright officiating. January, 1836, Reese and Reed dissolved partnership, Reese continuing the business. Some time in the forties, Thos. Reed, in company with Asa Clarke, carried on a store in Baltimore, O. After retiring from the management of business, he clerked in various stores of the town. His last positions were with the firms of Little & Dresbach and Lyons & Son. Mr. Reed was a man of integrity, a splendid man physically, and an obliging, polite and popular merchant. He died September 29, 1860. Mr. Reed was in business on the Arnold corner as late as 1840, upon his own account.

SOME LOCAL HAPPENINGS

In 1827, June 24, Jacob D. Deitrick, General George Sanderson, George Ring, George Browning and E. B. Thompson were the managers of the Masonic celebration of that day. G. Steinman provided a grand dinner, and in the evening a grand ball was given at Steinman's Assembly Hall. Judge Charles R. Sherman was one of the guests.

E. B. Thompson was sheriff of the county in 1828. He married a Virginia girl, a niece of General Samuel Effinger. In the year 1833 he was auditor of Fairfield County, O., and died soon after.

The mail facilities of this period compared with the present were very poor indeed. There was an eastern mail three times a week, a mail to Cincinnati twice each week, a mail once each week to Marietta. Co-

lumbus was a very small town and the city of Chicago had not then been heard of. Daily papers were unknown here and the merchants and professional men were content with weekly or tri-weekly papers from Baltimore or Philadelphia. The local papers were small and contained but little news and but few local items. The *Ohio Eagle* did not mention the visit of Daniel Webster in 1833.

An independent fire company was organized in Lancaster in 1833. P. Van Trump was the captain, and Samuel Herr first lieutenant, Samuel Evans second lieutenant, George Hood engineer, and second engineer, John C. Fall. The company was certainly well officered.

The Lancaster Mechanics' Beneficial Society was in existence in 1833. How long it had existed and how long it continued to exist we are not able to state. Daniel Sifford was president; H. F. Blaire, vice president; R. O. Claspill, secretary; and Benjamin Connell, treasurer, all good mechanics and good men. With such officers it must have been beneficial and useful to mechanics.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

In 1834 a good library was in existence in Lancaster. May 25th, 1834, the directors issued a call for a public meeting, which was signed by Thomas Ewing, William J. Reese, Robt. McNeill, John T. Brasee, Hocking H. Hunter, M. Z. Kreider, George Reber, P. Van Trump, Henry Stanbery, William Medill and Samuel F. Maccracken. A board of directors that we may safely challenge the State of Ohio to equal either in character or intellect. This was the beginning of the intellectual era of Lancaster, a period without a parallel in the history of the city.

HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD

In 1833 the citizens of Lancaster were alive to the value of railroads, new as the system was in the United States. They called a public meeting, prepared a petition asking for the grant of a charter and forwarded it to the Legislature. The road was authorized by the Legislature. The proposition was for a double track road down the Hocking Valley to Parkersburg, Virginia. The idea was to make the northern terminus at Lancaster, connecting with the Lateral Canal soon to be completed. We cannot trace the history of this project any farther, and conclude that it was soon abandoned. Thirty-two years later the matter was revived, and the result is well known, a good railroad down the Valley.

This proposition shows us how the people of that time valued their canal system, proposing, as they did, to make their town the terminus of a railroad because it was the terminus of a canal.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN

General Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820. He was the son of Judge Charles R. Sherman and Mary Hoyt, his wife. His father died when he was but nine years old, leaving his widow with eleven young children. Hon. Thos. Ewing proposed to adopt "Cump," as the boy was called, and the mother consented The sacrifice was not so great, as Mr. Ewing lived near by. Here he was the playmate and schoolmate of P. B. Ewing and his sister, Ellen (his future wife), and he was a member of this home until sent to West Point in 1836, at the age of sixteen years. An old subscription paper for the expenses

of a fourth of July celebration, dated June 12, 1836, has his signature attached.

Graduating with honors, he entered the army as a lieutenant of the Third Artillery. And the year 1846 found him stationed at Ft. Moultrie, South Carolina. Robert Anderson was his captain, and Colonel Wm. Gates was commander of the post. Sherman was the junior first lieutenant of Company G.

In April of this year he was assigned to recruiting duty, first at Pittsburgh and finally at Zanesville, O. While engaged in this duty, on his way by stage coach from Cincinnati to his post in Pittsburgh, he stopped at Lancaster and attended the wedding of his schoolmate, Mike Effinger. This was in the month of June, 1846. Arriving in Pittsburgh, he found an order assigning him to Company H, Third Artillery, under orders for California. He shipped at New York for Monterey, Cal., by way of Cape Horn, where he landed January, 1847.

In January, 1850, he returned to the East with dispatches for the War Department. He was given leave of absence for six months and on the first day of May, 1850, he was married to Ellen B. Ewing, daughter of Thomas Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, President Taylor and Cabinet were guests. September 6, 1853, he resigned as lieutenant in the army and became a member of the banking firm of Lucas, Turner & Company, he to take charge of a branch to be established in San Francisco. Thither he proceeded on the 20th day of September, reaching San Francisco October 15, 1853.

On the first of May, 1857, Lucas, Turner & Company closed up their business and quit San Francisco.

This closed Sherman's career as a banker in California. His own account of his experience as a banker is highly entertaining. July 21, 1857, he was again a partner in the banking house of Lucas, Turner & Company and stationed at the New York office. October 7th of this year Jas. H. Lucas, of St. Louis, suspended and with him went down the house of Lucas, Turner & Company. In the year 1858 he became a partner of Thomas and Hugh Ewing, attorneys at Leavenworth, Kansas, under the name of Sherman & Ewing; and about this time was by Judge Lecompte admitted to the bar.

July, 1859, he was elected Superintendent of the "Alexandria Military Academy." January 18, 1861, he resigned this position and, closing up his affairs with the State of Louisiana, he returned to Lancaster March 1, 1861. He soon visited Washington and, with his brother John, called upon Lincoln. His reception was so different from what he had expected that he could not conceal his sad disappointment and gave expression to what he felt in vigorous language. It has always been understood that he went to Washington to tender his services to the President. He returned to Lancaster and thence to St. Louis, where he was immediately elected president of a Street Railroad Company, through the influence of his old friend, Major Turner.

May 8, 1861, he (by letter) tendered his services to the Secretary of War, and on the 14th of the same month was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. He immediately repaired to Washington, where General Scott placed him on inspection duty.

June 30th he was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, First Division, under General Mc-

Dowell. With this brigade he participated in the first battle of Bull Run. Shortly after this battle he was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers and assigned to Kentucky as second in command. He requested the President to make General Robert Anderson the ranking officer, which was done on August 24, 1861. October 8th General Anderson relinquished his command and General Sherman became the ranking officer. With this new responsibility came the crisis of his military career, and the cruel treatment received from Cameron, Secretary of War, his suspension from command, and the unjust and cruel criticisms of the newspapers, came near wrecking him, and driving from the army the future great commander of the Army of the Tennessee. In November, 1861, General Sherman was relieved of his command and ordered to report to General Halleck at St. Louis, Mo. From the cruel effects of the charge that his judgment and mind were unbalanced, sanctioned as it had been by the Secretary of War, General Sherman says he did not recover until the following April, when the battle of Shiloh gave him an opportunity to redeem his good name.

February 12, 1862, he was ordered to Paducah, Ky., to take command of that post. Here he organized a division and on March 10th he was placed in command of it. He embarked his troops and steamed up the Tennessee River, where he joined the army of General Grant, the "Army of the Tennessee," henceforth to be forever associated with the names of Grant and Sherman. The battle of Shiloh was fought on April 6 and 7, 1862. Soon after this event General Sherman was rewarded with the appointment of Major General of Volunteers, and placed in command of an army

corps. He participated in the campaign against Vicksburg and was sent by Grant to succor General Rosencrans at Chattanooga. From the day that he left Paducah to join General Grant he was the confident and bosom friend of that general and when the time came for Grant to assume command of all our armies, Sherman was placed in command of the army advancing upon Atlanta. By this time he had not only redeemed his good name, but was second in command and second in the hearts of his countrymen everywhere.

His brilliant campaign and series of victories ended in the capture of Atlanta, and the march to the sea was begun, a march that will always be famous in history. This march added greatly to Sherman's reputation and made him the second "Great Hero" of the war. He was made a Lieutenant General in 1866, and in 1869 General of the army. General Grant pronounced him the best field officer the war produced. He commanded the army in time of peace until the age for his retirement came, when he became a private citizen and moved his family to St. Louis. He did not remain long a resident of this city, preferring to live in New York, to which city he removed and where he remained to the close of his life.

General Sherman had the reputation of being a blunt, gruff man, but that grew mainly out of the fact that he disliked any ovation or personal attention. He avoided display wherever he could well do so, and sometimes offended; but in spite of himself he was the most beloved of all our generals. He was a man of impetuous temper, but with a tender heart; plain and unassuming in his manners, direct and pointed in the expression of his thoughts, frank and generous.

His fame was not sullied by personal ambition or jealousy. He was proud of and gloried in the success and promotion of his great comrades, Grant and Sheridan. In a private talk in Lancaster he said: "If McPherson lives he will command all of us." His soldiers loved him and he could arouse them to greater enthusiasm than any other man. The march to the sea was a wonderful example of this. The troops caught the spirit of their great leader and their confidence in him and their enthusiasm carried them through. He had a great heart and a grand soul. He believed in God and the future.

"The century had no grander soul to surrender into eternity than frank, honest, brilliant, gallant, patriotic William T. Sherman. Simple as a child, brave as a lion, sympathetic as a woman, firm as a rock, wrathful as a tempest when aroused against wrong, lovely as a June morning among his friends."

Here in Lancaster he was born and brought up, here he married a lovely girl, and throughout his life his face was familiar to Lancaster people. It is but natural that we should have a pardonable pride in the name that has shed undying luster upon our town.

General Sherman loved the city of New York for its society. He there met old friends and many distinguished men of national reputation. His death at the age of seventy-one years, February, 1891, was caused by a cold contracted while attending a social dinner party. He was not a slave to the pleasures of the table, for he partook sparingly of the rich viands set before him, but he enjoyed the brilliant conversation of the friends he always met upon such occasions.

He sleeps by the side of his wife and son Willie in a quiet cemetery near St. Louis, his own chosen burial

place, and like his plain, unostentatious life, his last resting place is marked by a simple marble gravestone, designed by himself.

He met death bravely and might have said with Bunyan's hero: "I am going to my Father's; and though with great difficulty I am got hither, yet now I do not repent me of all the trouble I have been at to arrive where I am. My sword I give to him that shall succeed me in my pilgrimage, and my courage and skill to him that can get them. My marks and scars I carry with me, to be a witness for me that I have fought His battles who will now be my rewarder. When the day that he must go hence was come, many accompanied him to the river side, into which, as he went, he said: 'Death, where is thy sting?' And as he went down deeper he said, 'Grave, where is thy victory?' So he passed over, and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side."

LANCASTER AND GENERAL SHERMAN

The people of Lancaster took an especial pride in the career of General Sherman. And while in command of the Army of the Tennessee and making history and fame for himself and his gallant soldiers, they conceived the idea of showing their appreciation in some substantial manner.

A fund of fifteen hundred dollars was soon raised in subscriptions of from five to one hundred dollars. The list was headed by the leading and best known men of the city. It was known that Mrs. Sherman, who lived here at the time, would have been pleased if the offering had been in the form of a substantial silver service, but the admirers of fine horses turned the testimonial in that direction, and a thoroughbred

stallion was purchased and sent to the General. This was an unfortunate selection. The horse was not broken to any saddle gait and the General never mounted him. He soon exchanged him for a carriage team that he never used.

Another notable occurrence was the elegant reception given General Sherman by Thos. Ewing, his father-in-law, in the old homestead, on his return from the war. This was participated in by all of his gentleman friends and admirers in Lancaster. There he met old schoolmates and old time friends for the first time in many years. It was a very enjoyable occasion.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN

Mr. Sherman was born in Lancaster on the tenth day of May, 1823. He was six years of age when his father, Charles R. Sherman, died. In 1831 when eight years of age, he was taken by his father's cousin, John Sherman, to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to reside in his family. Here he remained four years. He returned to his mother in Lancaster at the age of twelve years. Here he entered the Academy of Mark and Samuel L. Howe and in his "Autobiography" he names other boys of his age who were his schoolmates, P. B. Ewing, C. F. Garaghty, Frederick Reese, William P. Rice and William Winthrop Sifford. P. B. Embich, William Duke, Mike Effinger, and his brother William Tecumseh were schoolmates, but he does not name them. In 1837 he became a rodman for Colonel Samuel R. Curtis, engineer of the Muskingum River improvement. He continued with Colonel Curtis two years and devoted his leisure time to study. In 1839 on account of a change in the state administration, Colonel Curtis and his force were relieved, and John

Sherman returned to Lancaster, being then sixteen years of age. He was then employed temporarily by Dr. M. Z. Kreider, Clerk of the Court, at $1.50 per day. In the spring of 1840 he went to Mansfield and entered the law office of his brother, Charles Taylor Sherman, as a student. As a law student he had the advice and encouragement of his uncle, Judge Parker, a man of ability and blessed with good common sense. On his twenty-first birthday, May 10, 1844, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Springfield, Ohio. He now became the partner of his brother Charles and entered upon the practice of his profession with high hopes of the future. He soon became interested in politics and attended several conventions as a delegate. He was a delegate to the Whig State Convention held at Columbus in 1852 where he made a brief speech that was highly complimented by the papers the next morning, and a brilliant future was predicted for the young orator. In the summer of 1854 he was nominated by his party as candidate for Congress and in October of that year was elected. He entered Congress December 1, 1855, and from that date has been continually in public life, as member of the House, United States Senator, or Cabinet Minister, a period of forty-two years. His career as a statesman has been a useful one to his country, brilliant and honorable. He did not become president of this Republic, but his name will be honorably mentioned in history when presidents are forgotten. The life of Senator Sherman has been a model one in all respects, pure and without reproach. The temptations and excesses incident to public life have no charms for him. In the quiet of his home with his family and books he spends his leisure hours. June the

8th, 1892, the *Philadelphia Ledger* said of him, "In a conspicuous degree Senator Sherman of Ohio represents the noblest principles and traditions of the Republican party. He is an astute politician; but much better than that, he is a wise, public-spirited, broad-minded statesman."

A passage from his "Autobiography" makes clear the influence that shaped and formed his character, "Of my mother I can scarcely write without emotion, though she died more than forty years ago."

JOHN BROUGH

Governor John Brough was born at Marietta, O., September 17, 1811. His father was an Englishman who came over with Blennerhasset. His mother was a Pennsylvania woman of fine mental qualities.

He entered a printing office when but fourteen years of age, and soon thereafter entered the Ohio University where he studied, and set type to pay expenses. Soon after graduating he went to Petersburg, Va., where for some time he edited a paper and studied law.

From Petersburg he returned to Marietta and became editor of the *Republican*, a Democratic paper. This was in 1831. In 1834 he removed to Lancaster and with his brother Charles purchased and edited the *Ohio Eagle*. He was a forcible writer and soon attracted attention as an editor of much more than ordinary ability.

In 1835 he was Clerk of the Ohio Senate and in 1838 elected to the General Assembly.

He was twice elected Auditor of the State of Ohio and made quite a reputation as an officer of ability.

In 1845 he founded the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, edited

his paper and practiced law. In 1848 he was elected president of the Madison & Indianapolis R. R. and manager of the Bee Line. He moved to Cleveland in 1861 and managed his railroads from that point. In 1863 he was elected as the Union War candidate for governor by the largest majority ever given a candidate for governor. He was *the War Governor.* His eloquent speeches in the dark days of the war did more to encourage the people than those of any other man. He died August 24, 1865.

John Brough lived in a frame cottage that stood on the lot where John Work's brick house was afterwards built. Here his first wife died and was buried in our cemetery.

Governor Brough, while in charge of the *Eagle,* was a forcible writer but a bitter partisan, and he made both friends and enemies; one of the latter, John Reber, came near killing him on one occasion with a pitchfork picked up at a hardware store. His first political speech to attract attention was made at Somerset, Ohio.

During his connection with the *Cincinnati Enquirer* he grew in favor as an editor and had opportunities to display his great ability as a public speaker. Archbishop Purcell pronounced him the ablest and most interesting speaker to whom he had ever listened, and he never missed an opportunity to hear him. During his years of partisan warfare, Mr. Ewing rated him only as a politician, but in later years he came to know him better and formed a very high opinion of his legal knowledge, his business ability, and great mental qualities.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. DUBBLE

Captain John A. Dubble was born in Lancaster on Christmas Day, 1812. He was the son of Henry Dubble, a worthy citizen of Lancaster. He was educated in the private schools and at Howes' Academy. One of his schoolmates was General W. T. Sherman.

In the early thirties Dubble left Lancaster and engaged as a cabin boy on an Ohio River steam boat. He soon rose to the position of second clerk and afterwards became captain of a boat. In 1840 he formed a partnership with Colonel John Noble in the hotel business in Cincinnati. In this business he remained ten years, when he returned to the river, in which business with varying fortune he remained until the year 1880, when he retired and moved to Washington City, where he still resides.

In 1861, the war having destroyed his business, he engaged with Commodore Rogers, commander of the river navy. He purchased steam boats and assisted in having them converted into gunboats.

He was placed in command of the Conestoga and participated in all of the engagements of the lower Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi Rivers. He commanded the gunboat fleet that defended Cincinnati when a raid was expected from the armies of Kirby Smith and General Bragg. For his skill and good management of his fleet, he was highly complimented by General H. G. Wright who commanded the land forces.

At Memphis he was in command of the boat Groesbeck and while there got into trouble with one of General Sherman's Quartermasters and assaulted and severely punished him. For this he expected arrest

and punishment, but Sherman came to the relief of his old schoolmate, and he was not arrested.

After the war he resumed his old business as captain of passenger boats.

For seventeen years he has lived in retirement in Washington City.

LANCASTER BAR—1830 TO 1850

Thomas Ewing began the study of law with General Beecher in 1815 and was a rising young lawyer long before the year 1830. He soon rose to great prominence as an attorney, became U. S. Senator in 1831; made a national reputation, both as an attorney and statesman, and has long been classed the ablest man that Ohio has produced. Henry Stanbery came to Lancaster as an attorney in 1824; devoted his entire time to his profession and became one of the most celebrated lawyers of the West. No stronger team ever entered a court room in the State of Ohio, than when Thomas Ewing and Henry Stanbery appeared for the same client. Generally, however, they were pitted against each other.

H. H. Hunter, the first born son of Lancaster, was Prosecuting Attorney of Fairfield County in 1836. He rose rapidly in his profession and was everywhere known as a very eminent lawyer. Not so brilliant or cultured as Ewing or Stanbery, he possessed many qualities as a lawyer and man that commended him to clients, court, and jury.

John T. Brasee was always mentioned as one of the four ablest lawyers of Lancaster. He was an industrious, careful, honest lawyer and never undertook a case without thorough preparation. He once told the writer that he had spent four months of study

and careful preparation to the exclusion of other business for one single case.

A notice of the Lancaster bar of this period would not be complete without naming John D. Martin, merchant, lawyer, banker — in all of which he was distinguished as a man of great ability. For more than sixty years he was identified with the business interests of Lancaster and one of its foremost and most influential citizens.

John M. Creed was an attorney of this period. He ranked as a good lawyer and as a very brilliant orator. In 1835 he was elected Speaker of the House in the Ohio Legislature. In 1840 he was a delegate from this district to the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was selected by the Ohio delegation to place General Harrison in nomination for the presidency in behalf of the Whigs of the State of Ohio. This he did with consummate ability, eliciting round upon round of applause.

Wm. Medill was a member of the Lancaster bar of this period. He was not a distinguished lawyer, but a very prominent citizen. He devoted much of his life to politics and was the idol of his party. He held many positions of trust and honor — member of the Ohio Legislature, member of Congress, Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Polk, and Governor of Ohio.

H. C. Whitman was a member of the bar at a later period, State Senator and Common Pleas Judge. He was somewhat eccentric, but withal a brilliant man.

M. A. Daugherty was an attorney of the same period — a good lawyer — State Senator, and for five years cashier of the Hocking Valley Bank.

P. B. Ewing was a member of the bar and of the banking firm of Martin & Ewing.

John M. Connell and Newton Schleich were prominent young attorneys of this period.

Colonel Van Trump was a prominent attorney, member of Congress and Common Pleas Judge. He was for years a partner of Henry Stanbery.

SCHOOLS

The earliest private schools were in log cabins, one on Main Street and the other on Columbus Street. The latter was taught by James Hunter. In the Main Street school, Miss Flora Butler, then recently from New York State, taught in the year 1812. She was a handsome and intelligent young woman and was not long permitted to wield the rod over unruly boys, for in the year 1813 she became the wife of Christian King, a prominent merchant of the town, of the firm of W. & C. King. Mr. and Mrs. King were the grandparents of Captain Albert King of King Street, Lancaster.

THE LANCASTER ACADEMY—LATER HOWE'S ACADEMY

In the year 1820 a two-story brick building was erected on Wheeling Street to be used as an academy. General P. Beecher, Elnathan Scofield, William W. Irvin, Robt. F. Slaughter, John Noble, Thomas Ewing, Charles R. Sherman, Gotlieb Steinman, John Creed, Hugh Boyle, and others, were the promoters. A man named Whittlesy was the first principal. John T. Brasee, at the time a student at Athens, was the principal for six months. This was in 1825. Salmon Shaw was the principal for a period unknown. Samuel L. and Mark Howe took charge of this academy,

but in what year is not known; certainly, however, prior to 1830. In a few years the trustees decided to discontinue the Lancaster Academy and the Howes erected a large frame building on the Boyle property where the residence of C. F. Kirn now stands on Mulberry Street. Here they conducted an academy upon their own account, and here Senator Sherman and General Sherman were their pupils. Samuel L. Howe is the individual referred to by Senator Sherman in his "Autobiography" as Matthew Howe. A well known citizen, S. J. Wright, knew them well in Granville and P. B. Embich of this city states that there is no doubt about the name, besides the deed to the property is in the name of Samuel L. Howe. The Howes were very successful teachers here for ten or fifteen years. They educated many young men and prepared others for college. Senator Sherman says of them: "I entered (1835) the academy of Mark and Matthew Howe then well established and of good reputation, and deservedly so. The schoolrooms were large and furnished with desks and chairs, an improvement on the old benches with boards in front. Latin was taught but little. From the first, arithmetic, algebra and surveying were my favorite studies and in those I became proficient. We had an improvised theatre in which we acted plays and made speeches. Matthew Howe was the regulator, teacher, and dominie. All the boys respected him for he was certainly a good teacher." Samuel L. Howe was the author of a grammar and used it in his school. When the Howes left Lancaster some time in the forties, Mark went to Zanesville and was engaged in the McIntire Academy for a few years. Later he went to California where he lived until his death. Samuel L. Howe moved

back to his old home, Granville, O., where he was born and reared. There he taught school for a year or two when he moved to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. One of his sons a year or two since was the superintendent of the schools at Carson City, Nevada. Curtis Howe, the father of Samuel L. and Mark, was one of the pioneers of Granville, where he came in 1805. Late in life he moved to Kansas where he died at the age of ninety-nine years. H. H. Bancroft, the historian of California, is a grandson of Curtis Howe. Samuel L. Howe purchased the Boyle property August 13, 1837. He must have erected his academy building earlier than this, and he probably built it on leased grounds. He purchased of Boyle, in addition to the residence, a large out lot, and when he decided to leave Lancaster he laid out an addition to the town and sold the lots. The Boyle residence he sold to Daniel Kutz May 16, 1846.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS OF LANCASTER, O.

THE QUOTATIONS ARE FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE W. WELSH.

"The first public schools in Lancaster, Ohio, were opened on the thirtieth day of May, 1830. At that time the population of the town was about two thousand eight hundred. In the spring of that year Samuel Carpenter, George Sanderson and Henry Dubble were elected school trustees, and a public school was opened on Columbus Street, south of Main, in a building then known as the old Reformed Church. William Charles was appointed teacher of this school, at thirty dollars a month, for a term of four months. At the same time another public school was opened on Walnut Street, in a building occupied before as a shoe shop. Louis A. Blaire was appointed teacher of this school,

at twenty dollars a month. The branches taught in these schools were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar. There was no uniformity of text books, but little classification, and the furniture was of the most primitive style. In 1838 a public school was opened in a frame building on the corner of High and Chestnut Streets, where the residence of John S. Snider now stands. At the same time a school was opened in a brick building on Walnut Street, immediately west of the old Radical Church. Miss Collins taught this school."

In 1842 a public school was opened in the basement of the Presbyterian Church with a Mr. Johnson as teacher. The public school fund was small and only sufficient to run the schools four months of the year. This created a demand for private schools, and filled Howe's Academy with scholars. Henry M. Booth came to Lancaster from New York in 1843 and conducted a private school on Mulberry Street. The house in which W. S. Eckert lives is a part of his old school building. He was an able and popular teacher and his school was well attended. During his last years in Lancaster he taught in the Union Schools. About the year 1853, on account of failing health, he moved to Iowa where he soon afterward died. He was the father of H. J. Booth, an eminent lawyer of Columbus, who was born in Lancaster March 14, 1849. Mr. Booth was a teacher in Lancaster ten years. A brother was his assistant in his select school. They built dwelling houses on Broad Street, the William Vorys house and the Edwin Wright house. Mr. Booth is kindly mentioned by his old pupils. In 1838 Mr. and Mrs. McGill opened an institute for the instruction of young ladies. We can-

not ascertain how long or how well it flourished. Joel S. Parsons was a teacher in the public schools soon after their organization in 1830. He was followed in a few years by M. A. Daugherty, William Lyon, and Charles Nourse. They were accomplished scholars and good teachers.

Wm. Lyon, an Englishman, was a popular teacher of the early period of the public schools, and is often mentioned by his old pupils. He was also an artist of some ability. He went from here to Zanesville where he married a Miss Adams, and practiced his art.

Wm. Manson, brother-in-law of Daniel Sifford, was a competent teacher of the same period. He died in Lancaster.

Mary J. Herman, daughter of John Herman, was one of the old time teachers, and is kindly remembered by old pupils. She became the wife of John D. Martin.

Miss Adaline Doane (Mrs. Joshua Clarke) was one of the old time teachers.

We cannot name the first teacher in the town of Lancaster, but John Goldthwait was the first in the county. He taught in the McCleery district north of town. He had previously, in 1801, taught the first school in Athens. His work here began as early as 1802 or 1803. He was a man of horticultural tastes and he planted the first orchard in this county, on the old Levering farm. He was also the proprietor of the first nursery in this county, situated on his farm in Walnut Township. He died in 1835 and was buried at New Salem. His children moved to Marion, Indiana, and became leading citizens of the town.

Miss Mary E. Ely came to Lancaster from Connecticut prior to 1850 and opened a school for young ladies in the Reese house on Main Street, where she

taught successfully for some time. She became the wife of Captain Jonas A. Ream of Berne Township, and her marriage closed the school. A daughter by this marriage is the wife of Charles H. Towson. She has, also, two sons in New York who are accomplished artists.

Mrs. Peters taught a select school in a room of the Dr. White residence. This must have been as early as 1838. She became the wife of Dr. Miner, of Lithopolis, O.

Dr. James W. Dollison, late of West Rushville, taught school in East Lancaster three terms.

In 1847 a movement was made toward improving the condition and efficiency of our public schools. December 4th of that year a public meeting of citizens was held in the Court House to take into consideration the condition of the schools and to devise some means for their improvement. H. C. Whitman, Rev. Wm. Cox, Philip Bope, W. Slade and others made speeches.

The result of this meeting was an application to the Legislature for relief, and in the following February (1848) an act was passed for the support and better regulation of the schools of Lancaster. This was known as the Union School Law. The town was divided into two districts, North and South.

In April, 1848, by a vote of the citizens, the North District voted to organize under the new law.

"The North District proceeded immediately to organize, electing a Board of Education, composed of the following gentlemen: H. C. Whitman, John Reber, William Slade, Robert Reed, John C. Rainey and Wm. Upfield. Ground was purchased at the corner of Broad and Mulberry Streets, and the erection of a

building commenced. This house was completed in the spring of 1849. It was of brick, two stories in height, contained eight schoolrooms, four on each floor. The furniture, composed of wooden desks and seats, each intended for two pupils, was a great improvement on the 'slab benches' of most school houses of that day. Schools were opened in this building in June, 1849. The schools were divided into six grades or departments. John S. Whitwell was employed as the first superintendent and teacher of the high school. The superintendent was assisted in the high school by M. M. Barker. The salary of the superintendent at this time was $600 per annum, and of his assistant $300. The following are the names of the first teachers in the primary and secondary departments: Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. Claspill, Miss Slaughter, Miss Louisa and Miss Anna Mather. The highest salary received by the lady assistants was $150, and the lowest $115. In a copy of the *Ohio Eagle*, one of the newspapers of the town, under date of November 9, 1849, we find the following: 'The education of the youth in this town is not neglected. During the past year a most beautiful and large brick building has been erected, etc.; five hundred scholars are in attendance. The building we feel proud of, and we take pleasure in pointing it out to strangers.'

"The people were evidently pleased with the improved school facilities in the North District, and notwithstanding the stubborn opposition of some who were opposed to 'big schoolhouses,' the South District, at an election held in April, 1850, decided, by a vote, to share with the North District the *benefits* and *burdens* of the improved system of schools; thus the town of Lancaster became one 'Common School Dis-

trict.' The following named gentlemen were elected as the first Board of Education for the town: John Reber, John D. Martin, Robert Reed, John L. Tuthill, Jacob Hite and J. C. Rainey. One of the first acts of this Board was to take the necessary steps to secure a new school building for the accommodation of the children in the south part of the town.

"Four acres of ground, favorably situated, were purchased, and the erection of a building, similar in plan and structure to the one in the north part of the town, was commenced. This house was completed and ready for the admission of pupils on the first of April, 1851. The schools were now divided into primary, secondary and high school. No definite information can be obtained with regard to classification or course of study in the schools at this time. Four primary schools, four secondary schools and a high school were opened on the first of April, 1851, with John Williams as superintendent. His assistants were Miss Wilcox, Mr. Hill, Mr. Booth, Mr. Greiner, Miss Morgan, Miss Clifford, Miss Mather, Miss Slaughter, Mrs. Thorne, and Mrs. Claspill."

The North school building erected in 1849 continued to be used until the fall of 1875, and the South building erected in 1851 until the spring of 1874. A new North school building, three stories in height, was completed September 1, 1873. The new South school building was completed September 1, 1875. About the same time a good brick schoolhouse was erected on the North school grounds for the use of the colored scholars. This school was thoroughly organized and put in charge of competent teachers.

In recent years a good two-story brick school building has been erected in the fifth ward, or East Lan-

caster, and very recently a new frame school building has been built in the Pioneer addition on the west side of the river.

June 24, 1886, a resolution was offered in the Board meeting abolishing the colored school, the scholars to be distributed among the Union schools of the city. The resolution was passed unanimously. The members of the Board were Rev. G. W. Mechling, J. S. Sites, W. H. Kooken, Wm. H. Wolfe, John D. Jackson, and Geo. W. Beck. The resolution was offered by J. S. Sites.

HIGH SCHOOL

"At the opening of the schools in the North building, April 1, 1849, a high school was organized, in which algebra, geometry, philosophy, history, chemistry and Latin were taught by Mr. Whitwell, the superintendent of the schools, assisted by Mr. M. M. Barker.

"In 1851 Miss Wilcox was appointed as principal of the high school, which position she filled with credit to herself and to the full satisfaction of the Board of Education until the fall of 1857, when she resigned and was succeeded by Miss Haskins. This lady remained in charge of the school but one year. More room being required for the accommodation of primary classes in the North District, it was found necessary, in order to provide this room, to move the high school to the South building, which was done in November, 1856.

"At the opening of the schools in the fall of 1858, the Board was fortunate in securing the services of Miss Jane M. Becket as principal of the high school. The experience, good judgment, rare attainments, and broad culture of this lady, eminently fitted her for the

position. She continued in charge of this department until the fall of 1868, a period of ten years, during which time the high school steadily advanced in popularity and efficiency. Failing health admonished her that she needed rest. Soon after she became the second wife of John D. Martin."

Miss Holbrook succeeded Miss Becket and had charge of the high school one year. April 1, 1869, C. Wilkinson was made principal of the high school and remained one year. C. T. McCoy succeeded Wilkinson and remained until January, 1873, when he resigned. His successor was Marcellus Manley, who remained in charge fifteen months. G. F. Moore was appointed principal September, 1874, and remained until the close of the year. He was succeeded by J. F. Halderman September 1, 1875; failing health compelled Halderman to resign in six weeks, and he was succeeded by E. B. Cartmell, a good scholar and able teacher. In 1877 and 1878 Miss Ella Trout was the principal and Miss Mary Hamilton, assistant; in 1878 and 1879 R. W. Dennis, principal, and Miss Hamilton, assistant; from 1879 to 1881 Elijah Burgess, principal, and Miss Hamilton, assistant; 1881 to 1882 Samuel Major, principal, and Miss Hamilton, assistant; 1882 to 1889 W. A. Beates, principal, and Miss Hamilton, assistant; 1890 J. M. Keyser, principal, and Miss Hamilton, assistant; 1891 J. M. Keyser, principal, and Miss Jessie Chaney, assistant; 1892 M. Smith, principal, and Miss Jessie Chaney, assistant; 1893 J. A. Long, principal, and Miss Anna Davidson, assistant; 1895 C. M. Humes, principal, and Miss Anna Davidson, assistant; 1897 T. C. Coates, principal, Miss Anna Davidson, Miss Ettie Pickering, and H. S. Cox, assistants. Miss Mattie Connell was the first graduate

from the high school, in the year 1853. The second class graduated in 1855 and was composed of young ladies, viz., Mary J. Brasee, Louisa Hoffler, Ellen Williams and Lillian Williams. Up to 1876 twenty additional classes had graduated. William Viney was the first colored graduate of the high school.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION

By John L. Tuthill, 1876

"The success of our schools and their popularity has been chiefly owing to an excellent corps of teachers, and the ability and energy of our superintendents, who have been gentlemen of culture, earnest workers, and deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the trust committed to their charge. Our first superintendent, John S. Whitwell, was appointed by the Board of Education in 1849. He was a gentleman of a high grade of scholarship, an instructor of known ability and well-earned reputation as a successful teacher. The result of his two years' labor was a thorough organization under the most improved plan of school government, and our schools, during his charge, were placed on the high road to success. He resigned his position in 1851, and was succeeded by Dr. John Williams. Dr. Williams was a profound mathematician, a fine linguist, and of superior attainments in all the higher branches of learning; besides, he had a long and successful experience in the management of institutions of learning, and had acquired a high reputation as an educator. As a teacher and superintendent of our schools, he exhibited a thorough knowledge in all the departments of scholarship, and possessed rare tact in imparting knowledge to others, particularly in mathematical studies. His usefulness,

however, was somewhat circumscribed from insufficient executive ability, diffidence, and somewhat of awkwardness in manner and address. But he was an earnest worker and a zealous teacher, to whom the imparting of knowledge was a source of pleasure to himself and a profit to his pupils. He resigned in 1856, and W. Nelson was appointed his successor, but resigned after one year of satisfactory service. The Board of Education was fortunate in securing the services of Rev. Daniel Risser, a fine scholar, of highly cultivated intelligence, with all the natural qualities and acquired habits that distinguish the true Christian gentleman. A superintendent thus endowed could not fail to have a most powerful and salutary influence over the minds and conduct of both teachers and pupils. Besides these high moral and intellectual qualifications, he possessed good executive ability, that secured ready acquiescence and harmonious action in the government of the schools, without any jarring or discord among teachers or scholars. He retained the superintendency of our schools until 1861, when failing health compelled him to resign. Mr. E. F. Fish succeeded him, and discharged the duties of superintendent for one year with fidelity and success.

"In 1862, the Board appointed as superintendent Rev. J. F. Reinmund, a citizen of our town. He was a graduate of Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., and had been for several years the loved pastor of the English Lutheran Church of this city, and in every way eminently qualified to take charge of our schools. He took hold of his work with great earnestness, and watched with anxious solicitude the proficiency and advancement of the youth under his charge. His industry was unremitting. He loved his work, and all

his energies were consecrated to the cause of education. His honesty of purpose and fine scholarship, his kindness of heart and enthusiasm in the work of the schoolroom could not fail in making an impression upon teachers and pupils, stimulating them with an earnest zeal in their work and studies. After six years of faithful service as superintendent, he resigned his charge. By fidelity to duty and watchful care over the interests of the schools under his charge, he secured the love and respect of scholars and teachers, and the confidence of the Board of Education, who very reluctantly accepted his resignation. The successor of Mr. Reinmund was W. R. Spooner, a young man who possessed the requisite scholarship and satisfactory evidence of good moral character, but being young and inexperienced, he did not meet the requirements of the Board of Edncation, and at the end of six months he handed in his resignation.

"Mr. Geo. W. Welsh, the successor of Mr. Spooner, was appointed in February, 1869. Mr. Welsh had been a popular and successful teacher in our grammar school for the preceding two years. His high moral character, his kindness and unobtrusive manners, and his ambition to excel in his chosen field of labor, strongly recommended him to the Board of Education as a suitable person for superintendent of our schools. He was therefore elected to that position by a unanimous vote of the Board. His successful management of our schools for the last seven years, and the advancement and proficiency of teachers and pupils, indicate the wisdom of the Board in his selection. Impressed with a sense of the responsibility of his charge, he exerted to the utmost all his energies in qualifying

himself for the duties imposed upon him. Under his administration the schools have steadily advanced in excellence."

MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

The following gentlemen have served at different periods as trustees of the Union Schools: H. C. Whitman, William Slade, John Reber, Robert Reed, John C. Rainey, William Kinkead, M. Smalley, N. Schleich, O. H. Perry, E. C. Kreider, Jacob Hite, Jesse Vandemark, William Vorys, H. A. Gebelein and General Thomas Ewing. Robert Reed was one of the best trustees the Union Schools ever had. He was a faithful, honest, conscientious officer, and spent much of his time in visiting the schools. He deserves to be remembered by every friend of our schools.

SUPERINTENDENTS SINCE 1876

S. S. Knabenshue, 1880; G. W. Welsh, 1881 to 1882; J. J. Burns, 1883 to 1884; G. W. Welsh, 1884 to 1892. E. Burgess is the present efficient superintendent and has been since 1893.

BOARD OF EDUCATION IN 1876

A. Brenneman, *President*, J. C. Weaver, *Secretary*,
J. D. Martin, J. L. Tuthill,
S. J. Wright, John Gravett.

Geo. W. Welsh, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF TEACHERS—1875-6.

High School	E. B. Cartmell, *Principal.* Mary Hamilton, *Assistant.*
North A Grammar	W. H. Wolfe.
South A Grammar	S. S. Knabenshue.
North C Grammar	Eloise S. Reed.
South C Grammar	Ellen Elder.
North A Intermediate	Mary Schleich.
South A Intermediate	Mary King.
North B Intermediate	Sarah Brumfield.
South B Intermediate	Olivia Towson.
North A Primary	Clara Bope.
South A Primary	Sarah Scott.
North B Primary	Anna E. Edgar.
South B Primary	Ella Gravett.
North C Primary	Anna Reck.
South C Primary	Belle Williams.
North D Primary—No. 1	Anna Davidson.
North D Primary—No. 2	Fannie Boerstler.
South D Primary	Julia Reinhold.
German	Mrs. A. Siemen.
Colored School	Amos C. Guy, *Principal.* Miss S. Smith.

J. C. Harper, J. C. Hartzler, Wm. Whitney, and Wm. McCleery were at one time prominent teachers of the classes in grammar in the Union Schools. Miss Ellen Elder, Miss Eloise S. Reed, S. J. Wolfe, Miss Mary Hamilton, and Mary King were accomplished teachers and deserve to be mentioned, on account of

long and faithful service. Too much cannot be said in praise of competent and conscientious teachers.

Nine of our teachers were elected for the position of superintendent in other cities: Harper, at Bucyrus; Hartzler, at Galion; Manley, at Galion; McCoy, at Waverly; Long, at Chillicothe; Major, at Ironton; Smith, at Hillsboro; Keyser, at London, and George W. Welsh, at Xenia.

WESLEY NEWMAN

Wesley Newman came to Lancaster at an early day from Oswego, N. Y. He spent his life in Lancaster as one of the early school-teachers. He taught on the old subscription plan long before public schools were known. He taught in a school building that stood on Columbus Street at or near the corner of Walnut Street. He died in the fall of the year 1826, leaving his wife and family without an estate. Of the pioneers none deserve more honor than the early teachers, who for a small compensation, started many men on the road to fame and fortune.

CHARLES NOURSE

Charles Nourse came to Lancaster in the year 1842 from Shephardstown, Virginia. He had lived for some time in Sharpsburg, Md. He was immediately employed as teacher by the School Board, of which General Sanderson was a member. He taught for a year or two and then moved to Millersburg, Ky. For his second wife he married Hattie Herron, a sister of Mary Herron, one of the old Union School teachers of Lancaster. He was the father of the late Dr. John D. Nourse, of Lancaster, and of Judge Charles Clinton Nourse, of Des Moines, Iowa, and of the late Joseph

Nourse, a prominent merchant of Cincinnati, formerly of Rushville, Ohio. He was a fine scholar, a good teacher, a refined, dignified, and courtly gentleman. He favorably impressed all with whom he came in contact. He taught school for some time in Reynoldsburgh, Franklin County, of this state. He died a few years since and was buried by the side of his favorite son, Joseph, at Rushville, Ohio. Judge Nourse, of Iowa, is a very prominent man and an able lawyer.

M. A. DAUGHERTY

M. A. Daugherty, mentioned elsewhere, was one of the early teachers before the Union Schools were established. He taught in the old brick Presbyterian Church, corner Broad and Mulberry Streets. Schoolhouse and teacher have long since passed away and but few, if any, of his pupils are left.

"Time, like an ever rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away."

JOEL S. PARSONS

Mr. Parsons came to Lancaster from the State of Maine in the year 1829. He was and remained a bachelor. He was born on the 5th day of February, 1801. His profession was that of a teacher, and he was one of the first teachers under the then new law establishing free schools in Ohio. He taught in the old brick schoolhouse on Walnut Street in Carpenter's addition.

He was a good teacher and esteemed by his scholars. He died in the year 1840 and his body was buried in Elmwood Cemetery. His scholars erected over his grave an elaborate monument, fine for that day, and one that still attracts attention. Benjamin Connell had the credit of writing the beautiful epitaph.

A worthy teacher, worthily remembered. Parsons was for a brief time a partner of Benjamin Connell in the dry goods business.

DR. JOHN WILLIAMS

Dr. John Williams, the famous scholar and teacher, so long identified with the educational interests of Lancaster and Fairfield County, was of Revolutionary ancestry. His ancestors were residents of New Jersey, from whence they emigrated to Western Maryland, where at Old Town, near Cumberland, he was born, October 8, 1801. He died at his country home near Lancaster, Ohio, August 10, 1879.

He was a brainy, precocious boy and a tireless student from his earliest years. In the year 1810, his parents moved to Western Pennsylvania, camping out on the way. During this trip, amid all of its excitements and novelties, this boy of nine years studied and mastered Pike's Arithmetic. In the year 1814, his parents again moved, this time to Morgan County, Ohio. Here this self-instructed student continued his studies, receiving advice, encouragement and the use of a fine collection of books from Dr. Moore, a graduate of the Miami University. He made substantial progress in the study of the Latin and Greek languages. At the age of sixteen years he taught school; up to this time he had never entered a schoolhouse as a student. The only school that he ever did attend was for six months at the Canonsburg Academy, Western Pennsylvania.

He read law for some time with Judge Hanna, of McConnelsville, O. Subsequently he studied medicine and graduated at the Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. During these years he was a diligent stu-

dent of English and classical literature and of languages, both ancient and modern. He was a ripe Latin and Greek scholar, and well versed in the literature of those languages; was fond of Homer and the orations of Cicero, having committed much of both authors to memory. He read the Greek Bible through several times. He was also a good German scholar and read French and Spanish authors in those languages. Great as he was in language and literature, he was still greater in mathematics. He was master of every branch of this science and familiar with the luminous pages of the great authors, and as Judge Wright said, "could have conversed with Sir Isaac Newton." This wonderful self-made man had reached this high position by the time he was twenty-nine years of age. At this age he taught a select school in Greenfield Township, Fairfield County, in the year 1830.

This was the foundation of the famous Greenfield Academy, which continued for sixteen years, and was closed in 1846.

This was a very popular classical school and many brilliant young men of Southern Ohio were educated there. From 1847 to 1850 Dr. Williams taught a classical school in Lithopolis, Ohio. In the spring of 1851 he was elected superintendent of the Lancaster schools, and filled this position for five years. Retiring from this position, he devoted much of his time to authorship and wrote and published the Parser's Manual and Topical Lexicon, both valued books; the latter a work showing great research and replete with learned definitions. Dr. Williams was a pure man, an honest man, a Christian man, an honor to the human race. As a scholar, he was the greatest man

of Lancaster, and his mighty intellect and great attainments would have done honor to any seat of learning.

"O flower of all the year, O flower of all!
A day beside thee is a day of days;
Thy voice is softer than the throstle's call,
There is not song enough to sing thy praise,
O flower of all."

Dr. Williams died a few years since and is buried at Lancaster.

His son, Alfred, is a man of ability, and fills an important position in the office of Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The mother of General John Beatty, of Columbus, Ohio, was a Williams and a near relative of the Doctor. The Williams families, prominent people of Marion and Bellefontaine, Ohio, are relatives.

JOHN REBER

John Reber was born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 12, 1811, and died at his home on Wheeling Street, August 27, 1883. He was the son of Peter Reber, an early pioneer of Lancaster, who emigrated from Berks County, Pennsylvania.

His mother was a daughter of Frederick Arnold, and both father and mother were members of the first Methodist Society formed in Lancaster.

His parents died when he was quite a youth, and he became a member of the family of his mother's brother, Henry Arnold. He was educated in the private schools of the town, and at an early age became a clerk in his uncle's store. Attaining his majority he engaged as clerk for Mr. Lutz, then a prominent merchant of Circleville, Ohio, where he remained one or two years. Returning to Lancaster, he opened a dry

goods store upon his own account. About this time, 1834, he was united in marriage with Sarah Foulke, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, whose acquaintance he made while she was here on a visit with the family of General Samuel F. Maccracken.

In the year 1836, his brother-in-law, Daniel Kutz, settled in Lancaster and they became partners under the firm name of Reber & Kutz, which continued until the death of Daniel Kutz, December 25, 1873. During that period several of their clerks became partners at different periods. Jacob Ulrick and Philip Rising were of the number. For many years this was the most widely known and prosperous business house in Lancaster. The coming of the Amish to Fairfield County in 1836, many of whom knew Mr. Reber's relatives in Pennsylvania, laid the foundation of their prosperous business. The entire society followed their leader to the store of Reber & Kutz.

Mr. Reber was an ardent Whig politician, and an intelligent, honorable man. He was chairman of the Whig Central Committee for Fairfield County in 1840, and gave his whole time to the conducting of the campaign. He was well known to the leading public men of Ohio of that period. The famous campaign of 1840 brought great throngs of people together at Lancaster to hear such men as Corwin, Storer and Vinton, and to hear Governor Greiner sing his impromptu songs. We remember three lines:

> "And Sanderson and Ewing
> To help to pass the cider round
> And see what we are doing."

He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Lancaster Union Schools. He was a member of the vestry of the St. John's Episcopal Church and a

liberal contributor to that society. For twenty years it was his custom to go East, traveling in the stage coaches to Baltimore, to purchase goods.

The Whig party having passed into history, he became a Republican and a pronounced supporter of its principles until the day of his death.

In connection with his partner he was a number of years an extensive farmer and breeder of fine cattle.

He also bred thoroughbred race horses, and became the owner of Old Fashion, Lady Canton, Lady Lancaster and Monarch. He also purchased of Captain Cornish and Wm. Ianson their imported horse, Bonnie Scotland, future sire of great race horses. He visited England and imported the thoroughbred horse Hurrah, and after his return to America, ordered by letter the great horse Kyrl Daly. He raised many fine horses and at his death his stud sold for $28,000. Mr. Reber was an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and no Lancaster man was better known or more universally respected, a plain, unassuming man. He was at one time president of the Hocking Valley Bank, president of the Starch Company, and for many years president of the Agricultural Society. He was a useful citizen, a good friend, and a good neighbor. He left a handsome estate, and, being childless, it passed by will to his widow and the children of his brothers and sisters. His brother George lived and died in Sandusky, as did his sister, Mrs. Camp. His brother Thomas died in New Orleans. His sister Mrs. Robert Caffee died in Covington, Kentucky, Mrs. Jessie B. Hart died in Lancaster, and Mrs. John H. Tennant at an advanced age lives in San Francisco. Mrs. Yale died in Lancaster; another sister, unmarried, also died here, and one in Somerset.

DARIUS TALLMADGE

Darius Tallmadge was born June 30, 1800, in Schaghticoke, N. Y., and died in the Tallmadge House, Lancaster, March 27, 1874.

He was a descendant of Thomas Tallmadge, who emigrated from England in 1631. Many descendants of Thomas Tallmadge occupied honorable positions in the War of the Revolution, War of 1812, and of the Rebellion, and in political and civil life. N. P. Tallmadge was senator from New York and governor of Wisconsin. Josiah Tallmadge and Margaret, his wife, were the parents of Darius, who was left an orphan at the age of ten years. At the age of fifteen years he taught a humble country school for two quarters in Duchess County, New York. In the year 1825, he embarked in a skiff on the Allegheny River for the West; reaching Pittsburgh, he took passage on a keel boat for Maysville, Kentucky, where he arrived April, 1825. Here he engaged in buying horses for the New Orleans market. In about two years he removed to Tarlton, Ohio, and continued in the horse business in company with Dr. O. Ballard. He was not long in attracting the attention of Wm. Neil, of the Ohio Stage Company, by whom he was employed at a salary of $400 per annum. His industry, ability and integrity was soon appreciated and his salary was increased to $1,200 and he became the general Western agent of the Company. In six years he became a partner and in time sole owner of the Ohio Stage Company. In 1833, Mr. Tallmadge became a citizen of Lancaster, from which point he directed his Western business. His industry and activity and other good business qualities soon brought him into prominence, and for

twenty years he was one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men of Lancaster. His coaches ran to Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Portsmouth. In that day there were no pikes and in winter, on account of the deep mud, wagons or the front wheels of wagons were used to carry the mails, drawn by four horses. On one of these carts William Allen, before he was a senator, rode from Lancaster to Chillicothe.

The destruction by fire of the Union Hotel of Colonel Noble, necessitated the building of a new one. The citizens took stock and a new brick building was erected and named the Phoenix. When Mr. Tallmadge began to prosper he purchased this hotel building and added one story to it, and changed the name to Tallmadge House.

Mr. Tallmadge owned two good farms near town and was the pioneer in the use of clay tile for draining and reclaimed many acres of swamp land.

He was the pioneer in raising good stock, both horses and cattle. Many remember his Duroc horse, Sparrowhawk.

In 1847 he organized the Hocking Valley Bank, and became its president and managed it successfully until merged into a National Bank, of which he was made president, and so continued until 1865. He was a member of the Board of Control for Ohio Banks for twenty years.

Darius Tallmadge was one of the most active and influential citizens of Lancaster in the organization and completion of Lancaster's two railroads. He was a benevolent man, the friend of the poor, kind and considerate to his numerous employees. He was a kind friend and a fighting enemy. His first wife was Sarah

Ann Wood, who died in 1849. In the year 1850 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jno. Creed.

His son, Theodore, a well known resident of Washington City, was born in Maysville, Kentucky, in the year 1827. His other son, James Augustus, died in Valparaiso, Chili, June 5, 1856.

The writer remembers one occasion when he called at the postoffice, a few years prior to his death, and purchased two or three money orders for fifty dollars each. He said that they were for widowed daughters of old friends and he would not permit Christmas to pass without remembering them, as they had been left without much of this world's goods.

When the time came that a failure in business was inevitable, he called upon his numerous help and paid all in full. He could not prevent the calamity that was to fall upon many warm friends, but did not want the poor and helpless to suffer.

His first wife was the cousin of Mrs. M. A. Daugherty and of Colonel John Wood, of Indianapolis. Colonel Wood and his father were Lancaster merchants in the year 1833.

HOCKING H. HUNTER

Captain Joseph Hunter, father of Hocking H. Hunter, came to the Hocking Valley over Zane's trace from Kentucky, in the year 1798. He was a native of Virginia. His wife, Dorothy Berkshire, was born in Maryland. Hocking H. Hunter was born in the year 1801, and was the first child born within the present corporate limits of Lancaster. He was educated in the private schools of the town and in the Lancaster Academy under the instructions of Prof. Whittlesy. He studied law in the office of Wm. W.

Irvin and was admitted to the bar in the year 1824. In the year 1830 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Fairfield County and held the position until the year 1836.

During the war he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court on the Union ticket, but for business reasons, resigned before taking his seat upon the bench. He was during a long life one of the great lawyers of the State of Ohio, and one of the chief ornaments of the Lancaster bar. He was a man of extraordinary ability, and of the highest integrity. Late in life he was employed in many large and difficult cases, chiefly in Cincinnati and Columbus. So great were the demands for his services that he was seldom at home.

He took a deep interest in the welfare of his town, and was the friend of the poor and needy. But few men lived in Lancaster who left behind greater claims to the love and veneration of his neighbors and fellow citizens.

He was married to Miss Ann Matlack, November 30, 1823. His wife was a native of Kentucky, and born in 1802. Of this union were born nine children, of whom one son, Ed. F., and two daughters, Mrs. Graff, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and Mrs. Cornyn, are still living. He died February 4, 1872, at the age of seventy-one years. Emerson says:

"It is natural to believe in great men. They make the earth wholesome. We call our children and our lands by their names. Their names are wrought in the verbs of language; their works and effigies are in our houses, and every circumstance of the day recalls an anecdote of them. He is great who is what he is from nature, and who never reminds us of others."

Mr. Hunter was an impetuous man, of strong passions. This gave him force and power. Luther said, "When I am angry, I can pray well and preach well."

JACOB ULRICK

Jacob Ulrick was born in Karlsruhe, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, July 10th, 1826.

At the age of six years he came with his grandparents to America and they took up their residence at Richmond, Virginia, where they remained three years. His father remained in Germany, his mother having died previous to their departure for America. Not being satisfied with their situation in Richmond, they concluded to try their fortunes in the Northwest and made their way as best they could through the wilderness to Lancaster. In the year 1836, when but ten years of age, he entered the dry goods store of Reber & Kutz, then, or soon to be the most widely known business house in Lancaster. He made himself useful, being an industrious and ambitious boy. The Amish, about that time in large numbers came to Fairfield County, and young Ulrick and Daniel Kutz could speak to them in the German language and they soon controlled their very desirable trade. When the canal opened the firm dealt largely in grain and other produce, and this bright, young, energetic boy had much to do with the warehouse. He grew to be one of their best and most trusted clerks.

In the year 1848 he thought it time to enter into business for himself, and formed a partnership with Captain Julian, who had returned from the Mexican War, under the name of Julian & Ulrick. They continued in this business for five years, when Ulrick, not realizing his expectations, became a member of the old

firm under the style of Reber, Kutz & Co. Philip Rising was a member of the firm in 1856. Rising retired in 1861 and the name of the firm became Reber, Kutz & Ulrick, which continued in business until the death of Daniel Kutz in 1873. The firm name was then changed to Reber & Ulrick. In a few years James C. Ulrick and U. R. Bell, clerks of the concern, became partners under the name of Reber, Ulrick & Co. After a few years of successful business this firm dissolved and another clerk, Frank Deitz, became Ulrick's partner, the firm name being Ulrick & Deitz. In 1887 this firm was dissolved and Jacob Ulrick became a member of the firm of C. W. Woodin & Co., which was dissolved by his death on September 3, 1895.

February 19, 1849, he married Martha Jane Church, the daughter of an old pioneer of Lancaster. His wife at the time resided with his life-long friend, John Ashbrook. J. C. Ulrick and Mrs. Stanley Robinson were children of this marriage, as was also Jennie, now clerk in the old store.

His wife died in the year 1874, and in the year 1876, he married Mrs. Susan Ashbrook, daughter-in-law of John Ashbrook. Two children of this marriage, Susan and Jacie, twins, survive him. In the early days collections were slow and money scarce, and the firm, in exchange for notes and accounts, took large numbers of horses, which they drove to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Kutz & Ulrick did the buying and Ulrick became an excellent judge of horses and a good buyer. The wool trade of the different firms became a very large business and Ulrick was the buyer.

He was known all over southern Ohio as a competent judge of wool and shipped from four to six hundred thousand pounds annually. During his long life,

Mr. Ulrick had the confidence of his partners and of the public, and probably no merchant ever lived in Lancaster more useful to the farmers of this region or more universally liked. He was the last of the old time merchants to leave us, and his death was much lamented. He was an untiring worker, with an energy that never flagged. Lancaster will not soon see his like again.

JOHN T. BRASEE

John Trafford Brasee was born in Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York, December 24, 1800, and died at his home on Wheeling Street, Lancaster, Ohio, October 27, 1880.

When seven years of age he lost his mother, and he and his only sister, Jane, went to live with their grandfather, John Trafford, where they remained until his death, October 19, 1809. They continued to live in the same house with their uncle, Benjamin Snyder, until the spring of 1810. The next five years were spent, first with a man named Lane and then with Isaac Foster, a blacksmith. Lane treated him very cruelly and he was glad to find Foster a humane man, from whom he received kind treatment. Here he made himself useful and was quite helpful in the blacksmith shop. He formed a warm attachment for a blacksmith shop and throughout his life was always charmed with the music of an anvil. At the age of fifteen he left Foster and engaged with Jonathan Turner, a hotel keeper and tanner in Hillsdale. His duties varied, he was clerk, manager, hostler and breaker of tanbark, also barkeeper. He was frequently in charge of the entire establishment and managed it to the entire satisfaction of Turner.

In the spring of 1819 he arranged with Zadock New-

berry, of Hudson, to bake for him all the ginger bread that he could sell at the general muster to be held in the county. This transaction netted him $25, a large sum at that time.

In the winter of 1817 he attended the first good school, became a good penman and thoroughly mastered Daball's Arithmetic. In February, 1818, he located in Canandaigua, New York, and was employed in J.W. Beal's tin and leather store, and lived with his pleasant family. They were Episcopalians and he attended that church. The future bishop, the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk, was the pastor. In July of that year he concluded to emigrate to Ohio; with two friends he made his way to Olean, New York, and embarked in a small flat boat for Pittsburgh. This was eight years earlier than D. Tallmadge undertook the same trip.

The water was low and they had a hard time, and were finally compelled to abandon their boat and proceed on foot to Pittsburgh. In about ten days the river rose and they took passage on a family boat, bound for Cincinnati. Upon his arrival in Cincinnati, he started on foot for Wilmington, Ohio, where he met his old teacher, Truesdell, and Jacob Bosworth, an old friend from New York. Bosworth became a leading and wealthy citizen of Wilmington.

He was employed for six months by Isaac Morris, Clerk of the Court, at $15 per month. Here he first met Judge Dunlevy and Thos. Corwin, and was charmed with the eloquence of the latter. Here he determined to become a lawyer. Knowing his want of education he repaired at once to the Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. From Chillicothe he walked to Athens, sixty miles distant, arriving July 5, 1819. Here he entered upon a course of study that required

seven years to complete. He boarded with General John Brown the entire time and worked in the clerk's office and taught school during vacations. This included six months as principal of the Lancaster Academy in 1824, for $200. Returning to Athens he took charge of the clerk's office as deputy, and entered the office of Joseph Dana as a law student. In the spring of 1826 he was admitted to the bar by Judge Hitchcock and Burnett, and immediately located in Gallipolis.

He traveled the circuit and soon obtained a good practice, made money and was on the road to fame. In November, 1829, he was married to Mary Jane, daughter of Judge Scofield. Her only sister married James R. Stanbery in 1832. Of Mr. Brasee's children, Ellen and John, were born in Gallipolis. In the year 1833, with his family he moved to Lancaster and with Judge Scofield and wife occupied the fine house now used as the postoffice. Henry Bartlett, of Athens, was very kind to Mr. Brasee, which kindness was always gratefully remembered by him, and throughout his life he often gratefully referred to the men who had befriended him when a poor boy.

When Mr. Brasee came to Lancaster, he found at the bar, Thomas Ewing, a United States Senator, Henry Stanbery and Hocking H. Hunter, all able lawyers. He took his place alongside of them and held it to the end. They were the lawyers who took the places of Beecher, Sherman and Irvin, as they dropped out, and added to the fame and renown of the Lancaster bar. He rode the circuit with such men as Goddard, Vinton, Douglass, Murphy, Bond, King, Dunlevy, Price, and many others, whose peer he was. He was not an orator, but he always thoroughly understood his cases and could present them to both court

and jury in a very effective manner. He was one term, in 1855, a State Senator, the only political position he ever held.

About middle life he became largely interested in farming and, at the time of his death, was the owner of about one thousand acres of the best land in Fairfield County.

John T. Brasee was a gentleman in the highest sense of the word, polite and courteous to all.

He took pride in his personal appearance, and was always well dressed. He was a man of his word, and when an engagement was made with a client for a future day, he never disappointed him. He was a capital story teller and enjoyed a good joke. He lived a pure, honorable life, supported the church of his choice, and became a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church late in life.

John T. Brasee was one of the old school lawyers—the men who traveled the circuit and educated the people, and with the traveling preachers were the most potent factors in the building up of a civilization that is the wonder and admiration of the world. He did not forget the kindness extended to him in his youth and was the friend of young men. His daughter, Ellen, married T. W. Tallmadge; Mary J., Dr. Hammill, of Newark; Clara, Dr. J. H. Salisbury; Alice, George Witte, of New Orleans; John S. is an eminent member of the Lancaster bar; George B. is a prosperous farmer; Morton died in the year 1870.

THE MILITARY

The militia of Fairfield County held an annual general muster, and, as this was held at or adjoining Lancaster, it is worthy of mention. This sketch will also

include military companies of Lancaster. This is especially appropriate as three or four of Lancaster's best known citizens were commanders of the soldiers. As a rule, except the officers, the early militia had no arms, and the general musters amounted to little more than the call of the roll. Portions of the day were spent in various amusements, and in the consumption of ginger-bread and the slaughter of water-melons, varied by an occasional fight; for the champions of the different townships could not leave without a test of each others strength and skill. The general muster of the corn stalk militia was therefore a broad farce; but the militia gave us majors, colonels and brigadiers. Later, however, many good independent companies were formed, sufficient to make a brigade, and these troops always made a respectable appearance; and the annual muster or encampment drew to Lancaster large crowds of people. The citizen soldier generally had a fine time, and it was no trouble to keep up the companies. It was fun to play soldier, but when it became a serious matter, all of their military ardor vanished, as an anecdote related further on illustrates.

They were always ready for fun and frolic. This was illustrated on an occasion when Parson Cox, a distinguished Presbyterian divine, was called upon to offer prayer. At the conclusion of his eloquent prayer some enthusiastic soldier called for three cheers for the pastor's prayer and every man in the line joined in a hearty cheer, greatly to the disgust of the parson.

The soldiers had no purpose of offending Rev. Wm. Cox, for he was a great favorite. He loved outdoor life, fine horses and game chickens and owned the

finest specimens, and but few amateurs could more charmingly entertain with the violin.

On another occasion, General Jacob Bope had his brigade assembled for general muster. There were then rumors of a war with Mexico. General Bope at dress parade spoke of the prospect for war, and called upon all who were willing to go when called upon to step three paces to the front. The entire brigade responded to the call. It was unanimous.

Six months later war came and the General's brigade was called to Lancaster. After the reading of the proclamation by General Sanderson, General Bope reminded his soldiers of their promise six months previous and called upon all to march three paces to the front. After a long delay three men besides the General responded to the call. It was a comical situation and the soldiers of that brigade never heard the last of it.

The prayer of Parson Cox referred to above was a patriotic one made when the soldiers were massed to hear speeches upon the subject of a probable war with Mexico. Dr. Boerstler was the principal speaker and delivered a patriotic address. Colonel Alfred McVeigh read a set of resolutions appropriate for the occasion, pledging the soldiers to the support of the government in case of war with Mexico. These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the soldiers. The Rev. William Cox was one of the chaplains of the brigade. After the declaration of war in 1846, a company called the Fairfield Guards was soon raised. William Irvin was elected captain; E. Julian, first lieutenant; and Peter Brown, second lieutenant. Captain Irvin was afterwards promoted to lieutenant-colonel and Julian was made captain of the company.

Dr. Robt. McNeill went with the regiment to which this company was attached, as surgeon. One year later a second company volunteered, and William F. Ferguson was elected captain. Perry Steinman and Alvah Perry were elected lieutenants. Both companies served one year each. Captain Irvin's company was assigned to the 2nd Ohio Regiment. The day of the cornstalk militia came to an end, and good, well-drilled and well-uniformed companies took their place, armed with the regulation muskets. The officers were all well uniformed and were a fine looking set of men. The general musters usually took place on the farm of Thomas B. Cox, Sr.; but they are known to have been held on the Baldwin farm, the Levering farm, and at Ream's mill.

General Samuel F. Maccracken was a brigadier-general about the year 1834. In this year he was the senior officer and in command. It was his duty to review the troops. He had just finished his fine house, of which he was justly proud, and with his staff and invited guests took position on his fine veranda with its Ionic columns, having previously directed General Bope to march the troops to town and have them pass his house on Broad Street for review. General Bope did not appreciate this little bit of vanity and the troops did not appear. For this offense General Bope was court-martialed. William King and M. B. Browning were members of General Maccracken's staff. At this period General Maccracken was a splendid looking man, the richest merchant in Lancaster, owned the finest house west of the mountains, and in point of position was second to no man in Lancaster. About this time Henry T. Myers was captain of a cavalry company of which John Van Pearse was a member.

Captain Witte, who had been an officer in the German army, came to Lancaster in 1829. His opinion of the Ohio militia, as recorded in his diary, was not a flattering one. He attended a general muster in 1829 and describes the soldiers as the most grotesque looking set of men he ever saw. He said their appearance was good material for a Ransberg comical picture. He saw two officers with golden epaulets on the right shoulder and yellow woolen rings on the left. One had a black and the other had a white necktie. An officer on horseback wore an ordinary black coat, carried an old rusty sword and an umbrella. Another field officer wore only a military hat to designate his rank. He rode a mare with a young colt at her side. From brigadier down to lieutenant they had no conception of military duty. He said most of the men were excellent marksmen. A few years after the scene he described, he organized the German Guards and soon had a thoroughly drilled company. Along in the thirties the people of Lancaster took great interest in military matters and three or four good companies were organized. The "Mucquatiah Maskeekia Kaqua Wenda Takas," sometimes called the Black Hawks, were commanded by Robt. Barnett. This was a famous well-drilled company and was still in existence in 1841. Old citizens still speak of Captain Barnett and his "Mucquatiahs" with pride. Captain Barnett, some time in the forties, moved to St. Louis, Mo. For many years he was a popular workman in Nicholas Little's saddler shop. The Lancaster Blues, another stylish company, was, as old citizens state, commanded in succession by Captain William J. Reese, Captain Gabriel Carpenter (the merchant), Captain Joseph Grubb, and Captain William F. Fer-

guson. Captain Ferguson was in command when they visited Columbus at the laying of the cornerstone of the State Capitol. The Lancaster Guards were commanded by Captain Henry T. Myers.

Captain Von Roden, Captain Ressler, Captain F. A. Steck, and Captain John Reel commanded the German Guards as successors of Captain Witte in the order named. The German Guards was the last company to disband. This company had a band of music and a cannon, and were well uniformed. The Guards made a fine display at Columbus on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the State Capitol. Adam Boch, who lives near Geneva, Fairfield County, is believed to be the only survivor of this company. In Berne Township there was a military company at that time, called the Hocking Spies, commanded by Captain Jonas A. Ream and Lieutenant Stump Crook. The companies named all took part in the celebration in honor of the opening of the Lateral Canal at Lancaster in 1834. In 1833 a public meeting was held, by men interested in military affairs who saw the defects of the militia law of that period, to take measures to have the Legislature reform the system. The prominent men who took part in that meeting and were appointed on committees were: General Jesse Beecher, Colonel Abram Pitcher, Colonel S. F. Maccracken, Major Joseph Grubb, Captain Wm. J. Reese, Major Geo. Myers, and Major-General George Sanderson. The Lancaster Blues attended the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol at Columbus July 4, 1839, Captain William F. Ferguson in command. They made the trip on the canal boat, Henry T. Myers; James Weaver was the commissary and had a bar on board furnished with liquid refresh-

ments. The trip to Columbus was made in good order, but the return trip was made without discipline. It was customary for men to drink then on such occasions and they were all more or less intoxicated and what they called "fun" was the order of the day. Big John Green was along and got into a row with Captain Ferguson, who threw him overboard. At that time Captain Ferguson was the bully of Lancaster and a noted character. The "Mucquatiahs" went on another boat in command of Captain Bob Barnett. This company carried off the honors at Columbus and were cheered throughout their line of march. The men who took part in the revels of those times on public occasions, say that there is no fun now. Of all who had a part on this great occasion, so far as can be ascertained, none are living save James Weaver, of Lancaster, and Adam Boch, of Geneva, Fairfield County.

The Lancaster Guards, an independent company, was organized in May, 1859, and made its first appearance upon the streets of Lancaster in June following, with John Gibbs as fifer, under command of Captain W. F. Cloud.

Captain Cloud came to Lancaster in the spring of 1858 as a cutter for Springer & Trout.

July 4, 1859, this company was the principal attraction in the parade. The celebration of the day was presided over by Colonel Van Trump. J. C. Jeffries read the Declaration of Independence, and Hon. Charles D. Martin delivered the oration.

November 5, 1859, a balloon ascension was given at the Fair Grounds for the benefit of the Guards, attended by a large concourse of people. Captain Cloud requested the manager to grant him the priv-

ilege of making the ascension, which was granted. He stepped into the basket, the ropes were cut, and he sailed over Mt. Pleasant to a great height, supposed to be one and one-half miles, and landed in a field of standing corn a mile or two from town, without damage to himself or balloon. This was a daring and mad act, for the balloon had neither valve nor ballast.

Captain Cloud left Lancaster for Kansas in 1860; and the next heard of him he was in command of a Kansas regiment in the Union Army. J. W. Stinchcomb, John Sears, Newton Schleich, H. H. Giesy, and Charles Ewing were members of this company and were afterwards officers in the Union Army.

Upon the resignation of Captain Cloud, Lieutenant Joab A. Stafford was elected captain.

When President Lincoln called for troops in 1860, this company responded and became Company A, First Ohio Regiment. They left Lancaster sixty strong and arrived in Columbus with one hundred and thirty men.

AUGUSTUS F. WITTE

Captain Augustus Frederick Witte was born at Kirchrode, Hanover, Germany, March 21, 1788. He was a member of a good German family and received a liberal education. At an early age he engaged in the mercantile business and continued it until he was twenty-six years of age, when he entered the military service as an ensign in the German army. He was soon promoted to the position of lieutenant and attached to the staff of Major Lyon, all under command of General Blucher. At this time the army was on the march that ended at Waterloo. He took part in that great battle June 18, 1815. On the return of the

army to Germany he was commissioned a captain and continued in the service until the year 1828, when he permanently retired. On May 15, 1829, he embarked at Bremen for the United States and landed at Baltimore June 29, 1829. From Baltimore he went to Dayton, Ohio, but did not tarry long and went from there to Lancaster. Here he purchased the tract of land now owned by Judge Brasee, on which there was at the time a treadmill for grinding grain.

In the fall of 1829 he commenced the erection of a steam flour mill (about the first in the county) and a whiskey distillery, and also laid the foundation of a fine brick dwelling, the plan of which he had brought from Germany. Mr. C. Schur, a brother of Mrs. Dr. Boerstler, superintended the construction of his buildings. While his buildings were going up, he returned to Germany to bring out his family.

In the summer of 1830 he arrived in Lancaster with his family and occupied a log house. In November of that year this house and his furniture were destroyed by fire.

Soon after this event his wife died. This was his second wife. Her name was Agatha Von Roden. They were married in 1824. She was the mother of Mrs. G. A. Mithoff, Mrs. L. C. Graue, Julius, George, and Augustus. The two last named died in New Orleans. George Witte married the youngest daughter of John T. Brasee.

The first wife of Captain Witte was a niece of General Blucher of the German army.

The new dwelling was finished and occupied in 1831; and the mill and distillery were then in full operation, and so continued until the latter part of 1833. Maccracken, Latta and Effinger were Witte's brokers

and sold his whiskey, and furnished him grain and made advances. The business was not a success and Witte was compelled to accept the assistance of Captain Joshua Clarke at the instance of his creditors. Captain Clarke moved into the fine large house with Witte and operated the distillery in his own name and paid the taxes for three or four years. But the result was not much, if any, better than under Witte's management, their backers were still losers. In 1838 Captain Witte and John J. Gromme formed a partnership and ran the business in a small way for several years. In the year 1844 he sold the entire property to Gromme. He then purchased the Stripe farm and moved his family there.

In 1846 he came to Lancaster and taught the languages and music. During this time he wrote a grammar of the English language. He also translated from French to German the work of Dr. Raspail. This last work was published and there are copies of it in Lancaster. From Lancaster he went to Danville, Ky., and taught a class of pupils. In the year 1851 he moved to Columbus, where he lived a retired life until 1858, the year of his death.

Captain Witte organized the German Guards, a very fine military company, probably soon after his establishment in business, the exact date is not known. This company was thoroughly drilled and always attracted attention. The captain with his company took part in laying the cornerstone of the State House at Columbus July 4, 1839, and his name was placed upon the record that was deposited in the stone.

Captain Witte was a German gentleman of fine manners and of martial bearing. He brought with him to this country his German habit of hospitality,

and he dispensed it with a lavish hand. The result was his house was always full and, like all liberal men, he was imposed upon. He met with heavy losses by the failure of consignees, and on one occasion he shipped two boat loads of whiskey to an agent in Detroit, who decamped and he lost all.

Captain Witte was a striking figure in the large and well educated German society of his time in Lancaster.

Captain Witte was married the third time. His last wife was Miss Anna Schloman. This event occurred in 1838. The children of this marriage were Alexis, of Brooklyn, New York, Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio, Theodore, of Springfield, O, Henry, of Columbus, Ohio, and Matilda, who died in Brooklyn, New York.

His family highly prize a medal presented to him by the German Government for gallant conduct at the battle of Waterloo.

JOHN J. GROMME

Mr. Gromme was a native of Germany and came to Lancaster in the year 1834. He was a tanner and operated a tannery at the foot of Main Street where John Cly now resides. This business he managed for four or five years. He then became interested in the business of distilling whiskey in connection with Captain A. F. Witte. They continued as partners for several years. In the year 1845 he purchased the farm and distillery of Captain Witte and for a short time continued the business. The whiskey business was not a success and he soon abandoned it for farming and dairying. About the year 1858 he sold his farm to John T. Brasee and moved his family to the John U. Giesy farm south of town.

In the year 1865 he moved to Lancaster and lived

a quiet, retired life until his death in 1870. Mr. Gromme was a fine citizen, a representative of the German element and an honest man. In the year 1841 he was married to Miss Loretta Albers, of Logan, O., a native of Germany.

REV. ABRAHAM RECK

Mr. Reck was born in Littlestown, Pa., January 2, 1791. He married Miss Louisa Motter, of Shepherdstown, Va., May 22, 1820.

He was licensed as a Lutheran minister in the year 1812 at Carlisle, Pa. His first charge was at Winchester, Va., where he remained until 1827. Leaving Winchester, his energies were devoted to the organization of new churches, in which he was very successful. He seemed especially adapted to this work. In Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, there are many churches the fruit of his labor and self-sacrifice. Middletown, Md., Indianapolis, and Cincinnati were the most prominent points in his work. In Indianapolis he gave land for both church and cemetery. He was ably and nobly seconded in his work by a lovely Christian wife. They both inherited slaves, but immediately liberated them. Rev. Reck came to Lancaster in 1852 in broken health. Here he spent the last years of his life with his interesting family, occasionally supplying a pulpit. He was the friend of young ministers and gave them hope and encouragement.

A granddaughter is the wife of Jno. C. Wright, of Indianapolis, son of ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana. One of his daughters married Wm. L. Manson, son of Wm. Manson, the teacher, and deputy United States Marshal under his uncle, W. W. Sifford, during Buchanan's administration.

CITIZENS OF 1837

It will interest the reader to know who the prominent business men of Lancaster were in 1837. January 5th, 1837, one hundred and five of the leading citizens petitioned the town council to purchase a town clock and place it in the steeple of the Presbyterian Church. The petition was signed as follows:

R. M. Ainsworth,
Joseph Work,
William A. Ritchie,
G. W. Claspill,
James Gates,
Geo. Kauffman,
G. Carpenter,
Robt. Fielding,
John M. Bigelow,
Geo. F. Bull,
P. Van Trump,
John Reber,
M. B. Browning,
G. Beck,
David Foster,
Nelson Coates,
Robt. F. Slaughter,
John Latta,
George Myers,
J. W. Dumont,
F. A. Foster,
G. Steinman,
D. Tallmadge,
P. Carpenter,
W. F. Ferguson,
Jesse Woltz,
T. U. White,
C. T. Cannon,
Samuel Rudolph,
Geo. H. Smith,
Cyrus Hurd,
M. Garaghty,
H. F. Blaire,
Henry Dubble,
John S. Walter,
Silas Tam,
B. Thompson,
John C. Haufler,
Philip Lantz,
J. B. Hart,
Matthew Myers,
John Stallsmith,
Daniel S. Lepp,
Henry Willey,
F. H. Carpenter,
John N. Little,
Samuel Matlack, Jr.,
J. S. Parsons,
Robt. Reed,
Henry T. Myers,
F. A. Shaeffer,
S. McCabe,

James White,
Hocking H. Hunter,
Levi Anderson,
John M. Creed,
Chas. Sager,
C. Sarter,
Wm. Sanders,
Samuel Matlack,
S. F. Maccracken,
John C. Fall,
Thomas Sturgeon,
John Slevin,
M. Z. Kreider,
J. Cranmer,
John G. Willock,
R. O. Claspill,
Wm. V. Thorne,
Boerstler & Edwards,
John Garaghty,
John C. Cassel,
G. X. Rosser,
J. A. Weakley,
Hugh Boyle,
Chas. Mytinger,
Wm. Willey,
Henry Orman,
J. S. Massey,
Wm. Phelan,
Martin Beck,
Jacob Guseman,
Daniel Arnold,
Lawrence Hyle,
John Connell,
D. T. Bobst,
S. B. Butterfield,
John T. Brasee,
Wm. Upfield,
Nathan Weatherby,
Joseph Grubb,
J. Work, Jr.,
Tunis Cox,
Henry Arnold,
John McClelland,
Jas. Cross,
Francis Gill,
Wm. Cassel,
John W. Myers,
Wm. Anspach,
Geo. H. Little,
Isaac Comer,
Samuel Buckley.

Of this list but two are known to be living, Henry Orman and Lawrence Hyle.

OLD LANDMARKS

Of the old landmarks, now no more, the old weeping willow that stood in front of Judge Irvin's residence on the Public Square, will still be remembered by

many of our citizens. For fifty years it adorned the square and gave shade and comfort to the Irvin family. It is a legend that Mrs. Irvin stuck her willow riding whip in the ground and thus produced the famous old tree.

The old elm on the pavement near the old Court House will be remembered. It grew from a log that had been imbedded in the ground in early times, a stray stick from the wood pile. At the time of the destruction of the old Court House in the sixties it was a stately tree and unfortunately was destroyed with its companion landmark.

A large sycamore once stood in front of Wm. Townsend's store on Main Street. In the shade of this tree General Sanderson, Harry Miers, and other old cronies were accustomed to spend their summer afternoons, generally jesting or tormenting Townsend, who did not always comprehend their jokes and roundly scored them in very profance language.

TAXES

At one period in the history of Ohio there was a tax of one-half of one per cent. upon the income of attorneys and physicians.

In the year 1831 the professional men of Lancaster returned their income for taxation as follows:

Income in 1831

W. W. Irvin.....	$1,000	H. H. Hunter.....	$600
P. Beecher.....	500	W. J. Reese.....	250
Thos. Ewing.....	1,000	Dr. McNeill.....	1,000
Henry Stanbery	1,000	Dr. H. H. Wait.....	1,000

Income in 1836

H. H. Hunter.....	$1,000	W. J. Reese.....	$500
H. Stanbery.....	1,000	John Garaghty	250
W. W. Irvin.	1,000	J. B. Hart.....	250
Thos. Ewing	1,000	Dr. J. White.....	1,000
Wm. Medill	750	Dr. M. Z. Kreider....	1,000
George Reber	500	Dr. H. H. Wait.	1,000

In those days the fees of attorneys were small, as the amount of income returned by eminent lawyers would indicate. Judge Irvin disposed of valuable lands by order of court. His fee was $5.00.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION 1837

The sixty-first anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Lancaster in good style. Geo. Myers was marshal of the day, assisted by one or two aids. Joseph Grubb was president of the assembly and Dr. Geo. W. Boerstler and Daniel Sifford were vice presidents. John Brough read the Declaration of Independence and Chas. Borland delivered the oration. Colonel Chas. Sager, of the Swan Hotel, furnished an ample dinner. A regular set of prepared toasts were read. Among the volunteer toasts was one by a young law student, Horace P. Biddle, since judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana and still living in Logansport. His toast was: "The tree of liberty; planted by the sword of our fathers, watered by their blood, pruned by the wisdom of experience of sixty-one years, we this day dine beneath its shade."

Previous to the year 1834, the growth of Lancaster was slow, the population at that time being less than 2,000. There was no home market for farm products and but little could be transported to the East. After the completion of the National road from Cumberland,

Maryland, to Columbus, Ohio, Lancaster merchants received goods from Baltimore in the old-fashioned Conestoga wagons drawn by six or eight stalwart horses, and returning they carried such produce as could be most conveniently stored in their wagons, to the sea shore. During this period it was no unusual thing to see the main street of the town crowded with these ponderous vehicles, and it was always an inspiring sight to see the long trains and their often richly caparisoned horses, that were always in sight on the road from Lancaster to Zanesville.

July 4, 1834, the Lancaster Lateral Canal was completed to Carroll, its junction with the Ohio Canal. Elnathan Scofield, Samuel F. Maccracken, Jacob Green and B. Connell were the principal members of the company and promoters of the enterprise, with F. A. Foster as secretary. The total cost of the improvement was $61,241.

September, 1840, the State of Ohio completed the Hockhocking Canal to Nelsonville and the first boat load of coal to arrive was quite a curiosity. The cost of this improvement was $947,670.65. Upon the completion of this canal the Lateral Canal Company sold their property to the State, presumably at cost price. About this time the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike was completed through Fairfield County.

The completion of this series of public works gave a great impetus to business. Merchants prospered and became wealthy and the town grew in importance and population. This brings us to the fortieth year of Lancaster's existence. The population had increased to three thousand inhabitants, and the fame of its merchants, bankers, and lawyers was second to none in the state of Ohio. Ewing, Stanbery, Hunter, and

Brasee were then in the zenith of their fame. Drs. Carpenter, Bigelow, White, Kreider, Wait, Boerstler, and T. O. Edwards were practicing physicians and eminent in their profession. As Dr. Robt. McNeill died in 1835, he is not named in this list.

PROMINENT MERCHANTS OF 1840

It will be interesting to the reader to know who the leading merchants were at important periods. On the 4th of July, 1840, the merchants of Lancaster signed an agreement to close their stores on that day. In this way we arrive at the names of merchants then in business.

Myers, Fall & Collins,	S. J. Workman & Co.,
Fahnestock & Nye,	J. C. Kinkead & Co.,
W. J. Alkire,	Thomas Reed,
G. Kauffman & Co.,	Reber & Kutz,
M. B. Browning & Co.	Rice & Hedges,
Myers & Beck,	John Connell,
Ainsworth & Willock,	Levi Anderson,
Bury & Beck,	F. J. Boving, Jr.,
Bope & Weaver,	H. Dittoe & Co.,
James Sherman,	Hopkins & Symonds.

A very good list of men well known fifty years ago. Many of them were familiar men upon our streets as late as 1860 or 1870. At this writing the only survivor is John D. Martin of Browning & Co. We can read their names in our cemeteries, talk with a few old people who knew them, enter the storerooms they occupied, walk the same pavements they walked, but,

"No voice is heard, no sign is made."

Smith & Arney and G. Devol were iron founders; George Ring ran the woolen factory; George Kauffman and Bury & Beck were druggists; Claspill, Bodenheimer and Gibbs were gunsmiths; Pratt and Gideon Peters were tanners; F. A. Shaeffer kept the Shaeffer House, G. Steinman the Tallmadge, and Overhalser the Swan Hotel, all famous hostelries; Brasee & Kauffman operated the canal mill; Henry Orman and I. Vorys were the principal builders; David Foster was the chair maker; Baker & Schultz, cabinet makers; Amos Hunter, Edingfield & Guseman, the blacksmiths.

Other prominent mechanics: Robt. O. Claspill, Robert R. Claspill, Geo. W. Claspill, John B. Reed, Nicholas Little, Wm. Vorys, John C. Smith, confectioner, Robert Fielding, Mahlon Smalley, Wm. Upfield, Jacob Holt, Jacob Hite, W. H. Shutt and Wm. Geiser.

Nathaniel Red, Christian Neibling, Christian Rokohl, who owned the Mithoff corner, Wm. Ferguson, Bob Barnett, Wm. Peck, Mike Leonard and Jacob Cly were noted characters of the olden time.

C. Rudolph was a public carrier from Cincinnati to Sandusky on the Lake, and later a livery man, and always a popular character.

Captain John Van Pearse belonged to a pioneer family and married John Carpenter's daughter. He was a fine horseman and prided himself upon the quality of his blooded stock. Fred A. Schaeffer's hotel was for many years the headquarters of business men and noted characters, who met there in their leisure moments for social enjoyment. John Van Pearse was one of that number. John Reber, Colonel Van Trump, Dr. Tom O. Edwards, General Sanderson, Chas. Borland, John C. Weaver, Dr. Kreider, Henry

Orman, Daniel Kutz, Nicholas Little and many others were in the habit of dropping into Uncle Fred's to hear the news, tell a story, or crack a joke, a sort of exchange. After the close of Shaeffer's Hotel the headquarters was changed to the office of Dr. P. M. Wagenhals and it was called "the coon box." Here for four years during the war scores of people daily read the War Bulletin; and many a sad-hearted father and mother came there, vainly hoping for good news from their boys. Of the many men who made an hour pleasant at Schaeffer's, none excelled Dr. Kreider. He was the spell-binder. Dr. Kreider once met Governor Whitcomb of Indiana at his hotel in Indianapolis. The Governor was a famous story teller. With a few friends they sat down for an evening's chat. The two champions were well matched and the time passed pleasantly and, as the sequel proved, rapidly; the coach due at 7 A. M. in which Dr. Kreider had engaged a seat for Columbus drove up and the Doctor was called, no one in the room supposed that it was later than midnight.

SOME WEDDINGS

Samuel Crim was married to Maria Sanderson, eldest daughter of General Sanderson, March 4, 1841, by Rev. William Cox; Anthony L. Clark, to Mary Jane Jeffries, daughter of Ewel Jeffries, County Treasurer, May 5, 1840; William Phelan, to Mrs. Gillespie, sister to Henry Miers, February 8, 1841; James Sherman, to Sophia, daughter of John Connell, Wednesday, October 14, 1841; James C. Maccracken, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Connell, October 14, 1841; Samuel Beery, to Mrs. Ann Matlack, mother of Mrs. Judge Biddle of Indiana, August 1, 1840, by

Rev. William Cox; John H. Tennant and Maria Reber, June 10, 1840, by the Rev. William Cox; Robt. H. Caffee and Nancy Reber, June 25, 1840, by Rev. William Cox; John G. Willock and Julia Sherman, June 5, 1838, by Rev. William Cox; Joseph Grubb and Emma Claypool, October, 1820, by Rev. Thomas A. Morris, afterwards a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Wesley Newman, teacher, to Mrs. Lucy Cook, December, 1820; James Clark, of Chillicothe, to Sarah Quinn, daughter of the Rev. James Quinn, February 4, 1820; Rev. John W. Fowble, to the youngest daughter of Rev. James Quinn, in the year 1838; Dr. William Trevitt, to Lucinda Butler, adopted daughter of Colonel John Noble, in Columbus, Ohio, November, 1839.

SOCIETY LEADERS

The society leaders of the period of 1840 were the families of Thomas Ewing, Hocking H. Hunter, Henry Stanbery, P. Van Trump, General S. F. Maccracken, General William J. Reese, the Creeds, Dr. M. Z. Kreider, Samuel Effinger, John Reber, Daniel Kutz, Thomas Reed, Robt. H. Caffee, Jesse B. Hart, John H. Tennant, John G. Willock, Dr. Jas. White, Dr. Boerstler, Dr. Edwards, Mrs. Colonel Sumner, John T. Brasee, Michael Garaghty, and William Medill. Senator Ewing in 1833 gave a grand party in honor of his distinguished visitor, Hon. Daniel Webster, which was attended by the elite of Lancaster. Of those who attended that great function, there is but one survivor, Mrs. General Reese. From about 1830 to 1845 Lancaster was famous for fine and elaborate entertainments, and as was the custom of the time, wine and punch was served to the guests. The use

of stimulants was not confined to these occasions. John Sherman tells in his "Autobiography" that intoxicating liquors were in common use among young men, and that he and his companions were occasional victims. Men of position and high standing indulged in stimulants more freely than is the custom in our day. There has been a great reform in this respect, and the cut glass in use upon the side boards of that period is now a mantel ornament.

CITY OFFICERS OF 1840

In the year 1840 Lancaster was as well officered as at any period of her history; indeed, we doubt if the list of municipal officers herewith presented has ever been equaled; President of Council, Wm. J. Reese; Recorder, H. F. Blaire; Treasurer, Jacob Green; Town Surveyor, Gabriel Carpenter; Assessor, Robt. R. Claspill; Street Commissioners, Henry Miers, Daniel Sifford and Amos Hunter; Board of Health, Dr. James White, Dr. Boerstler, Dr. Bigelow, Samuel F. Maccracken, M. Garaghty; Fire Wardens, George Ring, Benj. Connell and Geo. H. Smith; Property Guard, Capt. T. O. Edwards, G. Steinman, Henry Arnold and Jas. A. Weakley; Marshal, Adam Short; Cemetery Trustee, Adam Short. For this year Jacob Green, Treasurer, received $9144. The expenditures were $5399. Charles H. Brough was editor of the *Ohio Eagle* in 1840 and elected to the Legislature soon thereafter. Captain John Duffy was temporary editor of the *Gazette*, employed for the campaign. They were both pungent and forcible writers and made the campaign hot.

POLITICAL MEETINGS

No town in the State of Ohio was ever more thoroughly aroused than was Lancaster in the campaigns of 1840 and 1863. Ohio being the home of General Wm. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, it was but natural that the Whig campaign should eclipse all others and but little else was done beside holding political meetings. The great day, when Corwin and other great orators appeared, capped the climax. Long processions with banners, coons, cider, and buckeyes were hours in passing through the town. The town was full of people wild with enthusiasm. A log cabin of buckeye timber was built and used afterwards as headquarters. This was on the Public Square north of the Court House. A pole two hundred feet high was erected by Henry Orman and William Cassel. For some purpose William Cassel ascended the pole one hundred feet sailor fashion. Such excitement was never before witnessed in Lancaster. Long processions came from Chillicothe, Circleville, Columbus, Newark, and Zanesville. A free dinner of immense proportions was served in the grove.

John Reber was the wide-awake chairman of the Whig Central Committee.

In 1863 John Brough came to Lancaster and the grandest pageant ever witnessed in Lancaster passed in review, requiring two hours and thirty minutes to pass the Postoffice. One wagon, commanded by Captain Dresbach Drum, was drawn by eighty horses, a rider to each horse. Governor Brough personally complimented him and said it was the finest turnout he had seen in the state. The Democrats were just as active as the Whigs, but their meetings were not so

large. John Brough and his brother, Charles H., and William Medill were the Lancaster speakers of ability in 1840. John L. Tuthill, Daniel Sifford, M. A. Daugherty and M. Z. Kreider were active local leaders. Joshua Clarke, John Reber, John M. Creed, Chas. Borland, and Dr. Edwards were members of the Tippecanoe Club of 1840. Thos. Ewing, Tom O. Edwards, Amos Hunter, Geo. H. Smith, and Hocking H. Hunter were the committee of arrangements for building a log cabin. It will be interesting to the reader to know the names of a few other prominent Whigs: William Cassel, Thomas Reed, Adam Weaver, Samuel Foster, Elias Nye, George Willhite, Lawrence Hyle, Geo. Beery, Henry Orman, Matthew Myers, Levi Anderson, Robt. Fielding, Samuel Michaels, John A. Heberling, Elisha Bull, John K. Myers, Jacob Embich and William F. Ferguson.

Upon the death of President Harrison in 1841, funeral services were held in Lancaster. General Sanderson presided, and General William J. Reese delivered an eloquent and scholarly oration which was highly praised.

RED LODGE

"The Red Lodge met and spiked our cannon."
—Old Whig song of 1848.

Years ago the county built a two-story brick building on the Public Square on the corner now occupied by the City Hall. This building was occupied by the county officers for a number of years, until the Irvin residence on the north side of the Square was purchased for the same purpose. During its occupancy it was headquarters for the leaders of the Democratic party, and the place where they held their caucuses. The Whigs called it the Red Lodge. Here many a

scheme of party management was concocted and the fate of many an aspiring politician sealed. Here the party was controlled and nominations dictated or confirmed, and the man without friends at this court was doomed to defeat. The men whom common rumor set down as members of this lodge were William Medill, John Brough, Chas. Brough, Silas Tam, D. A. Robertson, H. H. Robinson, J. L. Tuthill, H. C. Whitman, F. M. Ellis, Alfred McVeigh, John C. Rainey, and John C. Cassel. After the removal of the county offices the building was rented for various purposes. John L. Tuthill once kept a book store in the room fronting on Main Street. The *Lancaster Gazette* was published for several years in the upper room in the time of Tom Slaughter and Geo. W. McElroy. The building was removed to make way for the first City Hall.

TEMPERANCE

The Washingtonian Temperance movement had its origin in the city of Baltimore. Lancaster was agitated by it as early as 1842. Dr. M. Z. Kreider and John M. Creed were the lecturers who thrilled the multitudes who never failed to greet them when it was known that they were to speak. In 1843 the movement took a different form and the Sons of Temperance, a secret society, was organized in every town in the county. The lodges were large and numerous and were called to meet in Lancaster in June, 1843. General Samuel F. Cary and John C. Vaughn, of Cincinnati, were the orators on this occasion. Both were eloquent and brilliant men. General Cary still lives at his beautiful home on College Hill, and John C. Vaughn is an inmate of the Old Men's Home, Walnut Hills. From time to time after this period there were

spasmodic temperance movements. In 1874 occurred the great phenomenal temperance movement known as the "Women's Crusade." The women assembled at a given point and marched in solemn procession two by two from their hall or place of meeting to the business part of the town. They would stop in front of a drug store, supposed to sell liquors, or in front of a saloon, ask for permission to enter and hold services. If this was not granted, they arranged themselves upon the pavement, sang a hymn and then knelt upon the damp stone and offered up fervent prayers. In this way every saloon upon the streets was visited. The proprietors were prayed for and reasoned with and begged to quit the business. These prayer-meetings upon the pavements drew large crowds of lookers-on. The prayers were fervent and impassioned and often eloquent; and it is safe to say, that many people heard eloquent appeals to the Almighty, to which they were not accustomed.

It cannot be said that this unique movement, as solemn and impressive as it sometimes was, resulted in any immediate apparent good for temperance. The community was aroused, and thought upon the subject was stimulated and quickened, and in this way good was done that made itself felt in the future of the town. There were not many people in Lancaster, even ardent temperance men, who believed that much good would result from a movement so far beyond the pale of good taste as this Crusade; but no one doubted the motives of the women or their sincerity, and while their work was not fully endorsed it was quietly acquiesced in. As a rule the saloon men received them pleasantly, though evidently much embarrassed. In fact, the ladies were well treated in

every part of the town. It could hardly have been otherwise, however; men everywhere in this country, in every walk of life, respect and honor women. An insult to those women or violence would have been followed by swift retribution. Following the temperance movement of 1842 and 1843 the whiskey bottle vanished from the side-board. John Sherman says, "No reform in my time has been so general and beneficial, as that of the disuse of drinking intoxicating liquors commencing in 1841." In the great temperance movement of 1842 and 1843, Dr. M. Z. Kreider and John M. Creed took a very prominent part. They were both influential men, able and eloquent speakers, and their voices were heard on all proper occasions both in public and private. D. Tallmadge also gave his influence and example upon the side of temperance. At this period Mr. Tallmadge was one of the most prominent and influential men of Lancaster. Three men better fitted to champion this great cause, this great reform, could not have been selected in Lancaster. Their standing was unquestioned. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As leaders in the greatest reform of our time they deserve to be honored.

In 1843 the sympathies of all Irish-Americans were aroused in favor of Ireland and an "Irish Repeal Association" was formed which held monthly meetings. Resolutions were offered, speeches were made, and addresses promulgated.

The president of the association was the ever eloquent John M. Creed; the vice-presidents were John M. Bigelow and Thomas Reynolds; the treasurer, H. F. Blaire; the secretary, M. A. Daugherty; corresponding secretary, P. B. Ewing.

All are dead with the possible exception of Thomas Reynolds, who through the influence of Hon. Thos. Ewing was appointed U. S. Marshal of Wisconsin in 1849. He was a gallant soldier from that state in the War of the Rebellion and was a colonel of one of the Wisconsin regiments. He came to Lancaster and was a contractor in the construction of the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike. He was one of the callers at Shaeffer's Hotel and on one occasion while there had a fight with Joseph Lilly, in which he was the victor

LANCASTER INSTITUTE

The writer was present at a meeting of this society in the year 1848. It had been in existence for a number of years. The meeting was held in the old City Hall over the Market House. Captain Mallory, a retired seaman from Philadelphia, and then living in the General Reese house, was the president. This society was formed for discussion and a delivery of lectures by local talent. On the evening in question, Charles Slade and Charles D. Martin were leaders in debate. The question was ,"Was the career of Napoleon Bonaparte a benefit to mankind?" Judge Whitman and John D. Martin made speeches. M. A. Daugherty delivered a lecture. His subject was "The Ancient Druids." It was well-written, instructive and entertaining. C. D. Martin had but recently become a resident of Lancaster. He was a bright young man and gave promise of the eminent position he was destined to hold in this community and at the Lancaster Bar. This institution was in existence in the year 1834. General William J. Reese delivered a lecture during that year which was so highly prized that he was called upon by the managers for a copy for pub-

lication. The managers were Joshua Clarke, Dr. M. Z. Kreider and George Reber. In the years 1841 and 1842 William Slade, C. F. Garaghty, H. Banning Norton and John D. Martin were secretaries and the Institute was in a flourishing condition.

LANCASTER LATERAL CANAL

This canal, connecting the town with the Ohio Canal at Carroll, was completed in 1834. The event was celebrated on the fourth of July of that year. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Jacob Myers and an oration delivered by Judge William W. Irvin. Flags were presented to the captains of two canal boats by the ladies of Lancaster. One boat was the Hebron and the other was, or soon became, The Henry T. Myers. Miss Maria Wilson, stepdaughter of John Latta and the future wife of Mr. Bull, made one of the speeches. The other was made by Maria Louisa Beecher, the future wife of P. Van Trump. The following named gentlemen, distinguished citizens of Lancaster, composed the committee of arrangements: Dr. Robt. McNeill, General Wm. J. Reese, John Brough, the future governor, Dr. M. Z. Kreider, Robt. Wilson, Joshua Clarke, Wm. Medill, the future governor, Judge W. W. Irvin, John M. Creed and Thomas Edingfield.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

On the fourth of July, 1841, there was a union celebration of four Sunday schools. The children assembled at the churches to the number of four hundred and marched, under the direction of D. Tallmadge, to Coxe's grove.

Rev. Wm. Cox, Rev. Baker of the M. E. Church, and Rev. John Wagenhals were the clergymen present.

Wm. Slade, a prominent young lawyer and a Sunday-school teacher, delivered the oration; Rev. John Wagenhals pronounced the benediction; Dr. Thiel, editor of the *Ohio Eagle*, also delivered an elaborate and scholarly address.

The Presbyterian Church numbered one hundred and thirty-five scholars and twenty-two teachers, with Wm. Slade as superintendent.; the Methodist Church numbered one hundred and ten scholars and eighteen teachers, with R. O. Claspill as superintendent; the Lutheran Church, eighty scholars and eighteen teachers, with Philip Bope as superintendent; the Methodist Protestant Church, sixty-five scholars and twelve teachers, with Benjamin Connell as superintendent.

MASONIC

In October, the eighteenth day, 1841, the Masonic Fraternity laid the cornerstone of the projected Masonic temple opposite the Presbyterian Church. There were four hundred Masons present from all parts of the state. Oliver M. Spencer, of Cincinnati, O., delivered the oration. A good foundation was built on the Sutphen corner, but in time the project was abandoned.

COLONEL P. VAN TRUMP

Mr. Van Trump was born in Lancaster November 15, 1810. About that period of his life his father was a tavern-keeper. His parents were poor and his early life was one of hardships and privations. He did as most such boys did, attended the private schools for a few months in the year and worked to obtain the means of support. He worked for Joshua Clarke, drove his ox teams and did his work so well that a friendship was formed that lasted through a long life.

Before he obtained his majority he entered a printing office and acquired the printer's trade. He then managed a small newspaper of his own for one year, when he sold out to the *Gazette* and became a partner in that concern. As a printer and editor he was a hard-working, energetic young man. From the printing office he entered a law office, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He married Maria Louisa, daughter of General Beecher and sister of Mrs. Henry Stanbery. May 14, 1838, he became the partner of Henry Stanbery, then the brilliant and rising star of the Lancaster bar. His marriage and connection with Stanbery, coupled with his well known talents and integrity, gave him at once a prominent position at the bar and in the society of Lancaster. He was eminently a self-made man, a reader of good books, and the possessor of the finest private library in Lancaster. His fine law library was destroyed by fire when the Green Block was burned in 1857. He was a noted politician and a leader of the Whig party in this county. When that party disbanded in 1856 he supported John Bell for the presidency. He had been trained in pro-slavery principles and could not be a Republican, and on the dissolution of the American party it was an easy step into the Democratic party. Before that step was taken, however, he was nominated by the American party in their convention at Dayton, Ohio, as their candidate for governor. The Democrats hailed his accession to their party with delight, and he was soon talked of as their candidate for common pleas judge. He was nominated for that position, and elected in October, 1862. He served on the bench five years. In the year 1867 he was elected a member of Congress from this district. His services

as a member of Congress extended to the year 1873, or three terms. He was a member of the board of directors that organized the Starch Company and continued to serve as such during its existence. Colonel Van Trump had many friends in this community and was always a popular citizen. He did not long survive his service in Congress, for he sickened and died at his home July, 1874. His dust reposes with the dust of the Beecher family in the Elmwood Cemetery. Colonel Van Trump was a positive man, honest and sincere, and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of many Lancaster people by whom he was highly esteemed.

DR. ROBERT MCNEILL

Dr. Robert McNeill came to Lancaster when a young man and commenced the practice of his profession in which he became eminent. He was an able physician and always popular, and a Freemason of high degree. So much was he esteemed by his brethren that at his death they erected a handsome monument to his memory. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Arnold. Dr. McNeill took a prominent part in all public affairs at Lancaster. When but forty-four years of age he met with an accident which caused his death December 1, 1835. It is a noteworthy fact that many of the brilliant men of Lancaster died young; and but few can be named who lived beyond the age of seventy years. His wife survived him nearly sixty years and died at the age of ninety-three.

W. J. CARD

W. J. Card was born in Greenfield, New York, January 26, 1862. He was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools. He married Miss

Lydia Stone at Nelson, New York, January 27, 1825. In the year 1837 he emigrated to Ohio and settled in Lancaster. His first employment was in the capacity of superintendent of the lock masonry work on the Hocking Canal during its construction. During this time he studied surveying and made himself master of the science. He was soon thereafter elected County Surveyor for Fairfield County and served in that capacity acceptably for several years. He died in the state of Virginia, April 16, 1876. His son, W. W. Card, is one of the substantial citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., and was educated in Lancaster, one of his favorite teachers being Wm. Lyon. He was a civil engineer and for years the superintendent of one division of the Pan Handle Railroad.

He became interested in George Westinghouse's brake patent and with him organized a company to manufacture air brakes at Pittsburgh.

Westinghouse is a millionaire and Card is a wealthy man and secretary of the company.

Mr. Card has never severed his connection with his old town and returns occasionally to revive old and sacred memories.

DR. M. Z. KREIDER

Dr. M. Z. Kreider was a splendid man, physically and intellectually. A good physician and surgeon, he was not content — his mind required more active and exciting employment. He dipped into politics, became Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, local preacher, temperance lecturer, manager and owner of a line of stage coaches, and owner of a large drug store. His first store was at No. 66 Main Street, as he advertised it, where the Martens hardware store

is now located. His last place of business was in the rooms now occupied by his widow as a residence. He was known and recognized everywhere in central and southern Ohio; for, once seen, his face and form could not be forgotten. He was a genial man and in conversation always entertaining. He was the first Grand Eminent Commander of Knights Templar for Ohio, and Grand Master of the fraternity for the State of Ohio at the time of his death. He was honored with an imposing Masonic funeral, in which eminent officials of the order participated. He delivered a temperance lecture in the church at New Salem in 1843. George Stinchcomb, one of the audience, asked a question that required a technical answer as to the effect of stimulants, etc. The next week he received a bill for five dollars. The matter was treated as a bit of humor on the part of the Doctor, and of course the bill was not paid. Dr. Kreider was a Pennsylvanian, and lived for a time in Royalton. He came to Lancaster as early as 1832. He was but fifty-two years of age when he died. He was for two years a member of the Ohio Legislature.

NELSON SMITH

Nelson Smith was probably the most noted colored man who ever lived in Lancaster. He was the favorite of the men of the old school, who knew how to appreciate faithful and intelligent service. He was always proud of the fact that he was chosen by Mr. Ewing to care for Daniel Webster during his two weeks' visit here in 1833. He left a family of sons and daughters who, like their father, have the confidence and patronage of the people.

MISCELLANEOUS

In August, 1853, the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad was completed to Lancaster.

In 1867, the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad was completed from Columbus to Athens. These two railroads placed Lancaster in communication with the outside world and afforded facilities for freight and travel to all points of the compass.

In the year 1855 the Lancaster Gas Works were built and the streets, business houses and dwellings lighted by gas.

In 1877 the present system of Water Works was established and is owned by the city.

On the first day of February, 1887, natural gas was discovered in Lancaster. E. L. Slocum was the first to agitate the formation of a company to bore for gas, and to him is due the chief credit of the discovery. The plant is owned by the city. Gas is found in abundance and it is furnished to the citizens at a reasonable rate.

An electric light plant, owned by a company, furnishes light for the streets of the city and many business houses. Geo. Matt is the principal owner of both gas and electric light plant.

The improvements sketched bring us down to about the year 1880, another period of forty years.

Lancaster had grown and prospered and the population numbered six thousand eight hundred and three. The men who made Lancaster famous had all passed to their long home, save General and John Sherman, and a new generation had taken their place.

The discovery of natural gas gave the town quite

a little boom and some two hundred new buildings have been erected. The population has increased and now numbers eight thousand.

Dr. M. Effinger, Dr. P. M. Wagenhals, and Dr. O. E. Davis practiced medicine in Lancaster prior to the year 1870. They were able physicians and genial, warm-hearted men. They are numbered with the dead, but live in the hearts of hosts of friends who keep their memory green.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lancaster was organized about the year 1812. There had been a small class a few years prior to this, but it had not assumed the form of an organization. Bishop Asbury had preached in one of the school-houses and in the Court House in 1809.

James Quinn, Jesse Stoneman, and Asa Shinn had preached to the early settlers from time to time. Jacob D. Deitrick and wife, Peter Reber and wife, Thos. Orr and wife, Christian Weaver and wife, George Canode and wife, and Mrs. Wm. B. Peck were the original members. The wives of the four men named were sisters and daughters of Frederick Arnold, a farmer who lived north of the town. They were sisters of Henry Arnold, long a merchant of Lancaster.

In the year 1816 a substantial frame house of worship was built, in which the congregation met for twenty-six years. Mrs. Wm. B. Peck was the largest contributor to this new house. In 1820 Lancaster was made a station and Rev. Thomas A. Morris, afterwards a bishop, was the first settled pastor.

At this time the congregation numbered sixty-five members. It did not long remain a station, as the

Radical excitement distracted and partly disrupted the congregation. The effect was to cause the station to be abolished. In 1830 the church had so far recovered from the Radical disruption, that Lancaster was made a half station, and this continued until 1839, when the charge again became a station.

In the year 1839 a new, commodious, substantial and handsome house of worship was dedicated, and it is still a handsome edifice. The new church building was dedicated by the Rev. Joseph M. Trimble, a son of Hon. Allen Trimble, once governor of Ohio, and a very distinguished divine.

In 1816 John McMehan was one of the regular preachers at Lancaster. He was an eloquent and popular preacher. He and a Universalist, named Streeter, held a public discussion in the court-house, which attracted much attention. On McMehan's next round, after preaching to a large audience in the court-house, he was met at the door by a certain Colonel and insulted. Dr. Smith, who witnessed it, exclaimed, "Smite him, Johnny, in the name of God, for he richly deserves it!" McMehan collared him, but did not strike.

Jacob Young, a pioneer preacher, who was presiding elder at the time, states that this incident occurred in the year 1818. At that time the Methodists had a house of worship, and it is possible that father Young is in error. Other authorities state that McMehan was here in 1816, before the church was built, hence the reason for preaching in the court-house. James Quinn was his associate, and preached the first sermon in the new church, then not entirely finished. This was in the year 1816, according to the best authorities.

The new church building was not built by contract,

but the construction was superintended by James Herman. Laurence Hyle worked upon it and in that way paid a twenty-five dollar subscription.

The Radical or Methodist Protestant movement embarrassed this Church for a time. The leading organizers of that movement were Benjamin Connell, John Arney, George Hood, W. B. Pearce, and Salmon Shaw. This society died with its founders and the survivors returned to the M. E. Church.

During the eighty-five years of the existence of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lancaster, its pulpit has been filled by many distinguished and able men, men who were able and eloquent at the time or became such in future years. James Quinn, John McMehan, Thos. A. Morris, afterwards Bishop, Joseph M. Trimble, W. P. Strickland, R. S. Foster, afterwards Bishop, Granville Moody, and C. A. Van Anda were the most prominent. Bishop Merrill when on the Royalton circuit lived in Lancaster. He is perhaps the ablest divine who ever preached to a Lancaster audience.

Many of the best men and women of Lancaster were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Charles Babb's family were Methodists, and the first to settle in Lancaster in 1802.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The father of the Presbyterian Church in Lancaster was the Rev. John Wright. He came here from western Pennsylvania by way of Kentucky, in the year 1801, as a missionary. He did not remain long, going again to Kentucky, but in a year or two returned to Lancaster and made it his home until the year 1835, when he removed to Indiana. He preached in the cab-

ins until the Court House was built in 1807, when that became their house of worship and so remained until the year 1823. In this year a one-story brick church building was erected on the spot now occupied by S. J. Wright as a residence. At this time the families of Work, Sturgeon, Maccracken, Sherman, Foster, and Wilson were the prominent members.

In the year 1833 a larger and more imposing house of worship was built, just south of the old church. The architect was Isaac Church; the carpenter, James A. Weakley. At this time the membership was about two hundred. Rev. Wm. Cox succeeded Rev. Wright and for fifteen years was a very popular and useful preacher, and universally liked. One of his daughters was the wife of General Thos. Ewing, another the wife of Colonel J. M. Connell. Other prominent pastors were the Reverends Lowry, Galbraith, Fullerton, and Boyd.

In 1892 a handsome modern-styled church building was erected in place of the old, which had been removed, Isaiah Vorys, Jr., being the contractor. Rev. John Gourley is the present pastor. This society is one of the time-honored institutions of Lancaster; the only church that can trace its history back to the first settlement of the town.

Rev. James Quinn, the Methodist missionary, was the first to penetrate the wilderness and preach the Gospel, but was not the first to establish a church in Lancaster. Thomas Sturgeon, now eighty-nine years of age, and Mrs. W. J. Reese, now eight-five years of age, when infants, were baptized by the Rev John Wright.

"My mother's children were all baptized by Rev. John Wright." — Jno. Sherman's Autobiography.

May 6, 1822, the trustees of the Presbyterian Church contracted with Christian Weaver and Jas. A. Weakley to build a one-story brick church building, to be completed by June 1, 1823, for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, the church to be fifty feet in length, thirty feet in width, and sixteen feet in height. Twelve hundred dollars was at that time subscribed.

The trustees who signed this contract were Samuel F. Maccracken, Joseph Work, and David Ewing. The contract was witnessed by H. Weed and Mrs. S. F. Maccracken. Robt. Wilson furnished one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four feet of lumber for twenty-two dollars; two thousand feet of lath for eight dollars and forty cents. Here follows the subscription list.

J. Wilson, in work	$30 00
F. A. Shaeffer, half cash and half tailoring	10 00
John Beers, in hauling	3 00
W. Sumner, half cash and half hauling materials	25 00
Geo. Shockley, in joiner work	6 00
M. Garaghty	5 00
Joseph Young, in trade	20 00
Samuel Blaisdel, in blacksmithing	10 00
Isaac Church, in joiner work	5 00
Tole McManamy, in brick laying	8 00
H. B. Joy, in beef	5 00
John Stallsmith, in one pair of shoes	2 25
John Matlack, saddler's work	10 00
Jacob Embich, in trade	5 00
Abraham Younkin, in tailoring	10 00
John Armstrong, brick laying	10 00
Wm. Martin, in work	10 00
John Smith, in hauling	20 00
Samuel Carpenter, in hauling timber	10 00
W. W. Irvin, in something	50 00
Jacob Green & Co., in brick or sawing	50 00
Christopher Weaver, in joiner work	15 00
Henry Johns, in work	5 00

Hunter & Eddingfield, in work	$10 00
Wm. Hunter, in work	5 00
J. A. Smith	5 00
P. Beecher	100 00
S. F. Maccracken	150 00
Thos. Ewing, one-half in cash, the other in hauling	100 00
Joseph Work, half cash and half produce	50 00
Thomas Fricker, in hats	5 00
Jas. Reed, in materials	5 00
H. Murray	5 00
William Trimble, in produce	50 00
John Martin, in trade	5 00
H. Drum	5 00
Robt. McLain, in hauling	3 00
Joseph Grubb, in turning	5 00
F. A. Foster	25 00
Hugh Boyle	5 00
Samuel Rodgers	10 00
George Sanderson, half cash, half materials	20 00
Henry Sutzen, half cash and half trade	10 00
John Noble	10 00
Peter Reber, in 10,000 brick	50 00
David Reese, in trade	5 00
David Ewing, half cash and half produce	50 00
John Hunter, in shingles	10 00
J. A. Weakley, in work	20 00
Dexter Johnson, in produce	10 00
Thomas Carlisle, in trade	5 00
Thomas B. Cox, all the sand and stone required	25 00
Wm. Cox, half cash and half hauling	50 00
E. Scofield	50 00
John Latta	25 00
Robert Cisne, in work	5 00
T. Ewing	25 00
Jacob Shaeffer, one man's saddle	15 00
Samuel Herr, in work	5 00
Robt. Wilson, in lumber	25 00
Jas. McCleery, in lumber	5 00
John Myers, in 500 shingles	2 50
Christian King	50 00

Frederick Wagoner, in tailoring	$8 00
Samuel Effinger	30 00
Wm. Napton, in trade	10 00
Thos. Propeck, in produce	10 00
G. Steinman, in. due bills or trade	15 00
Christian Rokohl	10 00

It must be understood that the contractors agreed to take the work, materials, produce, and trade subscribed. This list of subscribers is valuable and interesting, as it shows the citizens who lived in Lancaster and the neighborhood at that time who were able to contribute to a public enterprise or church in that early day. It is not an index to the congregation, for they were not all Presbyterians or church members. We find in the list one Universalist, nine of the most prominent Lutherans of the town, two Baptists, three leading Methodists, and four very prominent Catholics.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized about December 15, 1816. At that time Rev. Michael J. Steck, of Greensburg, Pa., came to Lancaster and gathered around him the pioneers of Lancaster of that faith, and began preaching in the courthouse, then the house of worship for all denominations. The Rev. Foster, who resided in Perry County, Ohio, had preached here frequently for several years as a missionary. The prominent Lutherans, who had kept the faith under the preaching of Foster and formed the organization of the Church under Rev. Steck, were Jacob Beck, Sr., Christian Rokohl, Edward Shaeffer, John Herman, Geo. Beck, Sr., Christian King, Jacob Shaeffer, and Gottlieb Steinman. They were men of character and influence and the Church they founded

grew and prospered. Jacob Beck, Sr., donated the lot upon which the first church edifice was built.

The Rev. Steck was a faithful minister and soon gathered about him a large congregation. Having secured the ground, he soon had the funds raised for the erection of a new church building. In this work he was ably assisted by the pioneers named above. The new church was ready for the corner-stone in August, 1819, as the following card, cut from the *Ohio Eagle*, will show.

LUTHERAN CHURCH

All lovers of Christianity, who take pleasure in seeing the Church of Christ flourish, are hereby invited to attend the solemn ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a church to be erected by the German Lutheran congregation in Lancaster, on Wednesday, August 11, 1819.

JACOB SHAEFFER,
GOTTLIEB STEINMAN,
CHRISTIAN KING,
JACOB BECK, SR.

From *Ohio Eagle* of August, 1819.

Rev. M. J. Steck severed his connection with this church in the year 1829 and returned to Pennsylvania. Rev. John Wagenhals succeeded him and continued as pastor until 1854. Rev. Christian Spielman was pastor from 1860 to 1864, and was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Mechling, the present pastor.

The first building was burned down in 1846, and was replaced by a good structure. In recent years this was abandoned and a fine new church building erected on the corner of Broad and Mulberry Streets. Rev. Mechling preaches to large congregations. The venerable Jacob Beck, of Hocking Township, was for many years a leading and useful member of this society.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

This Church was organized in 1843, and worshiped for three years in St. Peters. In the year 1846 St. Peter's building was destroyed by fire. The English branch in that year built a new and handsome house of worship on Columbus Street. This building was greatly improved in the year 1892. The Rev. John McCron was the first pastor.

Rev. Samuel Sprecher and Rev. J. B. Helwig, former pastors, became somewhat distinguished as divines. For more than twenty years Rev. G. W. Halderman served this congregation as pastor, and continues to sustain that relation. In these years he has endeared himself to the people of his charge and to the citizens of Lancaster generally, by whom he is held in high esteem.

The early members of the Church, with but few exceptions, have gone to their reward.

The membership is now about two hundred and seventy-five.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH

This Church was organized in the year 1816 by Rev. George Wise. He had spent a part of the previous year as a missionary in Fairfield County and frequently preached in the courthouse.

The new society numbered about twenty members. About the year 1818 Rev. Wise began to preach to his congregation regularly in a new schoolhouse on Columbus Street. The house is still standing and is now used as a residence (No. 317 S. Columbus Street). In 1832 Wise's congregation purchased the schoolhouse and, after some changes, dedicated it as a house of worship. The synod met here in 1838 and Rev. Geo.

Wise was transferred to Basil and Winchester, and Rev. Henry Williard became the pastor, and so remained for eight years. He married a daughter of John U. Giesy. In 1845 the present church was partly built, but was not completed until during the pastorate of Rev. P. D. Schory, from 1853 to 1859. This venerable man is still a resident of Lancaster. He married the widow of an old Lancaster pioneer, Jacob Green. Among his many accomplishments, not the least, is his knowledge of and taste for horticulture and gardening. Emanuel Giesy was for many years the leader in this congregation. Rev. W. A. Hale, a distinguished divine of Dayton, Ohio, was pastor of this church from 1872 to 1878. During his pastorate the membership was two hundred and twenty-five. Rev. Hale has achieved quite a reputation and is highly esteemed in Dayton. He is at present a member of the Ohio Board of State Charities.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in the year 1835. The Rev. Sherlock J. Andrews was the first pastor. Henry Stanbery, Wm. J. Reese, Mrs. Judge Sherman, Mrs. John Reber, Mrs. D. Kutz, Mrs. W. J. Reese, and Mrs. Judge Van Trump were among the early members. In the year 1845 the corner-stone of a church building was laid and the building of the same placed in charge of D. Sifford. For want of funds, or for other good reasons, the building was not completed until the year 1852. September 26th of that year the building was consecrated to the worship of God by Bishop C. P. McIlvaine. It was, and still remains, a handsome and well furnished

church, and at the time of dedication had been paid for.

This congregation was never a large one, but among its members were zealous, earnest Christians and representatives of many distinguished families of Lancaster.

IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

This church was organized in the year 1847, Rev. E. Leonhardt, pastor. The church building on Chestnut Street was built in the year 1851. This church has had a slow but healthy growth and now numbers two hundred and ninety members. The preaching at first was exclusively German, but both English and German are now spoken. The present pastor, Rev. C. A. Kaumeyer, is popular with his people.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

The first Catholic society was organized by the Dominican Fathers of Perry County, Ohio, and a small frame house of worship was erected in the year 1820 on Chestnut Street, near the canal. The first brick edifice, now used as a schoolhouse, was erected in the year 1841, on High Street. The present commodious and elegant structure was built in the year 1864.

The priests of the Dominican order had charge of this congregation until the year 1839. In that year Rev. J. M. Young became the first settled pastor, in which capacity he remained for fifteen years. He retired about the year 1854, and was soon thereafter installed as Bishop of Erie.

Rev. N. E. Pilger is the present pastor, and has held that relation thirteen years, since 1884. His congregation or membership number about one thousand six hundred. The membership of this church has always

been large, and among the number many of Lancaster's most widely known families.

The lot for church and graveyard near the old canal for the first church was donated by Thomas Fricker; in addition to this he made a subscription.

In this graveyard, now the Tatge lot, his first wife and a daughter were buried, and other pioneers rest here. There is no semblance of a graveyard there now, but the *dead* are *there*.

THE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH

This society laid the cornerstone of Maple Street Chapel May 29, 1894, and the church was dedicated November 4, 1894, by Bishop Dubs, of Chicago.

The membership is about two hundred and twenty-five, and the present pastor is W. W. Sherrick.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL CHURCH

This building was built in 1872. This society was organzed and in a flourishing condition before the Evangelical Church became disrupted and the two branches became known as the Esher and Dubs factions.

This society has possession of the original church building, and has been sustained so far by the courts. Rev. W. H. Munk is pastor.

OLD SCHOOL BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. George DeBolt was a missionary Baptist preacher in Lancaster as early as 1811.

Isaac Church and wife, and James Lowry and wife were the first members. Rev. White, father of Dr. J. White, was the first pastor, and the Rev. Samuel Carpenter was the pastor for many years. The New

School Baptist, or Missionary Baptist Church, was organized in 1842. Rev. J. M. Courtney was the first pastor. The families of Creed, Latta, White, Slocum, and Mrs. Tallmadge were members of this church.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The writer is not able to state when the African M. E. Church was organized. It has been for many years a large and respectable society. John C. Viney has long been one of its leading members.

CHURCHES AND OTHER BUILDINGS

The churches of Lancaster are handsome, commodious structures, creditable to the good taste, liberality and public spirit of those who worship therein.

The first three brick buildings erected in Lancaster have been mentioned. Thomas Ewing built the first commodious brick residence about the year 1824. Gen. Samuel F. Maccracken built the first really fine pretentious house in the town in 1833. It is still in a state of fine preservation, and is now owned and occupied by John G. Reeves. General W. J. Reese built the next fine house and was soon followed by Henry Stanbery. Builders say that Michael Garaghty's house, built about the same time, though not so pretentious, was one of the best built houses in Lancaster; it is now owned and occupied by Mrs. John R. Mumaugh. H. H. Hunter's dwelling, once in the suburbs, and built in 1844 by Henry Orman, was a fine residence. Col. Van Trump and D. Tallmadge built stately homes west of town. There are many modern dwellings in the city, but none to compare in splendor and in capacity for entertainment to the grand old mansions mentioned.

POSTMASTERS OF LANCASTER

Here follows a list of those who have served the people of Lancaster in the capacity of postmaster in the order named: Samuel Coates, Sr., Samuel Coates, Jr., Jacob D. Deitrick, Elnathan Scofield, Henry Drum, Thomas U. White, Daniel Sifford, Henry Miers, James Cranmer, John C. Cassel, Benjamin Connell, John L. Tuthill, C. M. L. Wiseman, J. M. Sutphen, Charles H. Williams, Jonas Shallenberger, Chas. B. Martin, and W. E. Newman, the present incumbent.

MAYORS OF LANCASTER

Lancaster was incorporated as a city of the third class in the year 1851. Those who were elected to the office of Mayor, were in the order named: W. P. Creed, John D. Martin, Silas Hedges, Alfred McVeigh, K. Fritter, Samuel Ewing, Tall Slough, Philip Benadum, John D. McCormick, Wm. Vorys, Samuel W. Rainey, H. C. Drinkle, Hugh Cannon, Chas. W. Parido, Abram Beery H. W. Carpenter, and James Willock, the present incumbent.

HONORED CITIZENS

But two of the honored citizens of Lancaster of the period of 1825, remain with us — Henry Orman, and Jacob Beck, now past ninety-three years of age. They have lived long and useful lives, with honor untarnished. For more than seventy years, the best people of Lancaster have been their friends. Secure in the affection of their families, they serenely await the summons that shall soon call them hence.

Jacob Beck was county treasurer for six years, and

was a long number of years, a public administrator of great ability. Hunter and Stanbery were his advisors and warm personal friends.

HENRY ORMAN

Mr. Orman was a native of Maryland, and was born June, 1804. He was a carpenter by trade. When nineteen years of age he bid adieu to the scenes of his youth and set out on foot for the western country.

He landed in Somerset, Ohio, in 1823, where he remained one year.

In 1824 he came to Lancaster. Here he worked as a journeyman for two years, and in 1826 set up for himself. He worked by the month for the two years named at eighteen dollars and his board. It was the good old custom then for employers of every grade to board their employees.

He worked upon the frame market house and town hall in 1825.

He was always an ardent politician, but one term in the town council was the only office he ever held.

July 23, 1828, he was married to Miss Ann Beck, the daughter of a pioneer. They were both members of the Lutheran Church. Henry Orman was a good citizen and a good mechanic. He built the fine residence of H. H. Hunter, the Rising Block, and many other good houses. His sons, who succeeded him in business, Jacob B., Thomas, and George, built the new courthouse.

Mr. Orman has been all his life a member of the Masonic Fraternity, his name having been presented by Judge Sherman.

Henry Orman is the only surviving member of the

Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, which assembled in Lancaster in the year 1843.

He is living at a great age, honored and respected by all who know him. Those he knew in youth and middle life have gone to their reward, but their children are here and respect the friend of their fathers.

For fifty years Henry Orman was one of the best known men upon the streets of Lancaster.

SAMUEL S. RICKLY

Henry Orman in his long business career employed many worthy young men. Of this number S. S. Rickly, now a prominent banker of Columbus, is one, and worthy of mention and remembrance. Mr. Orman employed him as a carpenter at the time he built the Tunis Cox or Eckert house on Wheeling Street, now occupied by Wm. L. Martin.

Mr. Rickly spent the years of his young manhood in Lancaster at a time when many brilliant men made it their home, and he must have received some intellectual inspiration from his surroundings.

He has lived a long life, and the success that comes of industry, energy, perseverence, and intellect, is his.

Like his unfortunate friend, Henry Orman, he is now totally blind, but bears it all with becoming cheerfulness. Life is not a blank nor existence a burden. Every day finds him in the discount room of his bank directing its business. His memory recalls the events of his life and the pages he has read, and he can say with Wordsworth:

> "For oft, when on my couch I lie,
> In vacant or in pensive mood,
> They flash upon that inward eye,
> Which is the bliss of solitude."

JACOB BECK

Mr. Beck is in many respects the most interesting character that Lancaster has produced. He has just passed his ninety-third birthday and is in full possession of his mental faculties. He was born in the Canton of Basel, Switzerland, the 25th of June, 1804. In 1806, with his father and mother, he emigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia August 10th of the same year. They settled temporarily in Pennsylvania.

In the month of April, 1810, they started west and landed in Lancaster May 5th. Here he was reared and educated and here he spent the most vigorous years of his life. In his father's shop he acquired the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed successfully for many years.

In the year 1822 he was confirmed and became a member of the Lutheran Church, and for seventy-five years he has led a consistent Christian life, and has been a trusted and influential leader in his denomination. He was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of Capital University, their pioneer college in the West.

In the year 1830 he was elected treasurer of Fairfield County, which office he filled for six years. Leaving the treasurer's office, he purchased a farm near town and removed his family to his new home, where he has since resided.

Mr. Beck possessed unusual business qualifications and was especially adapted to the settlement of estates, the amount of this class of business that came to him being unusually large. This business brought him into very frequent contact with Ewing, Stanbery, Hunter,

and Brasee, and throughout their lives he had their confidence and esteem.

One of the pleasant memories that gives him comfort in his old age is that he was intimate with, and shared the friendship of the four greatest men of Lancaster, of their time.

In his blacksmith shop he learned the lesson of his life, long before Longfellow beautifully expressed it,

> "Thus at the flaming forge of life
> Our fortunes must be wrought."

Mr. Beck is a man of rare good common sense, honest, frugal, and industrious—with these good qualities he could not but be successful in business.

He has lived a long, useful, and honorable life, illustrating the virtues that adorn and ennoble human nature.

THE COLORED CITIZEN

The colored population of Lancaster has always been quite large and respectable. The first settlers came with their old masters from Virginia, as early as 1810. They were always treated kindly and considerately, and were afforded opportunities to better their condition. At the same time there was always a pro-slavery sentiment in a more or less mild form in Lancaster; notwithstanding that a large pioneer element of able men came from New England. William Peters, Scipio Smith, John Ampy Jones, and Nelson Smith were intelligent, useful and popular citizens. As the Anti-slavery sentiment grew and spread over the country, the pro-slavery sentiment was increased in Lancaster. In the year 1848 the colored people proposed to have a Sundayschool celebration, for which great preparation was made. John B. Reed painted

their banners, and all things were ready for the display to take place on the first day of August. As that was the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, it was soon noised abroad that the real object was the celebration of that event. Great excitement prevailed and even the conservative people of Lancaster were affected by it. At midnight, July 31st, the house of Nelson Smith, the headquarters of the colored people, was mobbed by the rough element of the town. The house was badly wrecked and the furniture destroyed. The one hundred or more visiting negroes from Chillicothe and Circleville hastily left the town. Dan Brown, a school teacher and son-in-law of Scipio Smith, drew his rifle upon one of the leaders of the mob, but was prevented from firing by Mrs. Nelson Smith. William Slade, cashier of the Hocking Valley Bank, was the only man in town brave enough to denounce the outrage, which he did in vigorous language. Henry Stanbery, Attorney-General of Ohio, was here on a visit and reproved Slade for his incendiary language. It was found necessary to place a guard around Slade's house that night. During this year (1848) Joshua R. Giddings, the Anti-slavery apostle, was advertised to speak in Lancaster and the day named, but the temper of the people was such that the appointment was withdrawn. This was the situation of the colored man in Lancaster before the war. Emancipation and the right of suffrage has made a wonderful change.

THE STARCH COMPANY

The first company organized by citizens of Lancaster upon a large scale for the purpose of manufacturing, was the Lancaster, Ohio, Manufacturing Com-

pany. This company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing starch from Indian corn.

The promoter was Charles Colgate, an adventurer from New York. He represented himself as thoroughly versed in the business of manufacturing, and was backed by his brother, the great soap man of New York, and other well known New York friends of his to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars. The reputation of his backers was such and the appearance and conversation of the man so pleasing that his word was taken and the company organized without farther investigation.

The articles of incorporation were signed by Joseph Work, Sr., James Gates, G. G. Beck, C. Dresbach, and D. Tallmadge, June 20, 1856.

The first directors were John T. Brasee, Darius Tallmadge, J. C. Kinkead, Thomas Sturgeon, P. B. Ewing, G. G. Beck, and Wm. Latta, elected June 27, 1856.

The stockholders disagreed upon some matters pertaining to the management, and July 2, 1856, the new Board resigned and what was termed the D. Tallmadge faction retired from the company.

A list of the stockholders is here given, which shows that the best business men of Lancaster were in this enterprise.

Jno. T. Brasee,	E. C. Kreider,
P. Van Trump,	T. W. Tallmadge,
Wm. Medill,	Jas. Gates,
B. F. Reinmund,	Em'l Giesy,
D. Tallmadge,	P. B. Ewing,
Jno. R. Mumaugh,	G. G. Beck,
Henry Orman,	Jno. Radebaugh,
Jos. Parker,	Jos. Work, Sr.,
John Shaw,	Jno. Effinger,

Jno. D. Martin,	C. D. Martin,
Gilbert Devol,	Wm. Latta,
J. C. Kinkead,	Thos. Sturgeon.

The trouble was finally adjusted and John Reber, D. Kutz, George Kauffman, Henry Miers, Thos. Ewing, and others, took the stock of the retiring members, much to their regret in after years.

The new Board, Jno. T. Brasee, Geo. Kauffman, G. G. Beck, John Reber, Henry Miers, and P. B. Ewing, organized July 26, 1856, and elected G. G. Beck president, and C. M. L. Wiseman, treasurer and secretary. These officers continued to the end.

A lot was soon purchased and in the course of a year a magnificent building was erected and fully equipped at a cost of $66,000, the capital stock of the company being but $60,000. Charles Colgate, the promoter, was elected superintendent.

He did not prove to be a good, level-headed business man. The building and equipment cost at least $26,000 more than he had given the Board of Trustees to expect. He was his own architect and made his own plans, and so completely had he impressed the Board with confidence in his ability, that things ran on without check until it was too late.

The expense of building and equipment was far beyond the expectations of the Board, and his management of the factory, once in operation, fell far short of their expectations, being operated at a loss from the beginning. In two or three years he was deposed and the factory was run for a year or more by G. G. Beck as superintendent. They were in too deep water to continue long, and the business was closed up in 1860.

Such, in brief, is the history of the most expensive manufacturing enterprise of Lancaster, managed by its best talent.

The history of the plant emphasizes the fact, that men of ability can be imposed upon and cannot well manage a business they do not understand.

The entire capital was sunk in this enterprise, not one dollar being restored to the stockholders.

KILLING OF LITTLE AND MICHAELS

The death of John Little and Tip Michaels, soldiers of the Seventeenth Ohio Regiment, at the hands of John See, was the most unfortunate and deplorable tragedy that ever stained the annals of Lancaster. During the war for the Union there were men in Lancaster who sympathized with the South. This was known to the soldiers and it excited their ire. In February, 1864, the Fairfield Boys of the Seventeenth Ohio Regiment were home on furlough. Our best citizens contemplated the meeting of the boys and the men they disliked with much anxiety. The crisis came on the 20th of February.

John See and his son, George, with others were in Steck's saloon on that fatal day. Joshua Whitely, Sylvester Courtney, John Little, Tip Michaels, and Lyman Barnes entered the saloon and ordered drinks. The boys then turned to George See and an exciting conversation ensued. Soon there was a general row, and John See drew his pistol, as he afterwards alleged, and fired to kill Whitely and Courtney, but, instead, killed John Little and Tip Michaels. A general fight followed the shot of See, and in the confusion both he and his son escaped by the back door, mounted their horses, and were off for the hills. The report of the

pistol shot was heard upon the streets and the saloon was soon filled with people. During this confusion the Sees got a good start and were well out of town before any one had presence of mind enough to procure horses and follow them. A half dozen soldiers finally found horses and went in hot pursuit. George See was overtaken two miles from town and brought back on the same horse with Lew Richwine. The streets were full of excited people and all the soldiers were there, all anxious to get at See. It was pitiful to see the distress of the poor man seemingly in the presence of immediate death; for no one in that vast crowd expected, and but few, in the excitement of the moment, wanted anything else.

He was taken from the horse, knocked down and trampled upon until apparently dead. The crowd was so great and pressed so close that men could not strike, and this is all that prevented immediate death. A few brave men saved his life. Dr. P. M. Wagenhals, William P. Creed, Henry Springer, and others opened the way, pressed the soldiers back, and carried the apparently lifeless body to the office of Dr. Wagenhals, where he was restored to consciousness.

In the darkness of the night he was carried to the residence of John D. Martin, where he remained until able to be turned over to the care of his family. John See was pursued a few miles but succeeded in eluding his pursuers and hiding in a neighboring barn. In a few weeks the soldiers returned to the army. John See returned to Lancaster, was indicted and tried by a jury of twelve men before Judge Van Trump and acquitted. The verdict was the subject of much censure, and it was denounced by a large number of people, but no farther trouble followed. The soldiers on

this same vacation mobbed the office of the *Ohio Eagle.* The office was pretty thoroughly gutted and the type thrown out of the windows on to the pavement. Chas. Roland, the editor and proprietor, took the matter very coolly; he made an estimate of his losses amounting to about one thousand two hundred dollars, and presented his bill to the city council. The claim, without much discussion, was favorably received and promptly paid. One member of the council could not see his way clear to pay it legally, but he said he would vote for it for good fellowship. This was an exciting day in Lancaster, and many feared that it would not end without violence and bloodshed. Fortunately for our town, night came without any further trouble and everybody breathed easier. Whitely was indicted for assaulting George See with intent to kill, and was also indicted for mobbing the *Eagle* office. He was tried and acquitted on both charges. He proved he was not present when the *Eagle* office was mobbed. After the killing of the boys, men who had any fear of violence from the soldiers were not often seen upon our streets. Those who read the accounts of those eventful days can have no adequate conception of the intense excitement that prevailed here, during those four weeks and the weeks that followed, until the trials were over. But the counsel of cool-headed men prevailed; quiet was restored and men returned to their peaceful occupations.

LANCASTER IN THE WAR

Lancaster furnished a large number of soldiers for the Union Army from 1861 to 1865. Of the number enlisted, sixty-three were, at the start or before the close of the war, commissioned officers. We give their

names as it is an index to the patriotic spirit of the times. Men of both political parties are in this list, and they were brave and true. Those marked with a star were killed in battle or have since died.

*Gen. W. T. Sherman,
*Major-Gen. Thomas Ewing,
Major-Gen. Hugh Ewing,
*Brigadier-General Chas. Ewing,
*Captain Ezra Ricketts,
Captain D. P. Sullivan,
Captain B. H. Showers,
Captain Levi Cornwall,
*Colonel John M. Connell,
*Colonel L. M. Dayton, of Sherman's Staff,
Captain John Sears,
Captain W. E. Felton,
*Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Ebright,
Major W. G. Clark,
*Captain Joseph Bury,
Captain J. M. Sutphen,
Captain Zack Heed,
Colonel H. B. Reese, paymaster,
Major Andrew Davidson, assistant surgeon,
*Captain J. W. Stinchcomb,
Captain J. T. Weakley,
*Captain E. A. Richards,
*Captain Leo. Noles,
*Brigadier-General by Brevet J. A. Stafford,
Captain A. Ogden,
Captain W. H. Walker,
*Colonel Newton Schleich,
*Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Hunter,
*Captain J. C. Henly,
*Captain John Van Pearse,

Captain Isaac Butterfield,
*Major H. H. Giesy,
*Major A. H. Perry,
Captain L. R. Carpenter,
Captain John G. Reeves,
*Major Hooker,
Major H. W. Carpenter assistant surgeon,
Captain Seth Weldy,
*Captain B. J. Butterfield,
*Captain Geo. E. Blaire,
Lieutenant C. H. Rice,
Lieutenant Chas. Young,
*Lieutenant Geo. C. Rainey,
Lieutenant Irvin Linn,
Lieutenant Theodore C. Michaels,
*Lieutenant Pat McGrew,
*Lieutenant Creed Ritchie,
*Lieutenant Thomas Hunter,
Lieutenant Wm. H. Pugh,
Lieutenant Allen Titler,
Lieutenant Chas. E. Reck,
Lieutenant Michael Steck,
Captain William Wiedner,
Captain J. H. Arney,
Lieutenant Solomon Homan,
Lieutenant L. H. Barnes,
*Lieutenant Charles Clarke,
Lieutenant Geo. Orman,
Lieutenant Chas. Heed,
A. Q. M.,
Captain J. B. Orman,
R. Q. M.,
*Lieutenant Geo. Wygum,
*Lieutenant Emanuel Giesy,
Lieutenant Thomas Reber.

Major H. H. Giesy and Captain Ezra Rickets were killed in battle, Captain Ricketts at Chickamauga and Major Giesy before Atlanta. Lieutenant-Colonel Ebright was killed in battle near Winchester, Virginia, and his body, as was that of Major Giesy, was brought to Lancaster for burial. The Southland holds "The dreamless dust" of Captain Ezra Ricketts.

Captain John Sears, of Lancaster, and Captain John Busby, of Royalton, Fairfield County, now of Iowa, were present in Ford's Theater, Washington City, the night Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. They assisted in carrying the wounded President to the room where he died. Captain Sears preserves the coat that he wore upon that awful night, stained with the blood of the martyred President.

"To have been to the wars is a life-long honor, increasing with the weight of years." The Civil War is an event of the past; peace has spread her wings over our broad extended country, and we are a united, prosperous, and happy people.

> "The blood that flowed at Lexington and crimsoned Lake Champlain,
> Streams still along the Southern Gulf and by the lakes of Maine."

FINANCIAL ITEMS

In the year 1815 the total taxes of the county, including Lancaster, were in amount $3,974.07; county expenditures for the same year, $3,440.10.

Michael Garaghty and John Augustus were commissioners.

In the year 1826 the total valuation in the county was $1,588,278; the taxes were $8,328.39.

In the year 1866 the total valuation was $14,161,095; taxes for the same year, $185,594.

In the year 1879 the valuation was $18,201,990; taxes for the same year, $215,535.

In the year 1826 flour was worth $1.25 per barrel.

In the year 1866 flour was worth $15.00 per barrel.

In the year 1826 rye whiskey was worth five dollars per barrel.

In the year 1866 whiskey was worth $250 per barrel.

In 1826 wheat was twenty-five cents per bushel, corn and oats ten cents per bushel, pork $1.25 per one hundred pounds.

The total value of all assessed property in Lancaster for the year 1897 is $3,077,140.

The total taxes for same year, rate 2.21, are $76,-178.64.

Of the above valuation the real estate is $1,962,250, and the valuation of the personal property is $1,114.-890.

The population of Lancaster now numbers about 9,000. There has been a steady but gradual increase since the discovery of natural gas, which is used in buildings and manufactories.

INSURANCE AGENTS

The first fire insurance agent in Lancaster was Jacob D. Deitrick, representing the Protection Company, of Hartford.

Other agents, from time to time, were: Samuel J. Maccracken, the Traders of New York; Charles Borland, for the Columbus, Ohio, Insurance ompany; Jno. D. Martin, for the Aetna, succeeded by P. Van Trump, and he by B. F. Reinmund; W. P. Creed, for the Protection, and also the Insurance Company of

North America; W. T. Wise, for the Home of New York, also Hartford Company of Hartford; Jno. D. Martin, for the Connecticut Life Insurance Company, of Hartford.

THE FIRE FIEND IN LANCASTER

Lancaster in its history of ninety-six years has not been a sufferer, at any one time from a very extensive fire.

From time to time fires of considerable magnitude have occurred, but no great conflagration. Peter Reber was the owner of a horse power mill, situate where the Presbyterian church now stands. In 1821 this mill was destroyed by fire. The bucket brigade was worked here to great advantage in saving other property, and tradition says that Thomas Ewing and Adam Weaver, both stalwart men, disagreed as to its management and came to blows.

The next fire of any consequence was the shop of R. O. Claspill, on Columbus Street, where now the English Lutheran church stands. This was in 1832.

In 1833 the Union hotel, owned by Col. John Noble, and occupied by G. Steinman, was destroyed by fire, with but little insurance.

St. Peter's church on the canal was destroyed in 1846.

R. W. Denning & Co.'s large mill on the the canal in 1853.

In 1854 the rear of D. Tallmadge's home and his stables were destroyed by fire.

John Effinger's house was burned in 1856.

The Green Block, on the corner of Main Street and the Public Square, a three-story brick building with

three store-rooms and offices above, was destroyed by fire in the fifties.

Eran Julian and others were losers to some extent and Colonel Van Trump and Stinchcomb and Clarke lost their libraries.

About this time the shop of Josiah Wright, on the alley in rear of Kauffman's drug store was burned; the fire was caused by drawing gasoline by artificial light in a small outhouse.

Sometime in the sixties the carriage shop of Geiser Bros. was burned.

September, 1870, Orman Bros. shop was totally destroyed by fire, also Reber and Kutz's warehouse.

In the same month and year the stables of Shaeffer's Hotel were destroyed by fire.

January, 1873, the Evans tannery wus burned, in 1879 the Jno. Arney foundry and shop, in May, 1879, Murgin's dwelling, in 1880 Sturgeon's ice house, in 1881 Neil, Tippet & Co.'s bent works.

The good water supply and standpipe pressure has thus far prevented a conflagration.

Along in the seventies the Hocking Valley Works suffered a severe loss, and on two occasions the Eagle Works were partially destroyed.

CEMETERIES

The city of Lancaster has provided everything necessary for the convenience and comfort of its citizens; good streets, good pavements, good schools, good water works, good fire department; and a City Hall, substantial, commodious, convenient, and beautiful, not excelled in these respects in the state of Ohio.

Private capital has provided electric and gas light, a good street railroad, and an opera house, to which

may be added the magnificent natural gas plant belonging to the city.

While doing all this we have not been unmindful of the dead.

The pioneers, or most of them, who died prior to 1830, were buried in the cemetery on the hill, donated by Ebenezer Zane, and in the Methodist burying ground adjoining.

Elmwood is the resting place of the greater number of the old historic characters of Lancaster. It is a small but well kept burying ground and dear to the hearts of hundreds yet living.

The Mt. Pleasant Avenue front will soon have a new ornamental iron fence, contributed by the friends and descendants of the honored dead.

FOREST ROSE

This cemetery is located just north of the city. It is a romantic spot and is fast becoming the pride of our people.

It already contains many handsome monuments and the improvements going on and in contemplation will soon make it a handsome and attractive burying ground.

Our board of cemetery trustees take a deep interest in its care and development, indeed in the care of all our cemeteries, and the city of the dead is safe in the their hands. The present board are E. B. White, Henry G. Miller, and Albert Deitz.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY

The Catholic Church has, within a few years, improved and put in good shape a fine cemetery, upon the hill south of the city. It is already a very handsome place, and a credit to the Society.

Robert F. Slaughter and his wife were buried in the Carpenter graveyard on the hill south of town, with other pioneers of that neighborhood.

SOME PROFESSIONAL MEN NOT PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED

JOHN D. MARTIN

John D. Martin was born in Greencastle, Fairfield County, Ohio, January 7, 1819. When a small boy his parents moved to Baltimore, same county, and he was employed by the contractors on the Ohio Canal to carry water to their workmen on the deep cut near Monticello. Here he attracted the attention of Nathaniel R. Usher, who, as the canal neared completion, opened a store at the new town of Millersport.

Leaving Usher's employ he went with George B. Arnold to Utica, Licking County, Ohio, and clerked in his general store. A fellow-clerk was W. S. Rosencrans, a boy about his own age, the future commander of the Army of the Cumberland.

John D. Martin came to Lancaster about the year 1836 and entered the store of Levi Anderson as clerk, going from Anderson to John H. Tennant. In 1840 M. B. Browning purchased the stock of Tennant, and conducted the business in the name of M. B. Browning and Company, his clerks Martin and Stambaugh being the Company. Browning came from the East and was backed for a time by his uncles, one in Canton, Ohio, and two in New York, but he was not a successful business man. In a year or two the new concern failed and Stambaugh and Martin found themselves involved and liable for Browning's debts. Stambaugh

took the benefit of the bankrupt act and was released. Martin declined to do that and sent for Mr. Thayer, one of the creditors, a distinguished merchant of Philadelphia. He came and examined the affairs of the firm and made a settlement, charging Martin with one-fourth of the indebtedness. This was settled by a long note, which Mr. Martin was several years in paying. In the meantime he had commenced the study of the law under that eminent lawyer, John T. Brasee. Mr. Thayer gave him the books of the old concern to settle up, and so well did he perform the duty, that when admitted to the bar, collections came to him from all of the great houses of Philadelphia through the influence of Mr. Thayer. While studying law for two years he kept the books of Gilbert Devol. He was also interested to some extent in a tin store. He was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession for ten or twelve years. He was a business lawyer of rare ability and a very good advocate, and was employed upon many important cases, with Brasee and Hunter as opposing counsel.

In 1854 S. C. Stambaugh returned from California with some ready money, and he induced Mr. Martin to join him and P. B. Ewing in a banking venture. In that year the exchange bank of Martin and Company was organized. The agreement with Mr. Martin was that he should spend one hour each day in the bank, but Mr. Martin was one who could not trust important matters to others when he could attend to them himself and he found it necessary to spend his entire time in the bank, and gave up his profession. This bank did a profitable business until the year 1864, when it was merged into the First National Bank of Lancaster, with Mr. Martin as president. Mr. Martin

was a banker for thirty-two years, and handled millions of money without the loss of a dollar to any man. The year 1886 he sold his interest in the bank to S. J. Wright and retired permanently from business. In connection with his banking business, Mr. Martin was for many years a partner in a dry goods store. He had two or three ventures of this kind. He was also largely engaged in the milling business, in coal land speculations, and in mining and shipping coal on a large scale. His connection with the business interests of Lancaster covers a period of sixty years, years of toil and anxiety, prosperity and adversity. He was for many years a member of the school board and always took a lively interest in our schools. He was a Republican politician, one of the leaders in this county. He is a good speaker, and his voice was heard in the dark days of the rebellion in support of the government and our army in the field. His career is an inspiring one from a penniless boy to honorable old age. Mr. Martin was an able adviser, and his advice was sought by many business men. Senator Ewing had a high opinion of his ability, and frequently sought his advice, a compliment that was appreciated. In the quiet of his home with his family and books, he spends the declining years of his life, taking a summer trip to Middle Bass, Lake Erie, where he finds congenial spirits.

P. B. EWING

P. B. Ewing, eldest son of Thos. Ewing, was born in Lancaster, Ohio., November 3, 1820. He completed his education at Miami University, Oxford, O., and studied law in his father's office. He married the daughter of John P. Gillespie, grandson of Neil Gillespie, Sr., of Brownsville, Pa. He opened a law of-

fice in Lancaster and practiced his profession until the year 1860.

In 1841 he was employed to negotiate a loan for the United States Treasury Department.

In 1854 he became a member of the banking firm of Martin and Company, and continued to be associated with Mr. Martin in the banking business until the close of his career as a banker.

He was appointed by the governor of Ohio Judge of the Common Pleas Court, to fill a vacancy, and served with distinction for one year.

He was engaged with Mr. J. D. Martin in coal operations and speculation for several years.

Mr. Ewing reared a large family, and for the last fifteen years of his life owned and resided in the Stanbery house on High Street, Lancaster.

The office work of an attorney was not congenial to Mr. Ewing, and while he possessed a good legal mind and was a well-read lawyer he did not rise to distinction as an advocate. He died in the year 1896.

M. A. DAUGHERTY

Mr. Daugherty was born in Maryland and came to Lancaster in the thirties. He first taught school. One location was the old Presbyterian church lot. He studied law while teaching and was admitted to the bar. He was for some years one of the school examiners for Fairfield County.

In 1849 or 50 he was elected cashier of the Hocking Valley Bank. He served as such about five years. Some years previous to his election as cashier, he was married to Miss Phoebe Wood, daughter of John Wood, who was a merchant here in 1830, and moved to Indianapolis. Mr. Daugherty's home was always

the abode of refinement and hospitality. Both himself and wife were leaders of the fashionable society of Lancaster. In 1843 he was a partner of Wm. Irvin.

Leaving the bank, Mr. Daugherty became a partner of H. H. Hunter. This gave him prominence and opportunity, which he improved. He was a member of the Ohio Senate for the years 1870 and 1872.

After the death of Mr. Hunter, he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and was elected president of the Home Insurance Company, which position he held several years. He also served with Judge Brasee upon the codifying commission of the state of Ohio, appointed by the governor.

He became a prominent citizen of Columbus, and both he and his wife, being well-known there, took their accustomed places as leaders in the best society of the city. He is dead, but his wife survives, a refined and accomplished woman.

HON. H. C. WHITMAN

His was the most striking personality known to Lancaster. He came here a young lawyer from Washington City, in 1843, and entered into partnership with Wm. Medill.

He was a native of New England and was educated there. He was a good talker and soon took an aggressive position at the bar of Fairfield County, and pushed himself to the front. He had many of the elements of a successful man, talent, energy, self-reliance, and self-esteem, and he did succeed.

In 1849 he was a member of the Ohio Senate. A year or two later he was elected Common Pleas Judge and served for two or three terms. He then removed

to Cincinnati, where he established himself as a successful lawyer.

He was appointed on the codifying commission, but declined the position.

Judge Whitman was an eccentric man. While professing great friendship for the common schools and making speeches in public meetings upon school improvements, he never sent his own children to these schools.

For many years he did not cut his hair, but permitted it to fall upon his shoulders and grow longer each year. This, with a peculiar countenance and large prominent eyes, gave him a most striking and singular appearance. He was a clever, sociable man, and generally well liked.

Judge Whitman was a State Senator in 1849 and voted for the repeal of the black laws, and for Salmon P. Chase for U. S. Senator. This was in accordance with an agreement made by the Democrats with Morse and Townsend, who held the balance of power. Mr. Ewing, the Whig candidate was defeated, and the Democrats secured the election of their candidate for Supreme Judge.

CHARLES BORLAND

Charles Borland came to Ohio from Rockingham County, Virginia, and soon thereafter opened a law office. He came to Lancaster in the thirties and was soon connected with a newspaper. This connection did not last more than a year. In 1839 he was elected Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives. He took an active part in the campaign of 1840 and made Whig speeches.

In 1849 he was appointed by Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, Inspector of Land Offices. He

gave much time to the organization of the C. M. & Z. R. R. Co., and in the year 1857 he was president of the company. He was interested in other railroad projects, but they did not succeed. He abandoned his profession years before his death. He died in Lancaster at an advanced age.

John Borland came directly from Mansfield, Ohio, where he had edited a Whig paper, to Lancaster in 1835. In 1841 he was deputy sheriff under Thos. Edingfield. In later years he was the agent in Lancaster of the Hocking Valley line of stages and continued as such until after the war.

VIRGIL E. SHAW

Virgil E. Shaw was born in Lancaster. Here he was educated and studied law. He was a diligent student and a reader of books, but not a brilliant man.

His legal practice was mainly office work and business before the probate court. He was elected Probate Judge by the Knownothing party and proved to be a good official.

In 1856 he supported General Fremont for president and was for a time chairman of the Republican committee. Later he drifted back to his old love, the Democratic party. He was neither a good politician nor a popular one, but better than all, he was an honest man and conscientious in his work.

ALFRED McVEIGH

Alfred McVeigh was brought up in Fairfield County, Ohio. He was a justice of the peace in Royalton several years. He lived twenty years in Lancaster. He served one or two terms as county auditor and for several years as justice of the peace in Lancaster. He

was an attorney, but never made a success of the law. He was a local politician of some note and influence and a member of the famous Red Lodge.

During the War of the Rebellion he was an active war Democrat and supported both Todd and Brough for governor. In 1862 he was delegate to a great union state convention, held in Columbus, the other delegates being ex.-Senator Thomas Ewing, M. A. Daugherty, Charles Borland, and C. M. L. Wiseman.

During the war he served one term as state senator. He was a striking figure, six feet or more in height, straight as an Indian. He wore a long, black, magnificent beard. He was killed near Winchester, Ohio, by the upsetting of a coach on which he was returning from Columbus. His young son met death by the same accident.

JOHN C. CASSEL

Mr. Cassel came to Lancaster when a young man, and married a sister of H. H. Hunter, who still survives. He was a dry goods clerk, but soon turned his attention to politics. He was county auditor for two terms and the postmaster in 1845, being appointed by James K. Polk.

He too was one of the Red Lodge habitué and an active Democratic politician. After leaving the post-office he clerked for Reber & Kutz. His name appears among the business men of Lancaster in 1837. He has been dead for more than twenty years.

JAMES W. STINCHCOMB

Captain James W. Stinchcomb was born in Perry County, Ohio. In 1857 he was a citizen of Lancaster. He had some years previous studied law with Stanbery and Van Trump, and in 1857 he formed a partnership

with R. M. Clarke. He married the daughter of Salmon Shaw. He was prosecuting attorney of this county for one or two terms.

He made able speeches when troops were called for in 1861, and raised the second Lancaster company to enlist.

He served during the war, and was a brave and gallant soldier.

He died a few years since, in Nebraska. His partner, R. M. Clarke, went to Nevada in 1862, where he became attorney-general and made a lasting reputation as a lawyer.

They were both of generous impulses. R. M. Clarke was admitted to the bar in 1847, in the same class with James M. Bope and John B. McNeill.

Clarke served for one year as deputy revenue collector for this county, under Abraham Lincoln.

SILAS H. WRIGHT

Mr. Wright was born on a farm in Hocking County, Ohio, June 21, 1830 He attended the common schools as a boy and later the famous academy of Dr. Williams in Greenfield, Fairfield County. From this school he went to Delaware, and in time was one of the graduates of the Wesleyan University.

He studied law with Colonel P. Van Trump, of Lancaster. After his admission to the bar he went to Iowa and resided one year in Muscatine. Returning to Ohio (he made the trip both ways on horseback), he settled in Logan and began the practice of the law. He was twice elected the prosecuting attorney of Hocking County.

In the year 1858 he married Miss Kate Moore,

daughter of John Moore of the famous Mary Ann furnace of Licking County, Ohio.

In the year 1866 he was elected judge of the common pleas court for the counties of Perry, Hocking, and Fairfield. He served upon the bench continuously for twenty-one years. He owned a fine library, was a good scholar, and all his life a student. He had fine literary taste, wrote good speeches, and was the author of several good poems. One of his finest efforts was his oration upon the life and death of his old friend and teacher, Dr. Williams. He came to Lancaster in the year 1874. He died at the age of fifty-six, in the year 1887.

JOHN M. CONNELL

Colonel Connell, son of Benjamin Connell, was born in Lancaster, November 7, 1828, studied law and moved to the state of Indiana, where he practiced with success. In 1855 he came back to Ohio and spent a few months in Wooster, but soon left there for Lancaster. In 1857 he was chief clerk to Wm. Medill, the comptroller of the Treasury under Buchanan. In May, 1861, he was elected Colonel of the Seventeenth Ohio Regiment. In 1863 he resigned to take his seat in the Ohio Senate, to which he had been but recently elected. From 1866 to 1869 he was U. S. Revenue assessor. In 1853 he married Jennie, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Cox. He died April 17, 1882.

JOHN D. NOURSE

Dr. Nourse was born in Sharpsburg, Maryland, and came when a boy in 1841 with his father to Ohio. As a youth he clerked in a store and taught school for six years, teaching before he was quite sixteen year of age.

He spent 1847 and '48 in Alabama as a teacher.

He studied medicine with Dr. Fisher, of Baltimore, Ohio, and in 1851 graduated at the Cleveland Medical College. He practiced medicine in Baltimore, Rushville, and in Reynoldsburg. He came to Lancaster from the latter place. Here he practiced medicine up to the date of his death in 1897.

Dr. Nourse was a good scholar and successful in his profession. He was a fine example of a self-made man.

DR. JAMES WHITE

Dr. James White was born in Montgomery County, Pa., June 10, 1799. His father was a Baptist preacher in Philadelphia for twenty-five years, and later the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Lancaster, Ohio.

It is highly probable that young James White was educated in Philadelphia. It is certain that he studied medicine there and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1821. He was a diligent student and graduated with honor. Leaving college he turned his face westward and became a resident of Lancaster the same year.

He immediately commenced the practice of medicine and was successful from the start. So well did he succeed that he was encouraged in his desire to take to himself a partner for life. This he did in the person of Maria Elizabeth Beecher, an educated and amiable young woman, niece of General Philemon Beecher, whom the young doctor first met while on a visit to friends in Lancaster. The doctor was one of a long list of eminent men who were an honor to Lancaster, and to humanity. He was a good physician, careful, considerate, and humane; and his character as a man was unstained. He died September 26, 1869, aged sixty-nine years.

One of the sisters of Dr. White was the second wife of John Creed. The sister of Robert and Dr. Smith was Creed's first wife and the mother of his seven children.

Another sister of Dr. White was the wife of James Smith, a merchant, as late as 1835. James Smith dying, his widow married Joseph Grubb.

The third sister was the wife of Tunis Cox, an old-time Lancaster merchant. Tunis Cox came to Lancaster from the East previous to 1827. For several years he was a merchant of Lancaster. He, in connection with his son-in-law, Eckert, built and owned the house now owned and occupied by Wm. L. Martin.

He failed in business here and moved to Baltimore, Fairfield County, where he sold goods. He left Baltimore in 1850, moving to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he kept hotel, the old Spencer House. His youngest daughter married Mr. Kinney, who became a Portsmouth banker. They were the parents of the secretary of state Charles Kinney.

DR. GEORGE W. BOERSTLER

Dr. Boerstler came to Lancaster in the year 1835 from Hagerstown, Md. He was born at Funkstown, Md., in the year 1792. He received a good education, his parents being anxious that he should enter the ministry of the Lutheran Church. His tastes were different however, and he prevailed upon his father to permit him to study medicine; that being the profession of his father, he was not long in obtaining his consent. He therefore entered upon the study of medicine in his father's office. He was a diligent student and in the year 1820 graduated a Bachelor of Medicine at the University of Maryland, Baltimore. He

married Elizabeth Sinks and settled at Boonsborough, Md., and practiced his profession. Later he moved to Hagerstown, Md. In the year 1835 with his daughter and son-in-law, Dr. Tom O. Edwards, he moved to Lancaster, Ohio. It was an opportune time, for Dr. Robt. McNeill, the most eminent physician of Lancaster, had just died, leaving a large practice. He formed a partnership with Dr. Edwards which continued for many years. The practice of Dr. McNeill rapidly fell into their hands and they made it their own. Their business increased rapidly and it was not long until the firm of Boerstler and Edwards was the most widely known of Lancaster.

In the year 1838 his wife died, and in due time he married again, Miss Elizabeth Schur becoming his second wife. Dr. Boerstler was throughout his life a medical student, always watching the progress of his profession; and his professional brethren considered him an expert in the diagnosis of diseases. His reputation was that of a learned and experienced physician and he was always in demand when a consultation was necessary.

Dr. Loving, a distinguished physician of Columbus, in a paper written after his death, spoke of him as an able and learned physician and wise in counsel. As a citizen he was respected by all classes, and no one stood higher in the estimation of the public as an honorable, upright man than Dr. George W. Boerstler. He took great interest in political affairs and was a Whig as long as there was a Whig party. His office was the headquarters of the leaders of the Whig party in 1840, and they called it the "Coon Box."

Dr. Boerstler was a pro-slavery man and did not endorse anti-slavery tendencies of the Republican party,

and in 1857 made Democratic speeches. In 1845 he made a patriotic address to the Fairfield County Militia, anticipating the Mexican War. In 1845 he was chief marshal of the day set apart for the funeral obsequies of General Andrew Jackson. He made an address in German on the occasion of the reception to Kossuth in Cincinnati in 1852.

Dr. Boerstler was a member of the Fairfield County Medical Society, of the Ohio State Medical Society, and in 1850 became a member of the American Medical Association. He died at his home in Lancaster, October 10, 1871.

DR. TOM O. EDWARDS

Dr. Edwards was born in the State of Maryland and came with his father-in-law, Dr. Boerstler, to Lancaster in the year 1835.

He became a partner of Dr. Boerstler and entered upon a large and lucrative practice. He was a student of politics and as early as 1840 was a stump speaker for the Whig party. He was a very popular man, social, polite, and entertaining, and few men, if any, were better known in Lancaster than Tom Edwards. He served two years in congress from this district in 1848 and 1849. He was active and influential, more than usually so for a new member.

After the close of his term in congress he was induced by a Boston firm to take charge of a drug store to be established in Cincinnati. He accordingly removed his family to Cincinnati. He became quite prominent in local affairs, was elected to the city council and by the council made its president. He was also a professor in the Ohio Medical College. The writer, by invitation, heard on one occasion one of his lectures.

He did not remain in Cincinnati more than four or five years. He moved from there to Madison, Wisconsin, and from there to Dubuque, Iowa. In a few years he returned to Lancaster and entered again upon the practice of medicine. But old age began to tell upon him and he finally abandoned the practice and followed his son Thomas to Wheeling, W. Va., where he died a few years since.

Dr. Edwards was a genial man and made many friends, but he was not a successful business man and died poor. He made an effort to better his fortune by going to Pike's Peak during the gold excitement, but it was barren of results.

His old office on Main Street, which was in 1840 the resort of his Whig cronies and other friends, was called the Coon Box and was as famous as was the office of Dr. Wagenhals in 1860, which was also called the Coon Box.

Dr. Tom. O. Edwards served in congress with ex-President John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln in 1848. He was present in the House when the ex-President was stricken with paralysis and he was the physician who attended him until he died.

Both he and Lincoln were members of the committee that escorted the body to Quincy, Massachusetts.

Dr. Edwards occupied a very respectable position in congress. He introduced a bill in the interest of pure drugs and this bill and his speech in support of it gave him some reputation. At this period Dr. Edwards was a very popular Whig politician of Lancaster. He made good speeches, was wide-awake and alert. He was a good conversationalist, well-informed and floated upon the wave of popular favor. But politics brought him no money and ruined his professional prospects.

DR. PAUL CARPENTER

Dr. Carpenter was born in Lancaster, Pa., in the year 1810. He came to Lancaster, O., in 1828. He taught school for three years and in the meantime studied medicine with Dr. Robert McNeill. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. Receiving authority to practice medicine he opened an office in Lancaster.

Dr. Carpenter was a man of decided and positive convictions, spoke his mind frankly and honestly upon all subjects. But the confidence of the public in his honesty and sincerity was such that he seldom gave offense.

He was a good physician and a good citizen. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order and for the best years of his life a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A more honorable man, or a man with a finer sense of what honor was, never lived in Lancaster. Paul Carpenter's word was as good as his bond. He was a plain, unostentatious man and universally respected.

George Kauffman by will made Dr. Carpenter his executor, but before his death he and Carpenter became estranged and did not speak to each other; but so great was Kauffman's faith in his integrity that he did not change his will and the doctor was his executor. He died October, 1880.

CASPER THIEL

Dr. Thiel was born in Berks County, Pa. He came first to Amanda, Ohio, where he took part in politics and was a contributor to the newspapers. In 1841 he came to Lancaster as editor of the *Ohio Eagle*. He was a good and forcible writer and a scholar. While

editor of the *Eagle* he was the owner of a small drug store in Lancaster. Leaving the newspaper, he moved to Belleville, Ill., where the author met him in 1852. He was proprietor of a small shop and the correspondent of some newspapers.

WM. SLADE

Mr. Slade came from Vermont to Lancaster. He was a son of ex-Governor Slade of that State. He was a young lawyer of merit, and in 1840 was a partner of Wm. Medill. He was a devoted church member, Sunday school teacher, and superintendent, and a Presbyterian of the strictest sect. In 1848 he was cashier of the Hocking Valley Bank. He was an anti-slavery man and his principles were not popular in Lancaster. In 1850 he left the bank and moved to Cleveland. He rose to some prominence there and at one time was occupying some foreign appointment under the United States Government. In Cleveland he lost his entire family of children by scarlet fever and this so preyed upon his mind that he lost his religion and became an unbeliever. The author saw Slade and wife in Cleveland after their great bereavement; their heads were white and they had the appearance of people older than their years.

DR. MICHAEL EFFINGER

Dr. Effinger was born in Lancaster, O., December 11th, 1819. He was a son of Samuel and Mary Noble Effinger. His grandfather, Samuel Noble, came from Maryland in 1811 and settled on a farm adjoining Tarlton, O. His mother was a sister of Colonel John Noble.

He attended the schools and the academy of Lancaster, and at the proper age entered Miami University,

where he finished the course of study and graduated with honor.

He studied medicine in the office of Drs. Boerstler and Edwards, then leading physicians of Lancaster. He attended lectures and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Returning to Lancaster he opened an office and commenced the practice of medicine. Here he continued to live and practice his chosen profession for nearly fifty years. He was a successful practitioner and an honorable and much respected citizen. In 1846 he was married to Miss Elmira Catlin, niece of Darius Tallmadge. Lieutenant W. T. Sherman was a guest at the wedding. The doctor and his family moved in the best society of Lancaster and he took an active part in matters pertaining to the welfare of the town. The last years of his life were years of affliction, he being incapacitated for business, but he bore it all patiently until the end came on the 5th of January, 1890. He was then in his seventy-first year. He and General Sherman were friends and correspondents in their youth and their friendship continued through life.

DR. O. E. DAVIS

Dr. Davis came to Lancaster a young married man from Belmont County, O. His wife's family were intimate friends of the late Charles Hammond, the eminent lawyer and editor of Cincinnati. Dr. Davis was a popular citizen and a good physician, being at one time in partnership with Dr. P. M. Wagenhals. Some twenty years since he moved to Cincinnati, where he practiced his profession successfully until failing health compelled him to retire. He closed his career as a

physician and spent a few years at a lovely home in Morrow, O., where he was tenderly cared for by wife and daughter until death came a few years since.

DR. JOHN M. BIGELOW

Dr. Bigelow was for many years a physician and citizen of Lancaster. He was a scholar and made a specialty of botany. He was the botanist of the United States commission that fixed the Mexican boundary.

He married a sister of Mrs. Wm. Phelan and raised quite a family. Late in life he moved to Detroit, Michigan, where he died.

H. H. WAIT

Dr. Wait was a practicing physician in Lancaster for a number of years. He came here from Virginia, but in what year is not known. He was here as early as 1831 and as late as 1840. In the forties he left Lancaster for some town in the Scioto Valley, where he died.

He had a practice as large as either Dr. White or Dr. McNeill, as the returns of his income for taxation show. He was a large man, of fine presence. He had a stepson, Henry St. George Offut, who left Lancaster for Washington City, where he was employed in the Post-office Department. When the Rebellion came on he went to Virginia and took some position in the rebel government.

Dr. Ezra Clarke succeeded Dr. Wilson about 1823 and occupied his old house. But little is known of him. He was a member of the County Medical Society and was in good standing.

He died in 1830 and was buried in the Zane grave-

yard on the hill. He lived last in the Fischel house near that of Dr. Carpenter on Chestnut Street.

Dr. Clarke practiced medicine thirty years before he came to Lancaster, first in Middletown, Vermont, and for three years in Royalton, O.

Dr. G. K. Miller practiced medicine in Lancaster for many years. He married a daughter of Daniel Arnold and lived in the house built by his father-in-law, where Dr. Harmon now resides. Dr. Miller was an honorable and much respected citizen.

Dr. J. W. Lewis practiced medicine in Lancaster for more than thirty years. He was a well-educated physician and a successful practitioner. In the early years of his career he lived in Keokuk, Iowa, and was a professor in the medical college of that city. Returning to Ohio, he married the accomplished daughter of Dr. Simon Hyde, of Rushville, and soon thereafter located in New Salem, from which place he came to Lancaster. He was rated as one of the best of Lancaster physicians. He died very suddenly aged about seventy years.

Dr. Saxe was a well-known German citizen and a well-educated physician. He lived during the career of Captain A. F. Witte. He married a sister of G. A. Mithoff. He was one of the influential members of the German element of Lancaster society and a worthy gentleman. He lived for a time in the Scofield house, now the postoffice. He moved from Lancaster to Columbus, where he died.

VICTOR MOREAU GRISWOLD

Victor Moreau Griswold was born at Worthington, Ohio, April 14, 1819, of Connecticut parents. When about fifteen years of age he came to Lancaster and

was employed for a few years as a clerk in the old mercantile house of Ainsworth & Willock. In 1838 he became associated with his brother, S. A. Griswold, in the publication of the Tiffin, Ohio, *Gazette*. Subsequently he entered the office of Hon. T. W. Powell, of Delaware, as a law student, but after a few months relinquished this for an artistic career, which he had always had a strong predilection for. In the early forties he studied portrait painting with William Walcutt, a prominent artist of Columbus, and afterward for several years practiced that art in many Ohio cities and towns. In 1840 he married Miss Caroline, daughter of Colonel Purdy McElvain, Indian agent at the Wyandot reservation, Upper Sandusky. He afterward went largely into the photographic business, establishing a gallery in Tiffin in 1851. In 1853 he purchased a gallery in Lancaster, and moved here with his family. In 1856 he invented and patented the celebrated ferrotype plate and carried on a factory which for several years yielded him a very large income. In the fall of 1861 he established a similar factory in Peekskill, N. Y., and removed to that city with his family. Through agents he continued to operate the Lancaster factory until the year 1865. About this time the introduction of the card photograph had begun to injuriously affect the ferrotype picture business, and in consequence Mr. Griswold's financial fortunes waned rapidly. Before his death he was reduced to comparatively moderate circumstances.

His life career was that of a genius, with its usual vicissitudes of success and failure. His sanguine and generous temperament was an obstacle to success in a business point of view. He was gifted in both art and literature, and his contributions thereto were many and

meritorious. His death occurred at Peekskill, N. Y., on the 18th of June, 1872.

The above sketch is from the pen of Samuel A. Griswold.

P. M. WAGENHALS

Dr. Wagenhals was born in Carroll County, Ohio. He was a son of the Rev. John Wagenhals, long the honored pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church of Lancaster. His mother was a Poorman from near Somerset, O. Dr. Wagenhals received the rudiments of his education in Lancaster and had the well-known experience of hundreds of others in the common schools of the period. He studied medicine with Drs. Boerstler and Edwards, and graduated at the University of Maryland, Baltimore. Returning to Lancaster, he married Susan, the daughter of Frederick A. Shaeffer, then one of the substantial citizens of Lancaster. He settled in Somerset, Ohio, and practiced his profession until the year 1854. He then moved his family to Lancaster, where for many years he was one of the leading physicians of the city. He was also a leading Republican and took great interest in politics. He was a most companionable man, bright and entertaining, and never lacked for company or friends. Dr. Wagenhals was once a boy and had the usual experience, escorting the elephant to town and attending the shows, then "forbidden fruit."

In political campaigns and during the war, his office was the resort of congenial companions and political leaders. In the seventies he moved to Columbus, O., where he practiced his profession until his death. He was for one term of five years a trustee of the Central Lunatic Asylum, and during that time the splendid structure, now the pride of the State of Ohio, was built.

We doubt if any doctor ever left behind more sincere friends and admirers than Dr. Wagenhals; or who at his death was more sincerely mourned. He was a fine humorist and was the author of the papers known as the "Old Line Whig Caucus" of 1856 and 1857 Lancaster *Gazette*.

F. L. FLOWERS

Dr. Flowers was born on a farm in Harrison County, W. Va., March 17, 1811. In early life his father moved to Maysville, Ky. His early education was very limited, as he attended school but six months. He was a student at home, however, and improved his leisure hours. About the year 1830 he came to Ohio, went to New Lisbon, Columbiana County, and studied medicine with Dr. McCook, the father of the large family of fighting McCooks of the Union Army. Dr. Flowers attended medical lectures in 1836 and 1837 at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati. His first appearance in Fairfield County was at New Salem in the year 1836 as a practicing physician. His first wife was a Miss Johnson of New Salem. From New Salem he moved to Brownsville and from there to Rehobeth, going from there to New Lexington.

While living at New Lexington he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature and served from the years 1851 to 1858. While there he supported the Monroe Bill for the establishment of the Reform School, and was its friend to the end of his life. In 1864 he attended the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated. He came to Lancaster in the spring of 1874 and practiced his profession here until the date of his death, November 21, 1895.

In politics he was a Democrat. For a few years in

early life he was a preacher of the Methodist Protestant Church. He was not thoroughly educated, but he was a brainy, thoughtful man. He had many friends, the result of his skill, kindness, and attention in sickness.

HERVEY SCOTT

Dr. Hervey Scott, the subject of this sketch, was born near Old Town, Greene County, Ohio, January 30th, 1809. He remained on his father's farm until his seventeenth birthday, when he took up his residence with the family of William Milton in South Charleston, Clarke County, Ohio. At this place he attended school and learned the trade of manufacturing spinning wheels. When he was twenty-four years of age, he gave his entire attention to the study of medicine, attending the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati. In 1836, he entered the practice of his chosen profession and continued for about three years, when he turned his attention to dentistry, which calling he followed in Lancaster for more than forty years.

During most of his life, especially the latter part, Dr. Scott manifested a decided liking for journalistic work, and his many historical and pioneer sketches have attracted attention. In 1859, he bought the Lancaster *Gazette* and *American Democrat*, consolidating the two papers, placing the office under the supervision of his son, Hervey.

The History of Fairfield County was a very meritorious production of Dr. Scott's and made its advent in 1876. It was highly appreciated by our people, especially the older ones. He possessed a most wonderful memory with regard to incidents and events of years long gone by, and his general knowledge and recollections of early pioneer life, were decidedly accurate.

At the time of his death, which occurred at Toledo, in September, 1895, Dr. Scott was in his eighty-seventh year. He possessed a wonderfully strong physical organization, coming from a hardy race of people.

His many acts of kindness and charity extended to those in need, his deferential bearing toward his seniors and constant attention to the sick, will be recalled by many of our citizens.

GENERAL THOMAS EWING

General Thomas Ewing was born in Lancaster, received a liberal education and studied law. He was secretary to President Taylor to sign land warrants. Married a daughter of Rev. Wm. Cox, and removed to Leavenworth, Kansas. He delivered a Republican speech in the old Court House when quite a young man. His father was an attentive listener. He was made Chief Justice of Kansas after it became a State; entered the army and served during the war. Returning to Lancaster, he was elected a member of Congress. From Lancaster he removed to New York, where he recently met a sudden death. He was a man of ability and of commanding presence.

(From the Memorial Address of Rev. A. W. Pitzer)

"General Thomas Ewing was not only a prominent and striking historic character, but he belonged to one of the most illustrious historic families of the Republic. For nearly a hundred years in the annals of our country, the name of Ewing will be found, and always with honorable mention. According to the law of heredity, we would expect much of a son born to Thomas Ewing, Sr., and his wife, Maria Boyle. Nor, as we look back over the sixty-five years of the life of his child, will we be disappointed.

"His public life began in 1856. When a young man of twenty-seven, he located in Leavenworth, Kansas, and organized the law firm of Ewing, Sherman & McCook.

"The first fires of the War for the Union were kindled in Kansas, along the banks of the Kaw, the Wakarusa, and the Missouri. From 1856 to 1861, the principles of civil and constitutional liberty were taxed to their utmost tension. Young Ewing, with characteristic courage and honesty, declared for free Kansas, but freedom in company with law and order and constitutional requirements; and his influence in these directions was so potent, that, by almost unanimous consent, he was made the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas. Before he had opportunity to show his power as a lawyer and his ability as a judge, the Confederate fire at Sumter had fired the Northern heart, and from Maine to Mexico, all ranks, classes, and conditions, forsook peaceful pursuits to follow the war trumpets that were calling millions to arms and to deadly strife.

"The Chief Justice of the State laid aside his robes of office to organize the Eleventh Kansas Infantry, and to be its first Colonel. For conspicuous ability and bravery he rose to the rank of Major General, and his heroic conduct at Pilot Knob, which it was his duty to defend and not to surrender, saved the great State of Missouri to the Union cause, and had potent influence in the final termination of the great issues between the States."

Thomas Ewing was a worthy son of a distinguished man, one of the few referred to by the poet:

—"Few sons attain the praise
Of their great sires, and most their sires disgrace."
Pope's Homer.

He alighted from a street car in New York and was struck by a car coming in an opposite direction. He was not killed outright but died in a day or two. Thus closed his career upon earth.

"And his soul winged its destined flight."

JOHN WAGENHALS

Rev. John Wagenhals was born in Würtemberg, Germany, April 16th, 1799. He was educated partly in his native city but later entered a Latin school at Stuttgart. In 1817, when but eighteen years of age, he came to the United States. He located at Somerset, Ohio, and studied for the ministry under the Rev. Andrew Henkel. In 1820 he was ordained a minister by the Lutheran Synod of Ohio. He was immediately called to the laborious work of three counties, Carroll, Tuscarawas and Columbiana. In this work he remained nine years, and it was here in Carroll County that his first wife, a Miss Poorman, of Somerset, and mother of Dr. P. M. Wagenhals, died and was buried.

In 1829 he came to Lancaster and became pastor of St. Peter's congregation and some churches in the country. Here he labored for fifteen years with success, and made many friends, among them Hon. Thomas Ewing, whose friendship lasted to the end. In 1844 he moved to Lithopolis, where he was the pastor of the Lutheran Church for four years. In 1848 he returned to Lancaster and again became pastor of St. Peter's and of Trinity in the country. In 1860 he was called to Circleville, where he was pastor of the Lutheran Church for nine years. Advancing age,

and failing health compelled him to retire from the ministry, a work that he had faithfully and ardently followed for fifty years. In 1870 he returned with his wife to Lancaster, where they spent the years of a happy old age. He died September 12, 1884, aged eighty-five years. He was a plain, unpretentious man, a good and effective preacher, and a model and beloved pastor. He was a prominent member of the Synods of the Church, frequently serving as chairman. He was alive to the interests of his church and devoted to his work and to the people he served. He was a liberal, broad-minded man and popular with Christians of other denominations. He was one of a long list of pioneers who preached the Gospel in the newly settled Western country and one of the men whose influence for good cannot be estimated or fully appreciated. One of his daughters was the wife of George G. Beck, a prominent business man of Lancaster. His son Samuel is a Lutheran minister of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Captain Albert Getz married his stepdaughter.

THOMAS WETZLER

Thomas Wetzler was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of February, 1829. When but seven years of age his parents moved to Ohio, traveling all the distance in a wagon and reached Fairfield County in 1836 after many weeks of hardships incident to the crude method of travel in those times. He acquired an education in the common schools and when yet quite young he entered the *Gazette* office, where he first received instructions in the "are preservative." In 1849, he went to Cincinnati and worked on the old *Gazette* until the summer of the following year, when he moved with his wife to Columbus and

there was employed at the various printing establishments of the Capital City. During the sixties he was superintendent of the big printing establishment operated by Richard Nevins, who was then doing the printing for the state and a general line of work for other large concerns.

In 1870, Mr. Wetzler returned to the town in which he had spent his boyhood days, purchasing an interest in the *Ohio Eagle*, of which he is still the owner and senior editor. He is also one of the editors of the Lancaster *Daily Eagle*, a publication that was launched on the journalistic sea in the spring of 1890.

He is now nearing the sixty-eighth mile-stone of life, and is rapidly recovering from a sickness which has detained him from his desk for about six months. His entire life since a boy has been one of activity, and in his declining years he is blessed with a good and profitable business.

H. L. CRIDER

Dr. Crider was a native of Fairfield County, and came to Lancaster a young man. He studied dentistry and practiced his profession here for more than forty years. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Geo. Wise, a pioneer preacher.

Dr. Crider was a good dentist, a clever gentleman, and a much respected citizen. He died very recently, leaving to his family a good name.

CHARLES SCHNEIDER

Charles Schneider was born in Saxony, March 19, 1814. He came to the United States in the year 1840, and settled in Lancaster. In Germany he was Deputy Clerk of the Court. Immediately upon his arrival in

Lancaster he commenced giving lessons in music. The daughters of Dr. Kreider were his first pupils.

In the year 1844, he married Miss Anna Maria Hoffman, daughter of John Hoffman, a farmer, then living three miles from town. His whole life has been devoted to teaching music and the French language. Two years of his life were spent in Granville, teaching music, and one year in Columbus. This was in the year 1849. Since that year he has resided in Lancaster.

His oldest daughter, Caroline, was quite a famous musician and an adept upon the piano. She gave music lessons in Lancaster, Columbus, and Chicago. She died in Chicago in the year 1889, at the age of forty-four. His children all possessed musical talent, and his son Charles is quite an artist. He is now an invalid and tenderly cared for by his family.

CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS RUFFNER KELLER

Captain Keller was born July 1, 1838. He was the son of Hon. Daniel Keller, one of the good common sense farmers of Fairfield County, whose judgments as a justice of the peace for fifteen years were never reversed. He was a member of the Legislature and of the Board of Trustees for the State University. He voted for the repeal of the black laws and for S. P. Chase for Senator.

At the age of twenty-four years Augustus enlisted in the Ninetieth Ohio Regiment. He was made captain of Company I, and later quartermaster on the staff of General Stedman. He served honorably during the war. On his return to civil life he became a farmer and also took an active part in politics, being chairman of the County Republican Central Committee one or two terms. Governor Hayes appointed him a

member of the Board of Trustees for the Ohio Penitentiary from 1878 to 1883. He was the agent of the Crow Indians in Montana Territory, being appointed by President Hayes. He was a member of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and of Ezra Ricketts Post, G. A. R., of Carroll, Ohio. For four years he edited and published *Public Opinion* at Westerville, O. For five years he was the political editor of the *Fairfield County Republican.* Captain Keller was a bright man and a ready and fluent speaker. He died in Lancaster, O., May 11, 1896, aged fifty-eight years.

SAMUEL A. GRISWOLD

February 4, 1896, Samuel A. Griswold retired from the editorial charge of the Lancaster *Gazette* after a service of thirty years. He was a writer of ability and a citizen of unblemished character.

On the evening of February 4, 1896, a few of his old friends met him at the home of a neighbor, and that pleasant evening will always be remembered by those present. It was an event in the history of Lancaster worth recording and we copy from the Lancaster *Gazette.* This occasion was in honor of the retiring editor and his successor, F. S. Pursell.

Hon. J. D. Martin, as toastmaster, arose and made the opening remarks of a symposium which for interest, brilliancy and heartfelt earnest words has probably never had a precedent in Lancaster. In referring to his long acquaintance with Mr. Griswold he paid that gentleman a eulogy which conveyed not words of empty compliment, but the utterances of a heart filled with respect and honor for a citizen who had lived for more than a third of a century in this community and had during all that time maintained a character without

spot or blemish. In his words of welcome to Mr. Pursell, as a citizen and business man of Lancaster, he echoed the sentiment of all present.

Mr. C. M. L. Wiseman, the host, was first called on and responded with a prepared address which we take delight in reproducing as follows:

> "Come, dear old comrade, you and I
> Will steal an hour from days gone by —
> The shining days when life was new,
> And all was bright with morning dew,
> The lusty days of long ago,
> When you were Bill and I was Joe."

Samuel A. Griswold was born February 18, 1815, in Columbus, Ohio, and was the reputed first male child born within the then corporate limits. He has witnessed the growth of Columbus from a small village to a beautiful city of more than one hundred thousand people. He spent the early years of his life in Worthington and Delaware, Ohio. At Worthington he was the classmate of the late George M. Parsons of Columbus. At Delaware, he and President Hayes were boys together. He spent three years at Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and while there was the classmate of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War.

He acquired the printer's trade in his father's office and could set type at the early age of six years. While yet a young man he published a newspaper in Tiffin, Ohio. This was in the year 1838. Clark Waggoner, of Toledo, was an editorial cotemporary at Lower Sandusky and a warm friend. From Tiffin he removed to Marion, Ohio, where he published the *Buckeye Eagle*, with T. P. Wallace, who still resides there, as a partner. He was justice of the peace for

three terms and postmaster under President Taylor. In the year 1854 he was elected auditor of Marion County. From Marion he removed to Lancaster in November, 1861. He served as quartermaster's clerk in General Sherman's army in 1865. In the year 1866 he became editor and part owner of the Lancaster *Gazette* and has continuously edited it since.

For thirty-four years he has been an industrious, respected and honored citizen of our city.

But few men live to the great age of four score years; and it is a rare thing to find a man of that age who has spent all the years of his life in active, laborious business. His life has been a long, honorable and useful one, and he now retires from its active duties with a reputation unsullied and the good will of all who know him. He is now

> "In life's late afternoon,
> Where cool and long the shadows grow,
> [He walks] to meet the night that soon
> Shall shape and shadow overflow."

"May the evening of his days be as tranquil and happy as their dawn and meridian have been honorable and useful."

Regrets were received from Jacob Beck, H. C. Wiseman, of Springfield; Malcolm Jennings, of Columbus; A. R. Keller, H. B. Peters, E. B. Cartmell and others. Those present aside from Mr. Griswold and Mr. Pursell were Hon. J. D. Martin, Gen. John G. Reeves, A. I. Vorys, Philip Rising, Rev. W. L. Slutz, Rev. W. H. Lewis, Rev. G. W. Halderman, Samuel Whiley, Dr. J. H. Goss, F. C. Whiley, Thos. Wetzler, Wm H. Kooken, Capt. J. M. Sutphen, H. G. Trout, Dr. Geo. W. Boerstler, H. W. Griswold, C. D. Hilles,

T. W. Varian, Geo. E. Kelley, H. C. Drinkle, J. M. Wright, James T. Pickering, Charles B. Whiley, F. C. Neeb, Charles P. Wiseman and Will Wiseman.

E. B. ANDREWS

Ebenezer Baldwin Andrews, son of Rev. William and Sarah (Parkhill) Andrews, was born at Danbury, Conn., April 29, 1821. He was the youngest of six sons, five of them ministers of the Gospel. He entered Williams College in 1838 and came to Marietta in the fall of 1839, and was graduated in 1842. After teaching for a short time, he studied theology at Princeton, and April 29, 1846, was settled as pastor at Housatonic, Mass. In June, 1850, he became pastor of the First Congregational church of New Britain, Conn., and in December of that year, he was married to Miss Catharine F. Laflin, of Housatonic, Mass. In 1851 he was elected to the chair of Natural Sciences in Marietta College, and remained from 1852 till 1870. He early became interested in geological investigations, and soon made the study of geology very prominent at Marietta. His enthusiasm in this science was stimulating, and his methods of teaching it, suggestive.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Prof. Andrews was exerting himself as a patriotic citizen, in efforts to raise troops, when, without his knowledge, he was appointed by Governor Dennison, Major of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiment.

Responding to this call, he left the peace and quiet of college life to enter the service of his country. Feeling, with others, the importance of having a man of military education at the head of the regiment, he was largely instrumental in securing, by his influence in Washington, the appointment of Colonel George Cook,

whose discipline did so much to make the brilliant record of that regiment. Major Andrews served with his regiment in its campaigns in West Virginia, participating in its first battle at Lewisburg. After his brigade was transferred to the Potomac, he was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, when by the promotion of Colonel Crook and the death of Colonel Clark, the command of the regiment devolved upon him. In 1863, Colonel Andrews resigned, and returned to his college work in Marietta, where he remained until 1869, when he received an appointment on the Ohio Geological Survey, and conducted the survey in Southeastern Ohio. After finishing his labors in the service of the state, Prof. Andrews embodied some of the results in a work on Geology, intended for use as a text-book in schools and colleges.

In social intercourse, Rev. Andrews was a man of remarkable graces. His conversational powers were of a very high order; there was in his conversation a keenness of point, a frequent flash of brilliancy, accompanied by unusual dexterity of argument.

Prof. Andrews received the degree of LL. D. from his Alma Mater in 1870. After leaving Marietta, he resided some years in Columbus, removing to Lancaster in 1872, where he died, after a brief illness, August 14, 1880.

(Copied from an address given at an alumni reunion at Marietta College).

JOHN R. MUMAUGH

Mr. Mumaugh was born in Hocking Township, Fairfield County, Ohio. During the winter months of 1839 and 1840 he taught school. Coming to Lan-

caster, he undertook the collection of accounts and the settlement of the business of the firm of Ring & Rice. Then followed the settlement of the accounts of Smith and Arney and John H. Tennant.

So successful was he in his collections that business came to him rapidly, and to this business he added that of settling the estates of deceased persons.

He made these two lines of work his life business, and during the time closed up twenty-five large estates to the satisfaction of all concerned.

He was required to give heavy bonds and none of his friends ever had cause to regret that they were on his bond. Late in life he engaged in farming and milling. He gave much assistance to the two railroads of Lancaster and was for many years the leading director of the Hocking Valley Bank. He married in the year 1841. He died a few years since, leaving his family a handsome estate.

HENRY V. WEAKLEY

Mr. Weakley was born in Lancaster. He first clerked in Baltimore, Md. His health failing, he made two trips to Brazil, South America, in 1847 and 1848.

The winters of 1848 and 1849 he spent in the South. Returning to Lancaster in 1850, he became teller of the Hocking Valley Bank, and served four years. He was then made cashier of the Wabash Bank, Indiana, returning in 1855, when he became freight agent of the C. M. & Z, Railroad. In 1859 he was elected cashier of the Hocking Valley National Bank, but failing health compelled him to resign about 1865.

JOEL RADEBAUGH

Joel Radebaugh was born in Pleasant Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, and spent his youth upon the farm of his father. While yet a young man he met with an accident, which necessitated the amputation of a limb. This compelled him to seek other employment. Dr. M. Z. Kreider, Clerk of the Court, gave him a position in his office and he soon became his chief deputy. Upon the retirement of Dr. Kreider, he was appointed Clerk of the Court, and held the office until the adoption of the new State Constitution; when he was elected the first probate judge of Fairfield County.

He was thoroughly competent and organized this new office. Upon the organization of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, he was elected its secretary, which position he filled with signal ability for several years

Late in life he accepted a position in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. Becoming too old for the labor of a clerk, he went west to live with his son, Randolph Foster Radebaugh, of Tacoma, Washington.

His son was one of the pioneers of that region and accumulated a handsome fortune. Mr. Radebaugh died in Tacoma a year or two since. He was during his life a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

COLONEL C. F. STEELE

Mr. Steele was born in West Virginia, April 11, 1828. He did not have the advantages of good schools, hence received a poor education.

He was a soldier from Belmont County, Ohio, in

the war with Mexico, and was brave and true. Returning from the war, he joined a party in 1849, with Governor Shannon, and went to California. Not succeeding there, and being of an adventurous turn of mind, he went to South America, where he spent several years, returning to Ohio in 1860. In 1861 he was one of the first to volunteer for the war, and was elected, on the three month's call, Major of the Seventeenth Ohio Regiment.

On the disbandment of this three months' regiment, he recruited or assisted in doing so, the Sixty-second Ohio Regiment, which encamped at Lancaster.

He was wounded so severely in the charge upon Fort Wagner that he was compelled to resign. In 1863 he married Maria E. Ewing, daughter of Senator Ewing.

He next engaged in running the old Ewing Salt Works at Chauncey, Ohio, where he made money, and in a few years returned to Lancaster and led a retired life.

Colonel Steele was a brave man and his life was full of adventure. He died a year or two since and was buried in Elmwood cemetery.

JOHN BOWMAN McNEILL

Mr. McNeill was a son of Dr. Robert McNeill. He was educated in the Lancaster schools, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and became a partner of Charles D. Martin. The firm of Martin & McNeill occupied a high position at the Lancaster bar. John McNeill was a very popular man in Lancaster and Fairfield County, both as a citizen and Republican politician. By blood and marriage he was connected with many prominent families. His mother, an Arnold,

lived to be ninety-three years of age, outliving her husband sixty years. Mr. McNeill had passed his sixtieth year at time of his death. His eldest daughter is the wife of a prominent Lancaster attorney, A. I. Vorys, Esq.

SOME MERCHANTS WHO WERE NOT EARLY PIONEERS

GEORGE KAUFFMAN

Mr. Kauffman was a native of Baltimore, Md. He was a Lancaster druggist for forty-five years. He was a very quiet, unassuming man, industrious and attentive to business, and in the end successful. He came to Lancaster in the year 1824 from Baltimore, Md. He opened a store on the lot of F. A. Foster in a frame building, which has since been removed and a three-story brick erected in its place by F. A. Foster. When F. A. Foster retired from business, Mr. Kauffman purchased the building. After a few years of successful business, George Kauffman was tempted to engage in outside business and to endorse for friends, and thus lost all that he had accumulated up to that time. His losses are stated on good authority to have been as high as thirty thousand dollars.

He rallied again, got upon a sound footing, and accumulated a handsome fortune. He married Miss Henrietta Beecher, niece of General Beecher, who at the time was here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dr. White. She was an amiable, Christian woman and a good wife and mother. For a few years of his business career M. B. Gregory, his wife's nephew, was his partner in business. Mr. Kauffman was at one time the partner of John T. Brasee in the milling business.

They operated the canal mill for some years. He was also a stockholder and director in the Starch Company during its existence. The doctor was a staunch Methodist and a leading member of that Church. His gray head was always a conspicuous figure in that congregation. As a business man he was always prominent, useful and influential. He died in the year 1866. Davidson and Geo. B. Brasee succeeded Kauffman in business, and, upon the withdrawal of Brasee from the firm, Dr. A. Davidson continued the business. His son, James Davidson, has been the practical manager of the business for twenty years.

CAMPBELL, RUDISILL & COMPANY

The firm was composed of John T. Barr, of Baltimore, Md., Frank Campbell, of Chillicothe, and Henry Rudisill. They opened a store in Lancaster in the year 1824 and continued it as late as 1834. When the firm dissolved, Rudisill moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he became a wealthy man.

HENRY MATTHEWS & COMPANY

The partner of Matthews was his brother-in-law, Joel Buttles, of Columbus. They opened a stock of assorted dry goods in the year 1824. March 18, 1830, they admitted their clerk, Thomas Reed, into the firm without a change in the name. In the year 1832 Gen. William J. Reese purchased the interest of Matthews and Buttles and continued the business with Thomas Reed. Henry Matthews was a very prominent member of the Methodist Church and a local preacher. He had been traveling preacher of that Church and in the year 1819 traveled the Hockhocking circuit, which

included Lancaster. We have not been able to ascertain what became of him after he ceased to be a merchant.

GEORGE H. SMITH

Mr. Smith was a native of Virginia and came to Lancaster in the year 1822. He began life as a tailor, but soon enlarged his business and became a merchant tailor. In 1837 his partner was Christian Lochman. In 1839 Theodore Tong became his partner, the firm name being Smith and Tong. This partnership continued until the year 1853, each then opening a store upon his own account. In 1858 Smith retired from business and removed to his farm in Greenfield Township; but in a few years he tired of country life and returned to town. George H. Smith was an honest man and much respected, and during his life a member of the Methodist Church. His wife was a sister of Mrs. Hocking H. Hunter and a daughter of an honored citizen, Samuel Matlack, originally from Fayette County, Pa.

DANIEL SIFFORD

Daniel Sifford arrived in Lancaster, April 1, 1827, from Frederick, Md. Mr. Sifford was a carpenter by trade and built many good houses in Lancaster, among them the houses of Judge Irvin, Newton Schleich, Gilbert Devol, and Judge Whitman. He built his own house on Main Street, and the Ainsworth Block now owned by Thomas Sturgeon. In 1867 he built a fine residence for his daughter on High Street. He superintended the building of the Episcopal and English Lutheran churches. In 1835 he purchased a hardware store, which he conducted but one year. In 1837 he was appointed postmaster of Lancaster, and held the office until 1841. In 1852 he made the trip to Cali-

fornia, where he remained two years. In 1856 he built the Sifford and Sturgeon Block on Main Street, Lancaster. When completed Sifford and Sturgeon opened a drug store in the east room. In 1860 Sturgeon sold his interest to Sifford, whose son John at time of his death was a partner.

Sifford was an energetic, industrious man, but he had some reverses and did not leave a very large estate. He read good books, was fond of flowers, and was a man of good taste, three good things in any man's make-up.

JULIUS W. DUMONT

Mr. Dumont was an educated German druggist. He opened a fine drug store in Lancaster in 1832. He was an energetic, industrious man, but did not make a success of his business. He was an eccentric, and one of his visionary projects was to lay out the town of Dumontville, build a hotel, and open a dry goods store. His various business operations proved a failure and he was compelled to sell out, which he did April 26th, 1839, to Bury & Lamb. January 8, 1840, Lamb disposed of his interest to George G. Beck. Bury died in 1845 and Beck continued the business alone until 1850. In this year he sold out to E. L. Slocum, and in 1854 H. B. Hunter purchased an interest in the store and became a partner of Slocum, this partnership being closed in 1855 by a division of the stock, Slocum continuing the business at the old stand. In 1864 E. B. White became a partner of Slocum, the firm being known as Slocum & White. In a few years Slocum sold out to White, who continued the business. One of the expedients of Dumont was to issue shinplasters, promises to pay; the writer remembers carrying one for many years when a youth.

GEORGE G. BECK

George G. Beck was the son of Jacob Beck, Sr. He was born January 13, 1816, on the spot where he lived all of his life and where he died April 24, 1885.

When a boy he acquired the trade of a tanner at the old Fahnestock tannery, well known as the old Sutzen tannery, west of town near the river. In 1835 he entered the drug store of Julius W. Dumont as a clerk, where he remained until Dumont sold to Bury & Lamb in 1839, when he then became the clerk of that firm. Lamb did not remain in the business long and G. G. Beck became Bury's partner January 8, 1840. In 1843 they removed their store to the King building. In 1845 Mr. Beck, on the death of Bury, purchased of the heirs their interest in both stock and building and continued the business until 1850, when he sold out to E. L. Slocum. In the year 1856 he invested money in the Starch Company, became a director, and was elected president. He continued to hold this position until the year 1860, when the concern was closed up. He then returned to the drug business, managing the business of H. H. Hunter on the Shaeffer corner for a few years, when he purchased the stock and outfit of Mr. Hunter. In 1881 he bought the Shaeffer Block and continued his business up to the time of his death. Mr. Beck was an honorable business man and highly respected. During the latter years of his life his son John was a partner under the name of G. G. Beck & Son, and he still continues the business. Mr. Beck was all his life a prominent and devoted member of the Lutheran Church, and one of the leading spirits in the preliminary work and in the construction

of the new St. Peter's church, which is a monument to its builders and an ornament to Lancaster. At the time of his death Mr. Beck was sixty-nine years of age.

JOSIAH AND J. D. REEVES

The Messrs. Reeves came here from Chillicothe, Ohio, June 1, 1837, and opened a store in the Green corner, but their business career was not of many years' duration. They got into litigation and H. H. Hunter was appointed by the court as assignee to close up their business, June, 1838. J. D. Reeves returned to Chillicothe, where he resumed business and continued it until the great fire of 1852. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Medary, the great editor of the *Ohio Statesman.* Josiah Reeves married Martha T., the only child of Judge Graybill, and they became the parents of John G. Reeves, an attorney of Lancaster.

After closing up his business here, he removed to Columbus, where he was engaged in business up to the date of his death.

He was born in Culpepper County, Va., and died in Columbus in the year 1848.

Judge Owen T. Reeves, of Bloomington, Ill., is a son of his brother, Rev. Wm. Reeves.

John G. Reeves, on the death of his mother, was taken to the home of his grandfather, John Graybill, where he was brought up.

In connection with his dry goods store, Josiah Reeves conducted a small merchant tailoring establishment, of which Henry Springer was the manager. Before the death of Reeves, Springer came to Lancaster.

Judge John Graybill, father-in-law of Josiah Reeves, was a gentleman of the old school, a plain, honest,

worthy man. He resided on his farm near town. In 1813 he was an ensign in First Company, Second Battalion, Fourth Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division Ohio Militia. In 1816 he was promoted to lieutenant. In 1832 and 34 he was county commissioner. In 1836 and 1837 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, associated with Wm. Medill. In 1838 he was appointed associate judge of the court of common pleas and served one term. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and for many years a justice of the peace. He died full of years and honors.

DANIEL KUTZ

Mr. Kutz came to Lancaster from Pennsylvania in 1836 and formed a partnership with John Reber, his brother-in-law, then in the dry goods business. They were good merchants and carried on a profitable business on a large scale. They were speculators and farmers, and during the partnership their outside ventures were not profitable. Mr. Kutz was a good merchant, popular with all classes, and a splendid salesman, and it is doubtful if he ever had his equal in this respect in Lancaster. In the year 1853 S. A. Foulke and Jacob Ulrick became members of the firm, under the name of Reber, Kutz & Co. January 1, 1856, Foulke withdrew and Philip Rising took his place, and the name of the new firm was Kutz, Reber & Co. In 1861 Rising sold out to Reber & Kutz, Mr. Ulrick retaining his interest. Mr. Kutz was associated with John Reber in handling shorthorn cattle, but not in his importation of horses.

While Mr. Reber for many years was merely a nominal member of the dry goods firm, Mr. Kutz was the

manager and the leading salesman. J. C. Ulrick and Uriah R. Bell were members of this old firm for two or three years after the death of Mr. Kutz.

E. JULIAN

Mr. Julian was a Lancaster merchant for a few years and Jacob Ulrick was at one time his partner in the dry goods business. Ulrick sold his interest to young Foresman, brother of Charles Foresman of Rushville. Foresman retired in 1853. About this time Julian sold out to James Hedges, who continued the business but a short time when he sold out to Julian, who made every effort to keep afloat, but was soon compelled to close up. At the time the Green Block was destroyed, he occupied one of the rooms destroyed by fire. Julian commanded a company in the Second Ohio Regiment in the Mexican War. He was the author of a book for computing interest, which met with some favor. His wife was the youngest daughter of General Sanderson. Captain Julian died in Chicago, 1896.

SLEVINS & PHELAN

This firm came from Somerset, Ohio, with a stock of goods in 1833. John Slevin, one of the firm, afterwards made a name for himself in Cincinnati as a wholesale merchant as one of the firm of J. & J. Slevin. In 1838 the stock of Slevins & Phelan was sold to Workman & Co., who in the fall of 1840 removed to Chauncey, Ohio. Workman's wife was a niece of the Hon. Thomas Ewing and a sister of Mrs. John Garaghty. After retiring from business, Mr. Phelan purchased a large farm on the Baltimore road, which he owned at the time of his death.

When the city of Columbus began to show signs of rapid growth, he purchased eighty acres of land where the Union Station now stands. This with other investments made him a handsome fortune. William Phelan's first wife was Susan Arnold, daughter of Henry Arnold. His second wife was the widow of John Gillespie, and the mother of Mrs. Judge P. B. Ewing. He left the principal part of his estate to the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

MYERS & ANSPACH

This firm sold dry goods in Lancaster from May, 1836, to January 9, 1840. Anspach sold out to Myers and Beck. Beck in turn in 1843 sold out to Myers.

LEVI ANDERSON

Levi Anderson, brother of Sam. Anderson of Pleasant Township, came to Lancaster early in the thirties; the year is not known. In the year 1837 he was a partner of John Ewing, who died in 1838. He was at one time the proprietor of a bookstore, and built a business block of two rooms on the Fricker lot, occupying one room himself. He dealt largely in tobacco, and his losses in this business compelled him to close up. He moved to California, and from thence to Portland, Oregon. In Portland he was a successful business man for more than thirty years.

JOHN C. WEAVER

Mr. Weaver was a son of Adam Weaver and a native of Lancaster. In 1839 he, in connection with his brother-in-law, Philip Bope, engaged in the hardware business. In 1842 he sold his interest to Mr. Bope. In 1844 he opened a new store on his own account.

May 17, 1849, he made his clerk, Thomas H. White, a member of the firm. In the latter part of 1849 he sold his entire stock to Effinger, White & Latta. During the few years that he was a retired capitalist, he was president of the Savings Institute. In 1859 he purchased the store of Effinger, White & Latta, who had failed in business. In a year or two Augustus Mithoff purchased an interest and became a partner, and in a few years purchased Weaver's interest. Mr. Weaver was an industrious and careful merchant, and retired with a competency.

G. A. Mithoff sold out to Martens, Hanson & Reinmund. In a brief time Reinmund retired, selling his interest to his partners. In three or four years Hanson sold out to his partner, Martens. The firm is now H. A. Martens & Co.

PHILIP BOPE

Mr. Bope was born in Fairfield County. He began life in Lancaster as clerk for Cassel & Levering, August, 1829. September, 1831, he became clerk for Benjamin Connell. In 1832 he removed to Winchester, Adams County, where he sold dry goods on his own account until 1839, when he returned to Lancaster. Here he opened a hardware store, his partner being John C. Weaver, who retired in 1842. In 1851 Jacob F. Beck was his partner for a period of eight months. Mr. Bope, being alone and in bad health, sold out to John Effinger. May, 1855 he engaged in the dry goods business, and in the year 1859 sold his goods to Edson B. Olds, who came to Lancaster from Circleville. He became clerk for Dr. Olds and so remained until 1862. In 1864 he was appointed by Colonel Moulton as inspector of army clothing at Cincinnati

army depot. Mr. Bope spent many years of his old age as traveling salesman. He reared and educated a large family of children and lived the life of an honest man. Mr. Bope was an ardent politician, first as a Whig and last as a Republican; and was never so happy as when discussing his favorite political topics. He was a friend of the union schools, a Sunday school superintendent, and a very prominent Odd Fellow. His wife was a daughter of Adam Weaver, one of the pioneers.

T. N. & T. U. REED

T. N. & T. U. Reed came from Rushville with a stock of goods in 1837. They did not make a success of it and soon closed up their business.

FRANCIS KENDALL

Francis Kendall came to Lancaster from Elyria, Ohio, and opened a nice dry goods store in the year 1846.

He adopted the cash plan, sold some leading articles at low rates and closed up his store in five years, with a clear profit of $15,000.

The writer remembers that there used to be a great rush to Frank Kendall's store.

WILLIAMS & ACKLEY

In 1839 Williams & Ackley were merchants in Lancaster. After one year's experience they sold to Henry Dittoe, of Somerset, who soon tired of his bargain and returned to his old home, sometime in the year 1840.

THOMAS BATES

Thomas Bates was a dry goods merchant in Lancaster in 1834 and in 1835.

WESLEY J. ALKIRE

Wesley J. Alkire was a dry goods merchant in Lancaster in the year 1837. For a time the firm was Alkire & Parker. Their business was unsuccessful and was closed out in 1841.

L. HOPKINS

L. Hopkins sold dry goods in Lancaster in 1836, and, according to the old file of newspapers, was in business in 1839.

PHILIP RISING

Philip Rising is a native of Germany. He came with his parents to America when a small boy. From 1839 to 1843 he was a grocer's clerk. He then moved to Logan, where he was a clerk for two years. Returning to Lancaster, he was employed as clerk by Wise & Hilliard for a few months. He then entered the store of Reber & Kutz and was soon their bookkeeper and confidential man. In 1853 he became a partner of John Lyons in the dry goods business, but in 1856 sold his stock to Reber & Kutz, and became their partner under the name of Kutz, Reber & Co.

In 1861 he sold his interest to his partners and opened a large clothing store upon his own account, laying here the foundation of his fortune.

He purchased the Beecher corner, and erected upon it a fine business block. In one of the rooms he, with Peter Miller and Rudolph Seipel, under name of Rising, Miller & Seipel, continued to conduct a profitable clothing business. In 1879 Rising and Seipel retired, and the business was continued by Peter Miller, Gerhard Miller and Rudolph Rising under the name of Peter Miller & Co., continuing in business five years.

In the year 1868 P. Rising had, in connection with Abraham Beery and Wm. Brown, established a dry goods store in the west room of his Masonic Block, under the name of Beery, Brown & Co. This firm continued in business until 1874, when Rising purchased the interest of his partners. In 1877 he sold to A. Stutson, who conducted a profitable business for several years.

Mr. Rising throughout his life has been an industrious and successful business man. In 1892 he built the Fairfield County Bank building, of which bank he is president. He owns and occupies the handsome residence built by Wm. J. Reese in 1834.

LIPPEN LOBENTHAL

Mr. Lobenthal was a merchant of Lancaster from 1840 to 1849, and for many years a retired citizen of means, esteemed for his social and business qualities, and well known integrity. The story of his life is best told by himself, written upon the fly leaf of his German Bible.

L. Lobenthal was born October 24, 1797, in Schwaback near Nuremburg in the kingdom of Bavaria. Left the home of his nativity in the year 1811 for Frankfort-on-the-Main, at which place, though very young, was serving in a dry goods store up to 1814. Left the latter city for Manheim, where he also served in a dry goods store until 1829. Languishing for the land of liberty he emigrated from Rotterdam, September, 1829, in the brig Mexico, for Portland, state of Maine, at which place he arrived in November the same year. To make his mother tongue available, he left the latter place and went to Philadelphia and commenced peddling dry goods through that state and continued the same until January, 1853. Having cultivated many friends and desirous to rest his head on

his own pillow, he opened a store in Hellerstown, Pa., in April, 1833, and remained successful in business until the spring of 1840, when he, his wife, and one child (Leo) in company with Mr. Joseph Reinmund and his family emigrated to Lancaster, Ohio.

L. LOBENTHAL.

Lancaster, July 6, 1848.

These two families came to Lancaster by canal boat, where Lobenthal and Reinmund opened a store and the partnership continued two years. Reinmund retired and Lobenthal continued the business alone until 1849. For a few years he ran a flouring mill on Rush Creek, which he sold in 1852 and permanently retired from business. He was a director of the Lancaster Savings Institute. During his retired life he was accustomed to receive his friends on New Year's Day, and it was always an enjoyable occasion. He died while on a visit to his farm near Galion, Ohio, at the home of his son Leo. Mr. Lobenthal crossed the ocean in the same ship with Charles Reemelin and Frederick Rammelsburg, late of Cincinnati, Ohio. The friendship formed on that voyage continued through life. One of its results was the location of the Ohio Reform School at Lancaster. Mr. Lobenthal's influence brought Mr. Reemelin to Lancaster. The three gentlemen were poor German boys when they landed in America; but, by dint of industry, frugality, and integrity, they became wealthy and influential citizens of their adopted country. Henry J. Reinmund, of Lancaster, married a daughter of Rammelsburg, and Miss Wheat, the daughter of a Lancaster woman, became the wife of one of his sons. James W. Slocum, of Lancaster married a daughter of Charles Reemelin.

JOSEPH REINMUND

Joseph Reinmund came to Lancaster in 1840 in company with Lippen Lobenthal. They immediately opened a dry goods store. This partnership continued about two years. Reinmund retired from the firm, and opened a store in connection with his son and son-in-law, Jacob F. Beck, under the name of Reinmund, Son, & Beck. In 1851 Beck sold his interest to his partners and opened a store on his own account. January, 1852, Joseph Reinmund sold his interest to John D. Martin. In the year 1854 B. F. Reinmund sold his interest in the store to Emanuel and Daniel Giesy, and entered the bank of Martin & Co. as cashier. In two years' time the Giesy Brothers sold to Richard Hooker, and Martin & Hooker in time sold to Lyons & Son.

Upon the death of Jacob F. Beck, Joseph Reinmund then in his old age took his place behind the counter and conducted the business for his daughter Eliza Beck, and assisted her in rearing a family of boys. He was thus engaged for several years until the boys whom he had instructed were able to take charge of the business. He made no charge for his services. Mr. Reinmund was a good business man and had the confidence of the people of Lancaster. He lived to a green old age. His daughter conducted the business at the old stand until the year 1897. Jacob F. Beck, January 18, 1840, purchased the interest of William Anspach, and with his brother-in-law, Matthew Myers, conducted the store for a term of three years, or until September, 1843, when he became a partner of Joseph Reinmund as above stated.

Wm. Anspach left Lancaster in 1840 for Philadel-

phia, where he soon established himself in business. In time he became a member of a large wholesale establishment and accumulated a fortune estimated at more than one million dollars.

His daughter married a Stanton, a nephew of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War under Abraham Lincoln.

B. F. REINMUND

B. F. Reinmund was born April 29, 1820, in Northumberland County, Pa. He came with his father to Lancaster in 1840. He was a clerk for Lobenthal & Reinmund and a member of the firm of Reinmund, Son & Beck, Beck being his brother-in-law. He was a good business man and honorable in his dealings. When Martin & Company established their bank, he became the cashier and served in that capacity for several years. He was a painstaking, careful business man and had the confidence of business men and the general public. Retiring from the bank, he engaged in the insurance business, which he followed successfully for the remainder of his life. He was the husband of the youngest daughter of Henry Arnold and in this way connected with many of the leading families of Lancaster, Mansfield and Bucyrus.

He died a comparatively young man. For more than twenty years he was a leading member of the English Lutheran Church. His son, Henry J. Reinmund, was Insurance Commissioner under Governor Hoadley. He is now a prominent insurance man of New York. His son, Bowman F. Reinmund, is engaged in the insurance business at Galesburg, Illinois.

WM. LATTA

Wm. Latta was the son of John Latta, the old merchant. He was a favored child, had the advantages of the Lancaster schools, and was a graduate of Athens University in 1843. His father left him a handsome fortune, and in due time he was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of James Smith the merchant, and step-daughter of Major Grubb.

Wm. Latta engaged in business with Thos. H. White and John Effinger under the name of Effinger, White & Latta, and for several years they did a good business, but finally closed out at a loss.

Wm. Latta was well known upon the streets of Lancaster for twenty-five or thirty years, and was a genial pleasant gentleman. His family occupied a highly respectable position in the society of Lancaster. In the year 1859 Mr. Latta was engaged in the milling business, and it was during this year that the boilers of his mill blew up.

For a few years he was established in a nice country home just west of town, which the good taste of his wife adorned and beautified.

HENRY SPRINGER

Henry Springer in 1849 was conducting a clothing store. In 1850 the firm name became Springer & Trout, H. G. Trout having purchased an interest. This business continued for nine years, when Springer withdrew. In 1861 Springer repurchased the stock and conducted the business alone.

Late in 1861 he was appointed sutler to the Seventeenth Ohio Regiment and followed the fortunes of his regiment during the war. Retiring from the army,

he moved with his family to Iowa and engaged in raising stock. He did not remain in Iowa long, but returned to Lancaster.

For years he was a traveling salesman and ceased only when he became a hopeless paralytic. At this writing he occupies the bed of an invalid and with Christian fortitude endures his affliction. Springer is an honest man and a genial, pleasant gentleman.

Henry Springer was born August 23, 1822. Mr. Springer was an orphan and was brought up in the family of Judge Graybill, and went with the Judge's son-in-law, Reeves, to Columbus. Springer was present in the Presbyterian Church, when the great panic occurred on a public Masonic occasion, probably as early as 1841. He got out, but could never tell how, rode home and told Judge Graybill that the church had fallen down and that many people were killed.

It was fortunate that this panic was not more serious. Many people jumped from the high second-story windows to the ground, but no one was very seriously injured.

Since writing this sketch Henry Springer departed this life, December 4, 1897.

HORATIO GATES TROUT

Mr. Trout was born in Milton, Penn., November 15, 1829. There he mastered the tailoring trade. He came to Lancaster July 24, 1847, and went to work for Henry Springer, continuing to work for him until the year 1850, when they became partners. This partnership continued until 1860, when he accepted the position of chief cutter for Philip Rising. Here he continued until 1867, when he became a partner with Orrin E. Peters and John Reber in the clothing and

merchant tailoring business under the name of Peters, Trout & Co.

In 1876 John Reber retired from the firm and the business was continued by Peters and Trout, and thenceforth known as the "Temple of Fashion."

They occupied first the Marcuson room, then a room in Maccracken block, and later a room in the J. C. Weaver block. Thev kept salesmen on the road taking measures, and selling suits by sample, and their business grew to immense size, the sales amounting to $85,000 per annum (employing seventy hands). They built what is known as the "Temple of Fashion," corner of public square and Broad Street, which they occupied in the spring of 1882. This is one of the largest and most imposing buildings in the city.

Peters removed to Cincinnati in 1886, but did not sell his interests here.

In 1894 Trout purchased the interest of Peters in the real estate and became the sole owner, and in January, 1896, his interest in the stock, becoming sole owner. This firm was widely and favorably known.

H. G. Trout was married to Ruth Card, September, 1849. For fifty years H. G. Trout has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lancaster, and connected during that time with the Sunday-school, either as teacher or superintendent.

John M. Creed was the superintendent in 1847 and first appointed Mr. Trout as teacher.

Mr. Trout was for six years a prominent member of the Lancaster school board. He has been a trustee of the Lancaster camp meeting from the beginning, twenty-four years. He has been an official of the Methodist Church continuously for forty-five years.

Peters from 1865 to 1867 was a partner of Peter and

Gerhard Miller. He now resides in Cincinnati and is the treasurer of the King Powder Company and of the Peters Cartridge Company.

DR. EDSON B. OLDS

Dr. Edson B. Olds, an old practitioner and druggist of Circleville and a member of congress for six years, making quite a reputation as such, came to Lancaster in 1858 and purchased the stocks of E. Julian and P. Bope. He did a thriving business for several years as a dry goods merchant.

He took an active part in politics, opposed the war of 1861, made violent and incendiary speeches and was arrested by Secretary of War, Stanton. He was for several months confined in Fort Lafayette. He was an able, shrewd politician.

About the close of the war he died suddenly at his home in Lancaster.

His son, Joseph Olds, is one of the prominent members of the Columbus bar and recognized as an able lawyer.

PETER MILLER & BROTHER

Peter Miller and his brother Gerhard were members of one of the leading clothing firms of Lancaster for thirty years. They were born in the Rhein Province, Prussia; Peter, in June, 1831, and Gerhard, in January, 1838. Both were tailors by trade, having acquired the same in the old country. Peter worked at his trade in some of the principal cities of Germany for two years, and then sailed for America and landed in New York, November, 1853. He came to Lancaster in January, 1854, and engaged to work with Theodore Tong, then one of the leading merchant tailors of the city, as a coat maker. Gerhard arrived in Lancaster

in 1856 and was also employed by Mr. Tong. Peter, on account of failing health, gave up his job and engaged as a clerk in Martin & Hooker's dry goods store, afterwards known as John Lyon's & Son.

During the war he clerked for Reber, Kutz & Ulrick. In 1865 Orren Peters, Peter and Gerhard Miller formed a partnership under the name of Peters, Miller & Bro., merchant tailoring and clothing. In the year 1867 Orren Peters withdrew from the firm and Philip Rising took his place, and the name of the firm was Rising, Miller & Seiple (Rudloph). In the year 1881 Rudolph Seiple and Rising retired with $14,000 cash each. The firm name was then changed to Peter Miller & Co. and included Peter and Gerhard Miller and Rudolph Rising. For years this firm gave employment to seventy-five hands the year round. Traveling men were kept on the road taking measures and selling suits by sample. Their trade extended over a large territory and their business assumed large proportions, their firm name being known far and wide.

In the year 1887 Gerhard Miller withdrew from the firm with $20,000 cash. He then established a store of his own in his own building on Main Street, where he and his sons continued to do a prosperous business until his sudden death in 1890. Gerhard left his family a handsome estate.

From 1887 Peter Miller and Rudolph Rising continued the business until March, 1893, when Rudolph Rising retired. Peter Miller then continued the business on his own account and soon thereafter moved to the new Columbian block.

The Miller brothers were honorable business men and have always been highly esteemed in Lancaster. They came from Germany to Lancaster with nothing

but their industrious habits and a needle, and their career in business has been one much above the average.

JOHN LYONS

John Lyons was a cabinetmaker and learned the business with James A. Starling of Tarlton, Ohio. In the year 1824 he came to Lancaster, where he followed his trade for a few years, abandoning it for the grocery business.

In 1853 he was a partner of P. Rising in the dry goods business though still continuing his grocery.

John Lyons was a prominent grocery man for many years, first on Shaeffer's corner, where H. G. Trout's building now stands, and later on Main Street. He died insolvent long since and his family soon followed him to the great Beyond.

JOHN L. TUTHILL

John L. Tuthill was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1808. In 1827 he went to New York City, where in two years he acquired the trade of a bookbinder. He came to Lancaster in 1827 and in company with Mr. Ackley opened a bindery and blank book factory, adding to the stock an assortment of books. In 1841 they sold to Hopkins & Symonds.

Tuthill worked at bookbinding until 1847, when he was appointed clerk in the war department in Washington. In 1849 he again opened a bookstore which he sold to John Searles in 1851. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster of Lancaster, holding the position eight years. He was succeeded as postmaster by C. M. L. Wiseman, who held the office thirteen years. About this time he became editor of the *Ohio Eagle*. He formed a partnership with A. Brennaman which

ended in 1865, Brennaman retiring. Mr. Tuthill took his son in as partner and for a short time W. L. Rigby, but growing old and tired of the worry of business, he turned it over to his son, John C., who managed it for several years.

Mr. Tuthill was a man of ability and of high character. He was a good political writer and an able politician. For years he was an influential member of the school board.

THOS. U. WHITE

Mr. White was a native of Philadelphia and came to Lancaster as an attorney-at-law in 1827. On the death of John Herman, proprietor of the *Ohio Eagle*, which occurred in 1833, he purchased that paper. About the year 1834 he sold out to John and Charles Brough. Upon the death of Edmund B. Thompson he was appointed county auditor and held the position eighteen months.

Upon the death of Henry Drum, postmaster during Andrew Jackson's second term, he was appointed postmaster of Lancaster.

With his sons he was for several years engaged in the dry goods business. Finally retiring, his son, Thomas, Jr., succeeded to the business. The son closed out in a year or two and went to Boston, Mass.

Thos. U. White retired to a farm in Hamilton County, O., where he died.

JAMES GATES

Mr. Gates arrived in Lancaster May 5, 1826, and opened a jewelry store. September 8, 1829, he was married to Henrietta Noble, the daughter of a tailor of that name who lived in a house that stood where the front building of Mrs. Effinger's property now

stands. Miss Mary Scofield and John G. Willock were the attendants.

In 1846 he admitted to partnership a Mr. Cosper, the partnership continuing until 1852. In 1857 Robert Gates became interested in his father's business. In his declining years James Gates sold his stock to George H. Smith, Jr. Mr. Gates was a lover of music and a fine musician. In 1843 he was in charge of the music at the celebration of the Hockhocking Canal at Athens, Ohio. He was at one time a teacher of the Lancaster Band. He was a leading member of the Harmonic Society of Lancaster. Mr. Gates had a long and honorable career in Lancaster.

ROBERT FIELDING

Mr. Fielding was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1803. He was a hatter by trade and before coming to Lancaster he worked in the chief eastern cities. He came to Lancaster in the year 1833, where he carried on a hat shop and a hat store, doing a good business. During his residence in Lancaster he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He reared and educated a large family of children. He died in the year 1868.

G. A. AND THEODORE MITHOFF

The Mithoffs came to the United States in 1839 from Hanover, Germany. For twelve years they were merchants in Pennsylvania. In 1841 they became residents in Lockville, Fairfield County. Here they conducted their mercantile business and in 1843 added to it the whiskey distillery. When the war came on and the whiskey tax was levied, they had on hands several hundred gallons which was exempt from tax.

The sale of this whiskey laid the foundation of a large fortune. Tiring of Lockville and their business, they sold out and moved to Lancaster, where they soon established themselves and were recognized as leading citizens and enterprising business men. G. A. Mithoff purchased the large farm of Darius Tallmadge west of town, established his family there, made extensive improvements, and it was his home the balance of his life.

He purchased an interest in J. C. Weaver's hardware store and with his son Hector took the management of the business. He also purchased stock of the Hocking Valley Bank and, upon the retirement of Darius Tallmadge, became president and so continued until his death. His wife was a daughter of Captain Augustus F. Witte. Mr. Mithoff was a quiet, modest, unassuming gentleman, a favorite in a large circle of friends and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Theodore Mithoff purchased the town residence of D. Tallmadge on Columbus Street in which his family still reside. He purchased the Swan corner and made many improvements, adding a story and making of it a first-class hotel building. In connection with his brother-in-law, E. Becker, he established the E. Becker Brewing Company and operated a first-class brewery. He purchased the old starch factory and converted it into a first-class manufacturing establishment, making agricultural implements. He gave his full time to this enterprise for many years and made of it a success. He purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Hocking Valley Bank, and upon the death of his brother, G. A. Mithoff, he was elected president. He held this office with the exception of one year, 1883, until his death.

Mr. Mithoff was a warm-hearted, generous man, full of life and pluck, with an energy and industry that never flagged. His death was a great loss to Lancaster. His business ability and his capital were devoted to the interests of his adopted city.

ERNEST BECKER

Mr. Becker was born in Hanover, Germany, October 8, 1822. He received a liberal German education and, when but fifteen years of age, entered a mercantile establishment, where he remained nine years. In November, 1846, he came with his parents to America. His father died in New York and the mother and children came on to Fairfield County, Ohio, where they permanently settled. For one year he was a merchant's clerk in Lockville, and in 1846 became a clerk for F. J. Boving, then in the grocery business in Lancaster.

In the year 1850, Mr. Boving, tiring of the business, sold out to Mr. Becker, then an energetic and industrious young man. In 1856 Becker sold out and moved to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he remained three years.

In 1859 he returned to Lockville and purchased an interest in the business of Mithoff Brothers, then prosperous merchants and distillers. Here he continued until 1866. Soon thereafter he moved to Lancaster and in 1868 engaged in the brewing business under the name of Becker, Ochs & Co. This business prospered and in May, 1881, it was incorporated as the E. Becker Brewing Company, with a capacity of 15,000 barrels per day.

Mr. Becker was a quiet, pleasant gentleman, a mod-

est but thorough business man and highly esteemed wherever known. He died July 14, 1892, respected in life, honored in death.

PHILEMON W. BINNINGER

Mr. Binninger was born in Lancaster, O., May 1, 1843. He served an apprenticeship to the jewelry and clock business with his father, and in 1858 went to Ft. Wayne, Ind., and received instruction in a first-class jewelry establishment. He returned to Lancaster in 1863 and, with his father, opened a small store, where he continued for three years. For a year or two he did business on the Scofield corner and later in the Rising block, where he remained a number of years.

He purchased the building on Main Street adjoining the McSweeny block and opened up a first-class store. Here he continued in business up to the time of his death July 7, 1893.

Mr. Binninger was an industrious man, always attentive to business, prompt and obliging. The result was that he was successful and accumulated a handsome estate.

He was a partner in the new Columbian block, the handsomest business house in the city.

He was a partner and a director in the Farmers and Citizens' Bank.

He was one of the bright business men of Lancaster.

He was a member of the company first organized to prospect for gas in this field, with what success is well known.

Mr. Binninger was a useful man and highly esteemed in a large circle.

L. C. BUTCH

L. C. Butch is a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Lancaster in 1855 and opened a jewelry store. He had a varied experience; first he was burned out, next he was robbed of nearly his entire stock. He served in the Union Army eighteen months, but was discharged on account of poor health. In 1863 he commenced business again, at what time cannot be stated. He soon sold out and went to Nevada.

In a few years he returned to Lancaster and soon thereafter moved to Circleville.

GEO. H. SMITH, JR.

In 1863 Mr. Smith purchased the stock of James Gates and has been continually in the jewelry business since that date. He is an industrious, attentive and obliging man.

He married a daughter of Dr. E. B. Olds.

WOLFGANG BINNINGER

Wolfgang Binninger was a native of Germany. He came to Lancaster and opened a jewelry store in 1837 and followed the business in a modest, quiet way until 1863, when he was succeeded by his sons, P. W. and John D. Binninger. John does the repair work in the Binninger store, a position he has acceptably and faithfully filled for twenty-five years. He is a quiet, respectable and worthy citizen. He married a daughter of Captain F. A. Steck.

H. C. HIRE

H. C. Hire came to Lancaster in May, 1865, and opened a store devoted exclusively to millinery and fancy goods. He was the first merchant in Lancaster

to open a store of this character. He remained but a few years. When the writer saw him last he was located in Cleveland as a magnetic physician and doing a profitable business.

FREDERICK MAYER

Mr. Mayer was born in Germany. In the year 1854 he settled in Lancaster and for four years was connected with Justus Younghans in the brewing business. His next venture was a grocery store, and for a long time he was located on the corner in the old Swan Hotel. He lost his life by falling from the rocks at the gorge below the rock mill at the upper falls of the Hocking River.

DE LONG BROTHERS

These men both served in the army as good soldiers. They opened a grocery on Main Street in the year 1865, but continued in business but a few years. One of them married a daughter of Dr. Paul Carpenter.

JOHN WOOD

John Wood came from Maysville, Ky., and opened a dry goods store in 1829. His partner in business for a short time was Dr. Nelson, father of the late General Nelson, who was killed in Louisville by General Jeff C. Davis, both of the Union Army. Dr. Nelson did not like Lancaster and returned to Kentucky. In 1833 John Wood sold to his son, Daniel, who in a few months died of consumption. In 1833 his stock of goods was sold to Rudisill & Co. Mrs. Phoebe Daugherty, wife of the late M. A. Daugherty, a good lawyer and an honored citizen of Lancaster, was John Wood's daughter. Mrs. Daugherty during her residence in Lancaster was a society leader and a

brilliant woman. Rachel Wood was the wife of George Myers, a Lancaster merchant. Soon after retiring from business, John Wood, with two of his sons, moved to Indianapolis, Ind. The investments he made there proved a fortune to his family. John Wood, brother of Mrs. Daugherty, told the writer when in Indianapolis that he was a merchant in Lancaster in the year 1835.

LEVERING & CASSEL

Levering & Cassel (Maris Levering) came to Lancaster from Baltimore, Md., and opened a store in the year 1829. They were poor merchants and in a year or two made a disastrous failure. Cassel went from here to Rochester, N. Y. Maris lived in and about Lancaster the remainder of his life and died in the year 1862.

BROWNING & NOBLE

These gentlemen were well known merchants in Lancaster in 1826, and continued their business until 1829, Colonel Noble devoting his whole time to his hotel.

Browning moved to Mt. Vernon, where he is said to have accumulated a fortune.

JOHN CREED

John Creed, son of W. P. Creed, purchased the stock of Julius Vagnier in 1866, which he conducted but a short time.

LOUIS SCHLEICHER

Mr. Schleicher settled in Lancaster in 1847. He carried on the grocery and bakery on Columbus Street for many years. His son succeeded to his business, and continues it with an increased trade.

JACOB KELLER

Jacob Keller arrived in Lancaster from Germany in 1847. He first worked for Tatge as a cooper and afterwards for the Mithoffs at Lockville, O. He returned to Lancaster in 1860 and began a wholesale and retail grocery business. It was not long before he turned his attention to milling and pursued that business for several years in Lancaster and Logan. He now resides upon one of the best four-hundred-acre farms in Fairfield County.

He is a careful, shrewd, and thorough business man and thoroughly honest. He has accumulated a handsome fortune. Besides his farm he owns four fine business properties in Lancaster in connection with his son-in-law, C. F. Kirn.

He is also one of the stockholders or partners in the Farmers and Citizens' Bank.

KELLER BROS.

Keller Bros. began business in Lancaster as grocers in 1865 on the corner of Columbus and Walnut Streets. In a few years the firm dissolved and Christian Keller succeeded to their business. Mr. Keller is a good business man and controls a fine trade. He is also a leading member of the city council.

LEVI FRIESNER

Levi Friesner left a fine farm and moved to Lancaster and opened up a grocery store in the year 1865. Like most of such ventures on the part of farmers, it proved a complete failure.

DANIEL BUSH

Daniel Bush, another farmer, came to Lancaster and became a grocer in 1863. He did a good business on the Swan corner for a few years, but grocery and farm were soon gone.

BAIN, WHILEY & CO.

Samuel Whiley and brother Thomas came to Lancaster and opened a hardware store in July, 1866. They were from Greenfield, Ohio. Bain, a former citizen of Marion, Ohio, but at the period named of New York City, had an interest, as had F. C. Whiley, of Greenfield.

Samuel was in early life a clerk for Bain in Marion and spent one year with him in New York. In 1872 F. C. Whiley moved to Lancaster and became an active member of the firm. Thos. Whiley died some years since; Samuel Whiley, quite recently.

Their hardware business was disposed of some years since to W. B. Maccracken. The Whileys then organized the Eagle Machine Company.

SAMUEL WHILEY, SR.

Samuel Whiley, Sr., was born July 1, 1838, at Threekingham, Lincolnshire, England. At the age of fifteen years he, with some relatives of his mother, emigrated to the United States and became a resident of Marion, Ohio, in the year 1853. He obtained employment as a clerk in the hardware store of J. W. Bain. He spent eight years in Marion and is well known to all of the old citizens. S. A. Griswold, of this city, was then a resident of Marion, and a warm friend of Mr. Whiley. In April, 1862, he removed to Greenfield,

Ohio, and in connection with his brother, F. C. Whiley, and J. W. Bain engaged in the hardware and implement business. In the year 1863 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Eckman, daughter of Judge Eckman, one of the prominent men of Greenfield. In the year 1867 he and his brother Thomas removed to Lancaster and opened a hardware store of which F. C. Whiley, who continued their business in Greenfield, was a partner. In 1870 he, with his brother, F. C. Whiley, and the Purcell Bros., organized the Eagle Machine Co., F. C. Whiley, president, and Samuel Whiley, secretary. Mr. Whiley always had a taste for the manufacturing business, and in the year 1873 had become so thoroughly interested in the new plant that the brothers sold their hardware business to W. B. Maccracken. The Eagle Machine Co. was a success from the start and Mr. Whiley's connection with it was severed only by death.

In the year 1893, he and his associates organized the Farmers and Citizens' Bank of which he was president at the time of his death. He had been president of the city board of gas trustees for several years, having been elected trustee by the popular vote. He was re-elected for a term of three years in April, 1896. The gas plant has been successfully managed upon business principles, and much of the credit, by common consent, is awarded Samuel Whiley. The best evidence of this is the fact that Mr. Whiley held this position for years — practically without opposition.

When the law creating the jury commission went into effect some three years ago, Mr. Whiley was appointed a member of that body by Judge Slough, and has served in that capacity since then.

For thirty years he had been an honored and useful

citizen of Lancaster, and in all that time, neither his word or integrity was questioned.

His oldest brother, John, father of Frederick S., a retired army officer, resides in England. His only other surviving brother is F. C. Whiley of this city.

VICTOR VAGNIER

Victor Vagnier was a grocer in Lancaster in the year 1861, but did not remain long in the business.

B. Vagnier opened a grocery store in Lancaster in the year 1861 and continued with profit for a number of years.

MYERS & BRO.

Charles and George Myers were in the grocery business for a year or two along in the sixties. Charles had previously been associated with Charles Pairon. He retired from the firm in the year 1866.

ANDREW BAUMAN

In October, 1865, Andrew Bauman purchased the stock of Samuel Beery and commenced the grocery and baking business. He has since added a wholesale department. He has been an active, well-known, public-spirited citizen of Lancaster since the war. For many years he has been one of the water works board. He has been one of the most active promoters of the electric street railroad and one of the stockholders.

GARDNER AND CHERRY

Gardner & Cherry purchased the stock of Charles Pairon in the year 1866, but did not long remain merchants of Lancaster.

HENRY H. GIDDINGS

Henry H. Giddings, a native of England and a well-trained groceryman, was a merchant for a time in Rushville and Carroll. He spent many years of his life here, much of the time clerk and warehouseman for Reber & Kutz.

JOHN MILLER

John Miller, son-in-law of John S. Snider, was a resident of Lancaster in 1852, and clerked in Flemm's Hotel. In 1853 he was clerk in J. F. Beck's dry goods store. In 1862 he opened a dry goods and millinery store in Lancaster, but in 1868 made an assignment and soon thereafter removed to Kansas City.

A. BRENNAMAN

Mr. Brennaman first clerked for Geo. Wygum in 1851, and in 1854 conducted a business of his own. He was chief clerk of the postoffice under J. L. Tuthill. In 1854 he opened a book store and conducted it until July, 1897, when he made an assignment. He was for several years president of the school board and through his personal efforts the board secured the north school lot of five acres from the Kemerer estate.

MOSES LEVY & JACOB BLOCK

Moses Levy and Jacob Block commenced a clothing business in Lancaster in the year 1856. In 1865 they made an assignment, Levy continuing a small business which he finally closed out. He died in Lancaster and his family moved to St. Louis.

JACOB BLOCK

Jacob Block went to Cincinnati and from there to Rushville, Ind. From Rushville he was sent to the penitentiary for manslaughter and was released in about three years. He then moved his family to St. Joseph, Mo., where he built up in connection with his five sons a fine business and in April last died leaving his family a handsome fortune.

DAVIDSON & BRASEE

Davidson & Brasee purchased the stock of George Kauffman's estate November, 1867. Geo. B. Brasee soon retired from the firm and Dr. Andrew Davidson has since conducted the business on his own account.

Dr. Davidson is a native of Ireland, born in the year 1819. He came when quite a boy to Fairfield County in the year 1835, and studied medicine with Boerstler & Edwards in the year 1842-3. He married the sister of Rev. Granville Moody and settled down to the practice of medicine. He was an army surgeon and ran the batteries at Vicksburg, was captured on a bale of hay and taken to Richmond, Va. He has for many years been a breeder of fine horses.

BENJAMIN CONNELL

The life of this citizen was traced in the sketch of Latta & Co. to his farm west of town. In 1835 he returned to town and became a member of the firm of Devol & Parsons. Parsons died March 4, 1837, and the firm-name was changed to B. Connell & Co.

March 29, 1839, a sale was made to Rice & Hedges, and they in time sold to Rice & Ring. In 1836 B. Connell built the canal mill, the same afterwards oper-

ated by Brasee & Kauffman. In 1837 he sold the mill to Harvey & Price, and in 1838 he became a partner in the firm of Work & Connell in the tin and coppersmith business. In 1844 Joseph Work retired from the firm leaving John Work and Connell to prosecute the business.

In 1849 the concern was closed up and Mr. Connell, after a long, honorable and laborious life, found himself in straitened circumstances. His friends rallied to his relief and he was appointed postmaster of Lancaster. He died soon after retiring from the postoffice.

He had handled thousands of dollars without wronging any man, but died poor, leaving what is better than riches, yea great riches, "a good name." His first wife was a Miss Matlack; his second wife was a sister of Dr. Robert McNeill.

ANDREW REED

Andrew Reed sold dry goods in Lancaster in 1860. He closed out his business here in 1864 and located in Urbana, O.

BLACK & COLES

Black & Coles sold goods in Lancaster in 1866. Black sold out to a Mr. Douglass and the firm became Douglass & Coles. They were in Lancaster but a few years.

SAMUEL CRIM

Samuel Crim came to Lancaster as a clerk from Pennsylvania. In 1839 he, with William Clement, opened a dry goods store. August 4, 1840, they dissolved partnership, Crim continuing in the business. In 1843 the firm became Crim, Hart & Co., Jesse B. Hart and Wm. Hart being partners. Jesse B. retired from the firm in the year 1845. Some time after this

event Wm. Hart withdrew from the firm, and a brother of Crim took his place. We cannot name the year, but in time this firm closed up their business, and Crim ceased to be a merchant.

In connection with Thomas Sturgeon in 1850 he opened a large sales-stable, where they bought and sold horses. In 1852 they crossed the plains with one hundred head of horses, and again in 1860. Crim returned to Lancaster in 1861 and moved his family to San Francisco. Here he accumulated a large fortune. He died several years since.

P. H. KRANER

P. H. Kraner was born in Germany and came to Lancaster at an early age. He was first employed by John Creed to do chores about the house. He was employed as clerk by Latta & Connell, by Ainsworth & Co. and by Ainsworth & Willock. He was a fine clerk. In 1846, September 24, he, with W. W. Cox as partner, opened a dry goods store. They proved to be poor managers and were soon closed up. Kraner was a forty-niner and spent the balance of his life in San Francisco. He died a year or two since.

PERRY D. FOSTER

Perry D. Foster, son of F. A. Foster, sold goods in Lancaster in 1845. After an experience of one year he sold out and went west.

HOPKINS & SYMONDS

Hopkins & Symonds were jewelers in 1839, but were in business not more than two or three years. They returned to Boston, from whence they had come.

J. C. KINKEAD & CO.

This firm was composed of Kinkead, Myers, Fall and Collins.

They were wholesale and retail grocers in the year 1838. In January, 1841, Jno. C. Fall withdrew from the firm. In the year 1842 Kinkead became sole proprietor by purchase and associated with himself Samuel Doty, under the name of Kinkead & Doty. This firm had a prosperous career and in the year 1856 dropped out of the grocery trade and gave sole attention to the grain and commission business. This continued until the year 1862. They then purchased a half interest in the Magnolia Flouring Mill. Kinkead & Doty had a long career and as partners never had a difference or an unkind word.

Sometime in the sixties they sold their interest in the mill and retired from business. Mr. Doty in his old age moved to Missouri, where he died. Kinkead retired to his country place, where he spent many quiet years. His first wife was a daughter of Samuel Effinger; his second, a daughter of Richard M. Ainsworth.

CAPT. J. C. HENLEY

Capt. J. C. Henley was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Lancaster from Columbus, Ohio. He was a plasterer by trade and worked in Dayton and Cincinnati and the south before coming to Lancaster, which he did in the year 1834. He worked at plastering here until 1840, when he began the grocery business.

In 1844 he opened a dry goods store and continued it until 1862. He enlisted in the Union Army, was elected captain and served to the end, returning to Lancaster in 1865. His wife was the daughter of the old pioneer, Sosthenes McCabe.

JOHN WORK

John Work was for years a merchant of Lancaster. In 1838 he was associated with Joseph Work and Benjamin Connell. In 1844 Joseph Work withdrew. On account of the failure in outside business of B. Connell, the business of the firm went into the hands of a receiver in 1849. John Work purchased the stock and in eight months sold out to Beery & Bitler. Work was idle for one year, when he again opened a tin and stove store. In January, 1857, he gave his son Charles an interest, under name of Work & Son.

JAMES McMANAMY

James McManamy was for many years a tin and stove merchant. He began business in 1853. He made a success of his business and educated his sons, who took charge after his death. He was an honorable man and a modest, successful salesman. He prided himself on selling goods that were always worth the money.

WISE & HILLIARD

Wise & Hilliard began business in Lancaster in 1846, coming from Rushville. Hilliard died in 1849. W. T. Wise continued the business until the year 1854, when he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857.

HENRY A. GEBELEIN

Mr. Gebelein began life as a cabinet-maker. He sold goods for a while for a Philadelphia commission house. In March, 1853, he opened a grocery store upon his own account and continued the business for some years.

GEORGE L. ECKERT

George L. Eckert learned the trade of cabinet-making with Jesse Woltz in the year 1836, and spent two years in Rochester, N. Y., perfecting himself in it. In 1841 in partnership with McCall he opened a furniture store in Lancaster. McCall retired in 1845 and Eckert continued the business until 1861, when he sold out to Jesse Outcalt.

JESSE OUTCALT

Jesse Outcalt went with Geo. L. Eckert to learn the trade in 1851, and continued with Eckert until 1861, when he purchased the stock. He remained in the business but a few years. Since retiring from business he has been a pattern maker, first at Hocking Valley works and afterwards for the Eagle Machine Co. Stropel and Geo. Eversole were at one time interested with Outcalt in the furniture business. The sons of Stropel are now furniture dealers on Main Street.

THE HOFFMAN FAMILY

John G. Hoffman came to this country from Wittenberg, Germany, in 1830 with his father, John Hoffman, who formerly owned part of the Mithoff farm west of the city and who spent his last years on his farm in Berne Township. His brothers were George, Frederick and David; his sisters, Mrs. Prof. Carl Schneider of this city and Mrs. Rev. J. J. Sutter of Galion, Ohio. In 1849 he was married to Anna Catharine Fiedler who also came with her father's family from Germany, Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1834, after a very rough voyage of sixty days' duration on a sailing vessel. Her father, William H. Fiedler, held a position for many years under the German govern-

ment and at Lancaster was engaged in the grocery business, corner of Columbus and Wheeling Streets. The trip of the family from Baltimore, Md., to Lancaster, Ohio, was in the true pioneer fashion, with wagon, guns, and trusty dogs. Mrs. Hoffman's sister, Mrs. Casper Shaeffer, was the mother of Mrs. Henry Cless, of Union Street, this city; her brother, Casper Fiedler, was a dry goods merchant of Baltimore and Somerset, Ohio, and also of Rock Island, Ill., where he died many years ago and where his widow and a part of his family still reside. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Miles, who was a classmate of Thos. Ewing at Athens, O. Her brother Jacob learned the printing business, but gave it up to join an overland party of gold hunters to California in the early part of 1849. He was a dry goods merchant here in 1848 in the Stropel room and is now living in Cardington, Ohio. John G. Hoffman was the father of George H., J. Frank, and John L., of Lancaster, William T., of Denver, Colorado, and Mrs. F. W. Gunther, of Bellevue, Ohio; one daughter, M. Louisa, having died in infancy. He was a shoemaker and shoe merchant in Lancaster many years, and for several years had charge of the shoe department of the Ohio Reform School under the management of the late George E. Howe. He was one of the John Morgan Militia who was drafted to remain at Columbus, O., which he did as a sergeant until discharged. He died at the age of sixty-six years at his home on north Columbus Street, June 13, 1894.

HENRY CLESS

Henry Cless, who married a granddaughter of Wm. H. Fiedler, was a tailor by trade. He was a native of Germany, but lived the greater part of his life in Lan-

caster. He was a good, quiet, modest citizen and reared a large family of sons who are exceptionally good business men. The oldest, George, is a member of the firm of Ulrick & Cless, of Columbus, Ohio. Three of his sons reside in Des Moines, Iowa.

H. W. DEVELLING

H. W. Develling was born in the city of Baltimore. He was a resident of Zanesville, O., and in 1830 moved from there to Lithopolis. He came to Lancaster in 1848 and opened a dry goods store, which he closed in 1850. He then read law with Judge Welch, of Athens, O. This was in 1852. He returned to Lancaster in 1853 and again commenced the dry goods business, which he discontinued in 1856. In 1859 he tried his hand at the grocery business, which he continued until 1865, when he permanently retired from business.

GEORGE J. WYGUM

George J. Wygum was a native of Germany. He came to Lancaster in 1836. He learned the baking business with S. Beery & Cly. He was clerk and baker for Cly until 1839. In the year 1841 he was clerk for John U. Giesy. In 1842 he began the grocery business for himself, and in 1846 formed a partnership with Samuel Beery, which continued to 1851. In 1861 he enlisted in the army and was made quartermaster of the 61st Ohio Regiment. After the war he removed to his farm in Greenfield Township, of this county, where he recently died. His daughter, Mary, was well educated. In her young days the Democratic ladies of Lancaster presented a flag to the Young Men's Club. Miss Wygum made the presentation speech.

She has since married and has become the mother of five stalwart Republicans.

JOSEPH WORK, SR.

Mr. Work was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1820. He learned the business of shoemaking with John Stallsmith, and soon after commenced business for himself. In 1829 Robert Reed became his partner, but in 1831 they dissolved partnership, Joseph Work, Jr., taking Reed's place. John Work (son) was added to the firm in 1845. Joseph, Jr., died in 1860. The firm then became Work & Son; it had previously been Work, Son & Work. Joseph Work, Sr., died in 1864. After his death the brothers, John and James, conducted the business for some years.

Joseph Work was an honorable man and much respected. During the greater part of his residence in Lancaster he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL BEERY

Samuel Beery was born in Virginia and came to Ohio in 1805. He became a resident of Lancaster in 1819. He first learned the tanner's trade with Henry Sutzen, whose tannery was on the ground now occupied by the Eagle Machine Co. In 1827 he became a clerk in the dry goods store of W. & C. King. In the year 1829 he commenced the grocery business on his own account.

James Cessna became his partner in 1830 and so continued until 1837, when Cessna sold his interest to Jacob Cly. In 1839 Beery sold out to Cly.

In 1846 Beery, with G. J. Wygum as partner, opened a large store in the Tallmadge House block. In the year 1848 Beery sold to Wygum and opened a grocery

store in his own building on the north side of Main Street. In 1856 George Burberry became interested but did not long remain. In 1865 Mr. Beery sold his stock to Andrew Bauman and his building to D. Tallmadge. He died after a painful illness in the year 1867.

JOHN SEARLES

John Searles came to Lancaster in 1820. For thirty years he was engaged in the pottery business. In 1850 he purchased the stock of books of J. L. Tuthill and conducted the business until 1861. He held several minor but responsible offices during his life and always maintained an honorable character.

W. S. BEATTY

W. S. Beatty, a native of Ohio, came to Lancaster in 1845 and opened a very complete book and stationery store. In 1849 he sold his goods to John L. Tuthill. In 1853 he was engaged on a newspaper at Athens, O. Returning to Lancaster in 1855, he launched the *American Democrat* upon the world. It was an anti-slavery organ. In 1860 the *Democrat* was united with the *Lancaster Gazette*. While at Athens he lost a fine library by fire and on his return fire destroyed his household goods. For several years he manufactured cigars.

JAMES WEAVER

James Weaver, son of Christopher Weaver, was born in Lancaster. His first business was that of a grocer. In 1852 he was elected sheriff of Fairfield County. Leaving the sheriff's office he engaged in the commission and grain business. Of late years he looked after his Iowa lands and took the world easy. He reared a family of daughters, all of whom were married to

good business men. His wife was a daughter of Charles Mytinger, the old tailor of that name. In 1837 and 1838 he was clerk of the Swan Hotel under Colonel Sager.

FREEMAN & RICHARDS

These gentleman were contractors on the Ohio Canal and opened a store in Lancaster in the year 1829, which they carried on in the Creed block for three years.

SPENCER J. WRIGHT & CO.

Spencer J. and Francis E. Wright came to Lancaster in 1864 and opened a wholesale grocery store. Francis retired in a year or two and made some investments in Denver. He was the father of the late Mrs. George P. Rising. Spencer J. Wright continued the business until the year 1873, when he closed out and soon thereafter became a partner in the Commercial Bank with J. H. Cochran, who came here from Cambridge, Ohio. Cochran had, for one year previous, conducted the Bank on his own account. Cochran returned to Cambridge, Ohio, invested forty thousand dollars in coal mining, and died a year or two since a bankrupt. Mr. Wright continued the Commercial Bank until September, 1874, when it was merged into the Fairfield County Bank, with Wesley Peters as president and S. J. Wright cashier. In a short time Wright resigned his position as cashier and sold his interest in the bank. His next venture was the organization of the present Lancaster Bank, of which he was for a few years president. He disposed of his interest in this bank about two years since. He has since been engaged in the settlement of estates and in taking care of his real estate. Mr. Wright is a good business man, quiet, and unassuming in his manners.

JOHN A. COLLINS

Mr. Collins was a well known partner of Fall & Myers. It was his money that was used to maintain the waning fortunes of the firm in the last years of its existence. His name will always be remembered in connection with the well-known brick block that bears his name, "The Collins Block." He spent his old age upon his farm east of town and died at an advanced age.

W. J. ALKIRE & JEHU COLLINS

Messrs. Alkire and Collins were partners as merchants, and dissolved January 17, 1840.

P. H. COLLINS & CO.

They were merchants in the year 1841.

GEORGE W. BROCK

Mr. Brock was a native of Zanesville, Ohio. He came to Lancaster and entered the store of Reber, Kutz & Co. as clerk, where he remained several years. Upon the death of his father-in-law he succeeded to his drug business and continued in it until his death. He married Rose Sifford, well known in Lancaster society circles.

LEWIS THOMPSON

Mr. Thompson was an early settler in Lancaster. He was a grocer on his own account, and at various other times in partnership with some one. He died in 1843.

JOHN G. WILLOCK

Mr. Willock was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Lancaster in the year 1826. He, with R. M. Ainsworth, clerked for Latta & Connell, and in time

succeeded to their business. In 1849 he sold out to Ainsworth. After that he was salesman and clerk several years for Reber, Kutz & Co.

His last employment was as an inspector of army clothing at Cincinnati and St. Louis. John G. Willock was a well-educated man, and one of the society gentlemen of Lancaster. He was a Freemason and Knight Templar.

His first wife was a daughter of Judge Sherman. She died young and he married for his second wife a sister of John H. Tennant. In his prime John G. Willock was one of the elegant gentlemen of Lancaster, and was a member of its best society. He died January 30, 1881, aged seventy-two years.

FROST & DURBIN

The first regular boot and shoe store in Lancaster was opened in the year 1841 by two young men from the East, Frost and Durbin. They occupied a room in the Green block.

P. B. EMBICH

Mr. Embich, a well-known citizen of Lancaster, in connection with his father conducted a hardware store from about 1847 to 1852; but for want of capital, could not compete with such firms as Jno. C. Weaver, and they were compelled to close out. He was an efficient clerk for many years in other establishments. In late years he has conducted a pension agency with considerable success.

He was born in Lancaster, and attended the famous academy of Mark and Samuel L. Howe. He knew most of the men described in these sketches and is familiar with events since 1830. His brother, William,

lived most of his life in Lancaster, though born in Hagerstown, Md. After a long and useful life, he recently died at the age of eighty-two years.

JOHN C. FALL

John C. Fall enjoyed the distinction of being the most popular salesman of Lancaster. He was born near Staunton, Va., and came with his mother to Ohio as early as 1827.

John C., at about seventeen years of age, entered the store of General S. F. Maccracken, where he remained a number of years, becoming for a short time a partner. He was a member of other firms, under the names of Fall & Maccracken and Myers, Fall & Collins. These firms made disastrous failures and Jno. C. removed to Cincinnati.

About the year 1849 or 50 he made the overland journey to California and landed at Marysville, where he soon opened a large store under a canvas tent. He made a fortune here and returned to Lancaster and paid off his old debts.

Returning to California, he engaged in some speculation and lost his fortune. He then repaired to Humbolt, Nevada, and was successful, making a handsome fortune, which he again lost in some adventure elsewhere. His last venture in business was at Wilcox, Arizona. Here he made money until his death at the age of eighty-two. He died at his home in San Francisco. He was three times married. First to a daughter of John Connell. His daughter by this wife married ex-Governor J. H. Kinkead, of Nevada. His second wife was a daughter of John Creed. John C. Fall was a man of great energy, never satisfied unless at work. He was a man of the very highest integrity.

REV. JACOB MYERS

Rev. Jacob Myers was a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church and lived many years in Lancaster. He was the father of George and Henry T. Myers. His oldest daughter, Mary, married Jonathan Hill, a farmer of Walnut Township. In 1850 they moved to Illinois. Three of his daughters went to Rushville, Ill., as did his youngest son, Hamilton. His youngest daughter, Kate, married R. S. Blackwell, afterwards one of the distinguished lawyers of Chicago. George Myers married a daughter of Jno. Wood, a merchant of Lancaster, in 1830. He was a member of the firm of Myers, Fall & Collins.

Henry T. Myers married a daughter of Colonel Jno. Noble. He was a merchant with varying fortune for several years; his business finally ended in disastrous failure. When the Myers brothers failed they were indebted to David Ruffner, of Walnut Township. Mr. Ruffner came to town to look into the matter, and made a thorough examination. Satisfying himself as to its extent, he came to the door, took off his hat and at the top of his voice exclaimed: "As Napoleon said at Waterloo, 'All is lost for the present.'" Henry T. Myers was accused of some irregularity in his business affairs, and his eastern creditors proposed to arrest him. He left Lancaster, and was followed to Cincinnati by Sheriff Samuel Ewing and was arrested at his hotel. He got permission to see his wife in her room before departing for Lancaster. In a short time two women came down stairs and passed out of the hotel. One of the supposed women proved to be Myers in his wife's clothing. He made his escape and was not rearrested. The next heard of him he was in

Beardstown, Ill. Here his wife died and was buried. Myers soon thereafter went to California and never returned. His daughter went to live with her grandfather, Colonel John Noble. She became the wife of Edward L. Taylor, a prominent attorney of Columbus, Ohio.

WILLIAM A. RITCHIE

Mr. Ritchie was called an adventurer. He came from Canada to Lancaster when a young man. Two young friends came with him, Bull and Eckert. Bull married Maria Wilson, step-daughter of John Latta. Eckert married a daughter of Tunis Cox, and for a time was his partner in business. His son Isaac lives somewhere in Iowa. Ritchie married a daughter of John Creed, and lived several years on the Creed farm, now the Mithoff home. He was at one time a dealer in grain; and at another time, a pork-packer. He was not a good business man and failed in everything he undertook, his father-in-law being the sufferer. One of his last projects was the opening of a private bank, in the room now owned by John Naughten, with his Canadian friends as partners, under the name of Ritchie, Bull and Eckert. The opening of this bank was preceded by a grand party given by Ritchie as a sort of opening. The bank did not have a long life; they had no capital and depositors were not numerous. This was a case of want of confidence. Mr. Ritchie was charged by eastern parties with some irregularity, and they came to Lancaster in a carriage and kidnapped him; he was politely invited to take a ride, which invitation he accepted, and the ride was continued to New York City. Henry Stanbery went to New York and secured his release. Returning home he soon removed to Cincinnati, where he obtained some

kind of clerkship. Eckert left Lancaster and it is not known where he ended his days. Mr. Bull paid some attention to real estate, besides his business connection with Ritchie. His whereabouts, if alive, is unknown. Ritchie sometimes had money, and he built and owned for a time the Wetzel Hotel building.

MAHLON SMALLEY

Mr. Smalley was for many years a hatter and the proprietor of a hat store in Lancaster. He was a well-known citizen and much respected, and was for years a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He occupied a room in the Green block when it was destroyed by fire, but saved most of his goods. He was a quiet, modest merchant, content with small gains.

JOHN CONNELL

John Connell, brother of Benjamin Connell, was a citizen and merchant of Lancaster for many years.

He was a partner in the firm of Latta & Connell, and was also for a few years a jobbing merchant of Pittsburgh, Pa. He finally failed in business and his brother, Benjamin, who was his backer, went down with him. He had a family of five daughters, all of whom married Lancaster men; viz., Gabriel Carpenter, brother of Dr. Paul Carpenter, John C. Fall, James Sherman, James C. Maccracken, and Dr. King, the dentist.

In the years 1833 to 1841, and for a year or two thereafter, he was a hardware merchant. In a few years he met with reverses and as stated carried his brother Benjamin down with him.

Both Benjamin and John Connell reared good-sized families. So far as known but one child of each sur-

vives. Most of them sleep with their parents in Elmwood cemetery.

Carpenter, Sherman, Fall, and Maccracken are dead. Indeed but few survive who walked our streets from 1840 to 1850.

John Connell was an elegant gentleman, of fine manners and good address, and he was very highly respected.

ALVORD STUTSON

Mr. Stutson was born in Zanesville, Ohio, August 8, 1835. He moved with his father to West Jefferson and sold goods for a brother until 1863, when he moved to London, Ohio, where he sold dry goods on his own account until 1870, when he moved to Topeka, Kansas. There he was cashier of a bank until 1877. In this year he came to Lancaster and purchased the dry goods store of Philip Rising, where he continued to sell goods for several years, commanding a splendid trade. He was a good merchant and a popular salesman. He was married twice; the second wife was Miss Emma Norton, of Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Stutson died in the prime of life, leaving his family a handsome estate.

Stutson sold his stock to Hall & Becker. Hall retired in a year or two and the firm was reorganized by H. E. Becker, Darlington Nourse, and Yontz, under the name of H. E. Becker & Co.

THOMAS H. WHITE

Mr. White was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, May 20, 1820. He came to Lancaster in 1836, where he first sold dry goods. Later he was one of the firm of Effinger, White & Latta, hardware merchants. His wife was Rebecca P. Koontz, one of the Carpenter

family. For many years he resided on a beautiful little mountain called Koontz's hill.

He was elected justice of the peace in 1874, after the failure of Effinger, White & Latta. He made a good justice and was re-elected two or three terms.

JOHN CLASPILL TUTHILL

Mr. Tuthill was born in Lancaster, March 17, 1841. He was educated in our schools and spent his leisure time as clerk in the postoffice under his father. He also was chief clerk for C. M. L. Wiseman the first year of his term as postmaster. He was the son of John L. Tuthill, a local politician of considerable influence.

Leaving the postoffice, he conducted a bookstore for several years. He was a friend of James E. Campbell and did him some service in his campaign for governor. In return for this service Governor Campbell appointed him State Librarian. He was a good officer and popular with the patrons of the library. John C. Tuthill was always a popular man in Lancaster and had a large circle of friends. He died suddenly in the old Claspill home, where he was born.

WILLIAM STEWART

Mr. Stewart was one of the old-fashioned merchants of Lancaster, and a plain, honest, unassuming man. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 1, 1816.

Early in life he became a citizen of Hillsboro, Ohio, where he was for a few years engaged in the furniture business. From there he moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, and again engaged in the same business. April 14, 1846, he was united in marriage to Jane Neely, of Chillicothe. Of this union were born three children, of

whom Mrs. Samuel W. Busby and John W. Stewart survive.

In the year 1855, at the age of thirty-nine years, he moved to Lancaster, Ohio, and engaged in the queensware and crockery business. Here for forty years he led a quiet business life and was a successful retail merchant. He was a member of the Odd Fellows for nearly fifty-five years, and one of the oldest members of the Lodge.

Mr. Stewart was esteemed by all who knew him, and was an honor to his adopted city. For forty or more years he was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Stewart died May 7, 1896, at the advanced age of nearly eighty years, having lived a long, useful and honorable life.

"A life well spent, whose earthly care it was
His riper years should not upbraid his green."

HUGH CANNON

Mr. Cannon was born April 25, 1827, in Donegal, Ireland. For many years in partnership with William Watson, an open-hearted, generous Irishman, he conducted a grocery on lower Broad Street. They were attentive to business and accumulated a handsome property. Mr. Cannon was elected mayor of Lancaster in the year 1884, and served two or three terms very acceptably.

They were both (Cannon and Watson) good citizens, honorable men, and respected and esteemed in a large circle of acquaintances.

Henry Cannon, the son, is a merchant of Charleston, W. Va. Watson was a bachelor. John Naughten, his nephew, succeeded to his business and a share of his estate.

CHRISTIAN LEHMAN

Mr. Lehman was born in Baden, Germany, August 1, 1811. He received a good education and learned the shoemaker's trade. He came to America in 1832, and settled first in Baltimore, Md., where he remained eight years.

In the year 1840 he came to Lancaster, Ohio, and pursued his calling of shoemaker.

He had been brought up in the Lutheran Church and soon became one of the leading members of St. Peter's in Lancaster.

About the year 1855 he moved to Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in the grocery business, and handled some real estate with profit. He returned to Lancaster in 1858 and opened a grocery, which he conducted until his death in 1860.

Mr. Lehman was a man very much esteemed. He was a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. His sons Henry and William, reside in Des Moines. His son Christian lives in Lancaster and continues the father's business.

PHILIP NESTER

Mr. Nester was born in Baden, Germany, and came to Lancaster from there in the year 1850 with his father, then an aged man. He was a painter by trade and followed his business for many years. He then became proprietor of a large beer saloon and owner of a part of the old Tallmadge House.

He was for years the chief of the fire department and a very efficient officer.

HENRY LITTLE & CHARLES DRESBACH

Henry Little and Charles Dresbach under the name of Little & Dresbach bought the stock of goods, which John Effinger purchased of Ainsworth in the year 1849, and continued business in the old room of Ainsworth & Willock for about fifteen years. They were clever gentlemen and confined themselves strictly to selling goods, having no outside entanglements.

They married in Lancaster and belonged to the young set of 1840 or 1845.

Charles Dresbach for his second wife married the widow Rowland, a sister of Senator Morgan, of New York. His brother-in-law procured him a position in the Custom House and he then moved to New York and made that city his home. Samuel Dresbach had an interest in the business and was a good salesman.

JACOB WETZEL

Mr. Wetzel was a native of Baden, Germany. He came to America in the year 1848, and located in Lancaster, Ohio. Here he followed his trade of a butcher until the year 1853, when he rented the frame hotel now known as the Betz House and named his hostelry The Golden Sun. Later he occupied the brick building just east of Kinney's warehouse and named his hotel the Badischer Hof. Here he continued for many years. He died in the year 1878.

George Wetzel, the druggist, and Jacob Wetzel, a printer, are his sons. Wm. A. Ritchie built the brick building referred to.

JACOB SHOFF

Mr. Shoff was a resident of Lancaster in 1850, and for some years prior to that time. He was a dealer in stock, and owned a good farm. He reared a large family of children. He moved to Nebraska and died there. Mrs. Blaire owns and occupies his old homestead.

Horace Wiley, clerk in Stockwell & Baininger's store, married one of his daughters.

A. FROMLET

Mr. Fromlet was a native of Germany. He came to the United States in 1851, and to Lancaster in 1889, where he was a good dry goods merchant. He married Julia, daughter of the late G. G. Beck, in 1896. He died recently and was succeeded in business by James & Fromlet, the latter being his only child.

WILLIAM L. KING

Mr. King was born February 20, 1814. He was a printer by trade and the first telegraph operator in Lancaster. He, with Jack Gruber, started a weekly newspaper about the year 1851, in Lancaster, called the *Telegraph*, in honor, no doubt, of King's occupation.

He was recorder of Fairfield County for two terms, deputy clerk of the court of common pleas for seventeen years, and city clerk for twenty years. Mr. King was a very quiet, modest citizen and much respected. He died February 27, 1883.

CHARLES F. RAINEY

Mr. Rainey was born in Lancaster and lived here most of his life. He was for many years a clerk for Reber & Kutz. At one time he ran a grocery on the Green corner. He was elected clerk of the court of common pleas and served two terms.

He was appointed by Cleveland a land inspector. This took him to the West, and at the expiration of his term he settled in California, where he recently died. He married a daughter of Jno. A. Collins. The great sorrow of his life was the loss of three fine children by scarlet fever in two weeks' time.

SOME LANCASTER MECHANICS

CHRISTOPHER WEAVER

Mr. Weaver came to Lancaster very early in the century. He and his wife were of the few who organized the Methodist Church in 1812. His wife was a daughter of Frederick Arnold and sister of Henry Arnold, the merchant. He was one of the contractors who built the first Presbyterian church. He was a carpenter by trade and a good workman. In 1825 he was elected one of the commissioners of Fairfield County. He built the fine three-story brick dwelling now known as the Hillside. It was not completed at the time of his death, which occurred July 5, 1829. He and Judge Sherman were near neighbors and intimate friends. They both died the same summer, leaving large families of young children.

JOHN U. GIESY

Mr. Giesy came to Lancaster from Germany in the year 1804, and worked for John Schurr, acquiring the baker's trade. He soon established a bakery of his own and it was not long until he kept a tavern in connection with his bakery. He built a handsome frame house on the south side of Main Street, which was long known to Lancaster people as Giesy's Hotel. It was torn down a few years since to make room for the Phil. Bauman Block. His brick buildings adjoining on the west became the property of his daughter, Mrs. H. Williard.

Mr. Giesy was an industrious man, attentive to business, and a good landlord. As a result, he accumulated a handsome estate.

In his old age he retired to his fine farm south of town. Two of his daughters married clergymen, Rev. C. Spielman and Rev. H. Williard. One of his sons is an Episcopal minister; two of them were attorneys. His son, H. H. Giesy, of the Forty-sixth Ohio was killed in battle before Atlanta. Emanuel Giesy was for years a prominent citizen of Lancaster. His son Daniel was for a time a merchant of Lancaster. He married a niece of H. H. Hunter. H. H. Giesy, Jr., son of Daniel, is an enterprising young man, industrious and full of energy.

John U. Giesy was one of the original members of the German Reformed Church in Lancaster.

JACOB BECK, SR.

Mr. Beck came from Switzerland to Lancaster in 1810. He was delayed in Pennsylvania a year or two. He purchased lots on Columbus Street and erected his

dwelling and a blacksmith shop. The houses of Dr. Beery and Mrs. G. G. Beck are on the same lots. Mr. Beck was an industrious, public-spirited citizen, and continued his business for more than twenty years.

A part of this time he kept one of the old-fashioned pioneer taverns called the Buck, at least he so advertised it in the *Ohio Eagle* of 1819. He was one of the original members and founders of the Lutheran Church and gave the lot upon which the church building was built.

His wife was a sister of the father of Dr. J. H. Goss, of this city. Mr. Goss learned the trade of a blacksmith with Mr. Beck. In good weather he worked hard in the shop all day, and in the evening rode to his clearing several miles and burned logs and brush so that he might have land for corn the coming spring. Wm. Hutton's father had contracted to supply Beck with charcoal. On a Saturday he learned that Beck was out of coal and on Sunday morning he and his son took each a bag of coal on the horse before them and delivered it to Beck, very much to his surprise.

Jacob Beck, of Hocking, ninety-three years of age, is his son. The late George G. Beck was a son. Mrs. Bury and Mrs. Orman were daughters. Mr. Beck died in the year 1839.

GEORGE BECK, SR.

Mr. Beck came from Switzerland to Lancaster in 1810, with his brother, Jacob Beck, Sr. His business was that of a rope-maker, a good trade at that period. He was one of the original members of the Lutheran Church. He was, like his brother, a worthy and industrious pioneer, respected and esteemed by his neigh-

bors. He died in the year 1839, the same week in which the death of his brother Jacob occurred.

His sons were Jacob F. Beck, the merchant, George Beck, of Lithopolis, and Martin Beck, of Lancaster. His only daughter married Matthew Myers. the merchant. Jacob F. had a family of five sons and two daughters. Fred. Beck, the merchant, and George W. Beck, the cashier of the Lancaster Bank, are his sons.

Matthew Myers sold out his store and moved to Indiana, where he was accidentally killed. George Myers, late the probate judge of Hancock County, is his son, and resides in Findlay.

MARTIN BECK

Martin Beck was a rope-maker and at one time kept a grocery store. He was born in Switzerland, and died in Lancaster, March 2, 1868, at the age of sixty years. His sons are J. F. Beck, shoe merchant, Melanchthon, the butcher, Frank H, a clerk, Amos M., a railroad agent at Green Springs, Ohio, and Daniel J., railroad agent at Bellevue, Ohio.

FREDERICK A. SHAEFFER

Mr. Shaeffer came to Lancaster from Lancaster County, Pa., and opened a tailor shop in the year 1811.

In a few years he abandoned his trade for hotel keeping. He located where John Sweyer had kept hotel for several years, on the corner of the public square, long known as Shaeffer's corner.

He kept a fine hotel and made a handsome fortune. In his old age he moved to his fine farm west of town, where he spent the evening of his days.

F. A. Shaeffer reared a large family, seven sons and

four daughters. Charles F. was a Lancaster attorney and U. S. Revenue Assessor under Abraham Lincoln. Jacob was a tanner by trade. John was an accomplished horseman, horse dealer and farmer, and withal an elegant gentleman. Gilbert, the youngest, was for some years county treasurer, and a farmer at the old homestead west of town.

Frank, Frederick, and William were stock dealers and ranchmen in the West.

His daughter Susan married Dr. P. M. Wagenhals. His three daughters by his second wife are married and are residents of the far West.

JACOB SHAEFFER

Jacob Shaeffer, brother of F. A., came to Lancaster in 1809, and commenced the saddle and harness business. He built a two-story block on Main Street, one room of which he occupied. His old age was spent on his farm south of town.

TOLE McMANAMY

Mr. McManamy was a brick-mason and plasterer. He was one of the pioneers and a good citizen. He was accidentally killed in the year 1830. He was the father of James McManamy.

PETER TITLER

Mr. Titler was a carpenter and came to Lancaster from Pennsylvania in 1817. He returned to Pennsylvania for a short time. Coming again to Ohio he spent three years in Franklin County, arriving in Lancaster the second time in 1826, where he died at an advanced age.

THOMAS FRICKER

Mr. Fricker was a native of Berks County, Pa., and came to Lancaster from the city of Reading in the year 1802, as is stated in his Bible.

He was a hatter by trade and followed his business in his own room that stood on the lot where the McSweeny Block now stands. He invested in Lancaster property and was at one time considered wealthy; but endorsing for friends swept away his fortune. He served as a justice of the peace for several terms.

In 1822 he subscribed five dollars to the new Presbyterian Church, payable in hats. This was a common thing in those days, the contractor accepting the trade offered in this way.

He gave the lot on which the first Catholic church was built on Chestnut Street near Front, and also a subscription in addition. He was a member of the Catholic Church, but his children by his second wife are Protestants.

Later in life he moved to his farm southeast of and adjoining the Brasee farm on the Hamburg road, where he died. His sons, George and John, reside in Lancaster.

DANIEL ARNOLD

Mr. Arnold came to Lancaster from his farm north of town in 1830, where he had been a farmer for thirty years. He came to the county in 1800. In 1830 he established a tannery in Lancaster. This he carried on, in connection with his sons, many years. He was the father of Mrs. Geo. H. Strode.

JACOB EMBICH

Jacob Embich came to Lancaster from Hagerstown, Md., in the year 1815. He carried on the boot and shoe business for a number of years, but, being elected a justice of the peace, he gave up his shoe trade. He was the father of Wm. and P. B. Embich.

PHILIP EMBICH

Philip Embich came to Lancaster from Hagerstown, Md., in 1816. He was a dyer by trade, to which he added carpentry. He remained only a few years, returning to the East.

JESSE WOLTZ

Mr. Woltz came from Hagerstown, Md., to Lancaster in the year 1815, in company with Samuel Herr, who paid his expenses. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and first worked for Samuel Herr.

In 1816 he began business for himself. He was an ingenious mechanic, and besides many other things that he did, manufactured several pianos and organs. Late in life he kept an ice cream saloon on Wheeling Street. His son, Jesse, went to Chillicothe and followed the trade of his father.

JOHN STULL

Mr. Stull was a carpenter and came to Lancaster in 1801. He made the window sash for John Baldwin's house, a famous old landmark on the Newark road. He planted the sycamore trees in front of his lot on Broad Street, where Will Thimmis now lives, and which once belonged to him. The present house was erected by John Lyons. To his trade he added that of plas-

terer. He was a devoted disciple of Izaak Walton and spent much of his time in fishing. He died in 1846.

STEPHEN SMITH

Mr. Smith came to Fairfield County in the year 1810. In the year 1822 he acquired the blacksmith trade in Lancaster. He then spent two years in Pennsylvania and a year working in Cincinnati, Nashville, and New Orleans.

Returning to Lancaster in 1829, he opened a shop for blacksmithing. He was a well-known character. He was a splendid workman in iron and a very industrious and honest man. He was a great favorite of John T. Brasee, who admired his skill and his quaint independent manners. He lived to old age and left an interesting family and a modest estate.

FREDERICK IMHOFF

Mr. Imhoff came to Lancaster in 1813, and began his business of coverlet weaver. He moved from Lancaster to Newark, Ohio, many years since.

SAMUEL HERR

Mr. Herr was born in Hagerstown, Md., and came to Lancaster in 1815. He devoted himself to his trade, that of a cabinet-maker, and an undertaker. He retired from business in 1858. Mr. Herr served as county commissioner more than one term, was city treasurer for two years, and township trustee two or three terms.

ISAIAH VORYS

Mr. Vorys was a carpenter and came to Lancaster in the year 1823, antedating his competitor, Henry

Orman, one year. He first worked for Christopher Weaver.

In 1825 he married a Miss Wachter, who still survives him (1897). In that year he commenced business for himself. He died in the year 1866. His three sons, William, Isaiah, and Charles carried on his business. William and Charles have joined him over the river. Isaiah still continues a builder. His grandson, A. I. Vorys, is one of the prominent young attorneys of Lancaster. He built the present Mumaugh house and John Creed's residence on Broadway, now the Dr. White property.

DANIEL HARD

Mr. Hard was a native of England, and came to Lancaster in 1822. He was a shoemaker and a Jack-of-all-trades, and was marshal of Lancaster for eight years.

ISAAC STORTZMAN

Mr. Stortzman was a wagon-maker. His shop was on Wheeling Street. The date of his coming to Lancaster is not known, nor the time of his removal to Bellefontaine, Ohio.

JAMES LAFEARE

Mr. Lafeare came to Lancaster in his youth and acquired the carpenter trade under Christopher Weaver. In 1827 he was a partner of D. Sifford. In 1829 he was appointed superintendent of the County Infirmary. He died of cholera in Wood County, Ohio, in 1852.

WILLIAM RICHARDS

Mr. Richards came to Lancaster in 1817. He was a shoemaker by trade. In the year 1822 he married a

daughter of Daniel Arnold. He lived to a good old age.

DAVID COWDEN

Mr. Cowden was a brickmaker and a brick-mason. He came from Frederick, Md., in 1817. He did the brickwork of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died at an advanced age in the year 1897.

ROBERT R. CLASPILL

Robert R. Claspill came from Virginia to Lancaster in 1833. He was a famous ploughmaker in his time. All old farmers remember the Claspill moldboard. He was long an honored citizen of Lancaster and a leading member of the Methodist Church. Two of his daughters married Methodist clergymen. He died in the year 1847.

GEORGE W. CLASPILL

George W. Claspill, son of Robert R., was born in Virginia and came to Lancaster in 1835. He was a silversmith by trade and good on every kind of delicate mechanical work. He lived a long and honorable life in Lancaster.

JOHN GEBELEIN

Mr. Gebelein came to Lancaster from Verdin, Hanover, Germany, in 1832. He was a good cabinetmaker. He was for a number of years a trustee of Hocking Township. He made one false step and ruined his hitherto good reputation.

ROBERT REED

Mr. Reed was a boot and shoemaker and came here in 1837. He soon became a partner of Joseph Work. From 1831 to 1840 he carried on his trade alone, but

in 1840 John Pearce became a partner. In 1843 the firm became Reed & Baughman. In 1853 John Baughman retired from the firm. Mr. Reed was one of Lancaster's popular citizens. No man of Lancaster was ever more highly esteemed.

JOHN C. SMITH

Mr. Smith was a native of Germany and arrived in the city of Baltimore in 1833. He lived in Columbia and Lancaster, Pa., and in Newark and Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Lancaster in the year 1843, and carried on the business he had learned in the East, that of confectioner. His partners for a short time were John H. Reed and A. L. Hunt. Smith was a quiet, industrious, modest man. His store and workshop were models of neatness, and he was a very competent caterer. He died at an advanced age, leaving his family in good circumstances. His wife was a daughter of George Meyers. Two of his sons are English Lutheran ministers.

WALTER McDONALD

Mr. McDonald came to Lancaster from Washington, D. C., in 1816. He served in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of Bladensburg, and ran with the rest of his comrades in the Bladensburg races. When he first settled in Lancaster he was a chair maker, but in later years he was a butcher. For forty years he was a familiar figure in the "amen corner" of the Methodist Church. His daughter, Ann, married George W. Beery, for many years an attorney and banker at Upper Sandusky. His son practiced medicine in the same town.

HIRAM HANSON

In 1821 Hiram Hanson came to Lancaster. He was a shoemaker by trade and prominent in the early years of Lancaster. In 1830, with a Mr. Keltner as partner, he opened a grocery store. He died in 1832.

JAMES WEAKLEY

Mr. Weakley became a resident of Lancaster in 1817. He was a carpenter by trade and followed this business thirty years. He was one of the builders of the first Presbyterian church and in connection with Isaac Church built the second Presbyterian church. This church was ornamented with a fine, well-proportioned tower and steeple, designed by Isaac Church. Mr. Weakley built the fine large residence of General William J. Reese. He built many other handsome and substantial dwellings. He was long an honored elder of the Presbyterian Church.

CHRISTOPHER LOCHMAN

Mr. Lochman was known by the nickname of "Judge." He was a tailor in Lancaster in 1822 in partnership with M. Walter. He was a partner of Geo. H. Smith in 1837. Jacob Hite worked for Lochman two years when a young man. Lochman moved to Indiana many years ago.

CHARLES MYTINGER

Mr. Mytinger was in Lancaster as early as 1830. He was a tailor by trade and reputed to be a good one. He was the father of Mrs. James Weaver. Late in life he moved to Portsmouth, Ohio.

BALTZER SHAEFFER

Mr. Shaeffer was a tailor by trade and carried on his business in Lancaster for many years. He was an odd character and many amusing stories are told of him. He was a brother of F. A. Shaeffer. In old age he moved to his farm south of town, where his son, Charles, now resides.

ISAAC COMER

Isaac Comer was a tailor by trade. He was an honest man and a good citizen. Where he came from or when he died we cannot ascertain.

Isaac had the advantage of his competitors, for 'tis said that it was not necessary for him to take a man's measure. He looked at a customer and cut a coat to fit him. He was a long time employed by Reber, Kutz & Co.

GEORGE HOOD, SR.

Mr. Hood came to Lancaster from Maryland with Isaac Church, in 1816. He was a painter by trade and followed the business all of his life. He was a man of good reputation, honest and industrious. He reared a large family of children. He died in the year 1839. His sons, George and Charles Hood, after his death, continued the business of painting. They were industrious, honorable men.

JOHN GIBBS

John Gibbs came to Lancaster in 1824 and opened a gunsmith shop. In later years he took up the business of house painting. He was a good fifer and was in demand on militia days or Fourth of July parades. He lived to an advanced age. His wife was a daughter of Geo. Hood, Sr.

AMOS HUNTER

Mr. Hunter was born in Pennsylvania and with his father came to Fairfield County in 1799. In 1810 he came to Lancaster to learn the blacksmith's trade with James Hardy. In 1816 he went to Pittsburgh, where he married. He returned to Lancaster in 1819, and commenced business. In 1821 he became a partner of Thos. Edingfield, which partnership continued until 1838, when Edingfield was elected sheriff. In 1845 his son Andrew became his partner, and so continued until his death. He was one of the honored pioneers and for a long period a member of the Methodist Church.

DAVID FOSTER

David Foster was born in Lancaster and learned the chair-making business with Joseph Grubb. In 1831 he began work for John B. Reed and continued with him for ten years. He also worked ten years for Geo. Smith. He commenced business on his own account in 1854. He was the best tenor drummer of the town. He was a staunch Methodist.

GEORGE SMITH

George Smith came to Lancaster from Virginia, in what year we cannot ascertain. He was a chair-maker and followed his trade in Lancaster. He made chairs for many years, and about the year 1855 was a partner of George L. Eckert, conducting a shop and a general furniture business. When he and Eckert dissolved, he moved to his farm east of town on the George Smetters section. His wife was a daughter of George Smetters, a famous old wagoner of pioneer times and the strongest man of Fairfield County.

JOHN PEARCE

John Pearce was a shoemaker, and, for a time, a partner of Robert Reed. Leaving Reed he began work for Joseph Work and remained with him eighteen years, when he worked two years for Crook & Brumfield. Later, in partnership with his son, Robert, he continued the business for a number of years. Robert in the meantime served during the war as a Union soldier.

JESSE ANDERSON

Jesse Anderson was born in Pleasant Township in 1816. He served an apprenticeship to Henry Orman and learned the carpenter trade. In 1838 he began the business for himself and continued it until 1847, when he engaged in the stock business. In 1851 he became a butcher and pork-packer. Late in life he moved to Kansas City, where he died a few years since.

JOHN GUSEMAN

John Guseman was born in Berkeley County, Va., and arrived in Lancaster in 1817, where he began making nails by hand and keeping a stock of iron. He finally used horse power in his shop. His son, John, made a trip to Pittsburgh on foot to buy iron. The Gusemans were a hardy set of men and good workmen.

JACOB GUSEMAN

Jacob Guseman was the son of John Guseman and worked for his father until 1824, when he and his brother John became partners. They dissolved the partnership in 1825. Jacob Guseman worked at his blacksmith trade all of his life and died more than three score and ten years of age. His wife still lives

a widow (1897) at the age of ninety-six years, the oldest inhabitant of Lancaster.

ADAM GUSEMAN

Adam Guseman worked in his shop on the corner of Columbus and Wheeling Streets for many years. He was a member of the city council several years. He was a good citizen, a clever man, and a prominent local Democrat.

GEORGE GUSEMAN

George Guseman was a carpenter. He was an apprentice of John Leonard. He spent his last days with his brother, Adam.

JAMES GEISER

James Geiser came from Baden, Germany, and arrived in Lancaster in 1817. He was a carpenter and millwright. He ceased work in 1844.

WM. GEISER

Wm. Geiser was the son of James Geiser. He was a carriage maker and commenced business in 1840. In 1844 he opened a shop of his own, five miles east of Lancaster. In 1851 he moved his shop to Lancaster. In 1866 his brother, John, became a partner.

MARTIN KINDLER

Martin Kindler was a locksmith and in 1826 had a shop south of the Methodist Church. He moved onto a farm in 1829. He has been dead many years.

WM. BODENHAMER

Wm. Bodenhamer came to Lancaster in 1817 as a wheelright. In 1837 changed to gunsmithing. He

proved to be an accomplished gunsmith, having genius for it. He introduced the first long range rifle and the first globe sights seen in Lancaster. He died long ago, sometime in the fifties.

GEORGE WORRELL

George Worrell was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Lancaster in 1827. His first employment cannot be given. He was known as an industrious man. He was for six years marshal of Lancaster. He died in the year 1856.

GEORGE MEYER

George Meyer was born in Germany. He arrived in Lancaster in the thirties. He first sold Yankee clocks. He made candles, and was for four years engaged in brewing. He was a grocer and chandler as late as 1860. About this time he retired from business. He is long since dead. He was the father of Mrs. Jno. C. Smith.

JUSTUS YOUNGHANS

Justus Younghans was born in Germany. He arrived in Lancaster in 1834. He was a cooper by trade, and was the partner of Henry Bell from 1835 to 1845, when, with Wm. Zink, he engaged in the brewing business. He was councilman for one term. He now lives in Circleville.

JACOB HITE

Jacob Hite was born in Pleasant Township. He came to Lancaster in 1834 and worked two years with Christopher Lochman. In 1836 he began business for himself as tailor. He continued in business in Lancaster sixty years, longer than any other man in

continuous merchandizing business. He was several terms a member of the city council and of the school board. He still lives in Lancaster, an honored and respected citizen.

ROBERT SHANNON

Robert Shannon came to New York from Ireland in the year 1830. He was an honest brick-mason who came to Lancaster in 1838, where he worked at his trade. He died August 15, 1865, leaving a good name. His son, Robert, was a soldier of the 1st Ohio, Company A, of Lancaster.

EDWIN WRIGHT

Edwin Wright was born in Pennsylvania and came to Lancaster as a printer in 1831. He worked for thirty years on the *Ohio Eagle*, when he retired to his farm, where he died a few years since.

JOHN C. RAINEY

John C. Rainey was a chair-maker and came to Lancaster from Zanesville in 1832. He gave up his trade, was elected constable several years and then justice of the peace. Under James K. Polk he held a position in Washington. He was superintendent of the Hocking Canal for several years. In 1857 he was elected clerk of the court of common pleas of Fairfield County, and served two terms. He died about the age of seventy, leaving a large family. He was a good local politician.

JOSIAH WRIGHT

Mr. Wright came from Pennsylvania to Lancaster in the year 1839. He was a carriage maker by trade and in 1841 formed a partnership with Wm. H. Shutt which continued one year. He next associated with

Mr. Deitz as partner. This partnership terminated in the year 1846. From 1846 to 1849 the firm was Wright & McCall. This partnership being closed, James Selby became his partner and continued as such from 1850 to 1857. The principal business was the manufacture of wheat drills, with Thos. D. Webster as traveling salesman. Selby withdrew in the year 1857 and removed to Peoria, Illinois. In this same year Wm. Pursell became Wright's partner and the business was continued for two years. In the year 1861 Wright rented his shop to Pursell, retired from business and purchased the George Ring farm, making it his home. In a few years he made a trade with Colonel Steele, who owned the Ewing farm in the valley. Here he spent his old age in quiet retirement. He died a year or two since, leaving his sons, John and Thomas, in possession of his fine farm.

Josiah Wright was an intelligent man, industrious and honest. He was a man of decided convictions and, once he had deliberately formed an opinion, could not be shaken. He was a Democrat of the old school, and might be properly termed an aggressive politician, neither asking nor giving quarter.

WILLIAM PURSELL

Mr. Pursell was born in Huntington County, New Jersey. He first came to Lancaster in 1856 with a stock of threshing machines and during that year sold nine of them. In the year 1857 he moved his family to Lancaster and formed a partnership with Josiah Wright for the manufacture of wheat drills. This partnership continued two years. During these years his son, Joseph, was his assistant in the shop.

Leaving Wright, he dealt in implements and horses

until the year 1861, when he rented Wright's shop and operated it until it was destroyed by fire in 1863. He then fitted up the Benadum warehouse, which stood where Orman's shop now stands, and continued the manufacture of drills during the years 1864, 1865 and 1866. Early in 1867 he purchased the Devol machine shop and fitted it up for manufacturing agricultural implements. His son, John, was here in 1862 and 1863. During the years 1864, 1865 and 1866 his four sons were associated with him in the business and continued with him in the Devol building. In October, 1868, Wm. Pursell closed his earthly career.

Mr. Pursell was a very energetic, industrious man and honorable in all of his dealings. He left three sons who inherited his good qualities and continued his business. During his business career Thos. D. Webster was the salesman in the country. In 1870 F. C. Whiley and Samuel Whiley joined the Pursell brothers and organized the Eagle Machine Co. with F. C. Whiley, president, Samuel Whiley, secretary, and P. Pursell, superintendent. This has been a well managed and prosperous plant, a credit to Lancaaster and its owners.

D. K. FISCHEL

D. K. Fischel came to Lancaster in 1842 from York, Pennsylvania. He was a carpenter by trade. He married the sister of George and Charles Hood.

THOS. G. DODSON.

Thos. G. Dodson was born in Philadelphia. He was a cabinet-maker. He married a Hood and worked for some time with his brother-in-law, Mr. Schultz, father of Judge Wm. A. Schultz, who was a cabinet-

maker. In 1849 he bought out Schultz and continued the business until 1865, when he began work in the railroad shops. He died in Steubenville.

In his best days Mr. Dodson was a prominent Democratic politician in Lancaster, and could intelligently discuss political topics.

STEPHEN DECATUR WOLFE

Stephen Decatur Wolfe was a native of Bern Township. He spent some years in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. and came to Lancaster in 1859 as a brickmason. He was an honest, patriotic man of decided anti-slavery principles. Two of his sons were in the army, of whom one was killed at Mission Ridge.

F. A. STECK

F. A. Steck was born in Germany and came to Lancaster in 1830. He kept hotel until 1845, in two or three localities, the last being the Giesy Hotel. He was for years captain of a well drilled German rifle company, giving his commands in German. After he ceased to keep hotel, he became a butcher, which occupation he followed to old age.

JOHN B. REED

John B. Reed was a native of Fairfield County and was born in 1809. He learned the business of chair-making with Joseph Grubb. He worked with or was a partner of Grubb's until 1831. In 1840 he devoted himself entirely to sign and ornamental painting, in which he excelled. He was a good amateur painter, and with proper instruction would have become distinguished in that line. He was, near the close of his life, elected and served as a justice of the

peace. He married a Miss Matlack, sister of Mrs. H. H. Hunter and Mrs. Geo. H. Smith, Sr.

SAMUEL CANNON

Samuel Cannon came to Lancaster in 1806 and learned the business of chair-making with Walter McDonald. With James Cranmer he was for a while in the grocery business. In two years they sold out to Jerry Massie. He was one term marshal of Lancaster and for several terms a trustee of Hocking Township. He died December, 1866.

JAMES CRANMER

James Cranmer was a saddler, having learned his trade with John Matlack. Under President Tyler he was postmaster of Lancaster. He died in the month of November, 1866. He was the father of Mrs. John D. Jackson. One of his sons has for many years resided in New Orleans.

JACOB YOUNG

Jacob Young became a resident of Lancaster in 1824. He followed the business of a tobacconist. In 1836 he sold out to John C. Klotz. He removed to Cincinnati, where he died.

JOHN MATLACK

Matlack was born in Kentucky and at an early day was engaged as clerk for W. & C. King. In 1819 he purchased the harness business of Colonel John Noble. His brother, Samuel, became his partner. In 1821 they dissolved partnership, each conducting his business alone. In 1833 John N. Little became a partner of Matlack. He died in 1834.

JOHN N. LITTLE

John N. Little was the successor of Jno. Matlack. In 1835 Nicholas Young became his partner, but retired in 1838. In 1852 John Matlack, Jr., became his partner and so continued for three years. Nick. Little was one of the well-known and popular men of Lancaster.

Few men ever lived in Lancaster better known or more universally liked than Mr. Little. He was the father of John, the young soldier killed by John See.

SAMUEL MATLACK

Samuel Matlack was born in Kentucky, came to Lancaster with his brother, John, and was engaged with him in business. For a short time George Bentley was his partner. In 1838 he sold his business to Nicholas Young. He removed to Indiana, where he died one year later.

NICHOLAS YOUNG

Nicholas Young was born in Virginia. He was a saddler by trade and commenced business with John N. Little in 1835. Mr. Young spent many years as a journeyman workman, and in his old age went south and made his home with his son. He died recently. Mr. Young was a very intelligent man and well-informed upon all subjects. He was for years the president of Lancaster city council.

THOS. EDINGFIELD

Thos. Edingfield was born in Fayette County, Pa., and became a resident of Lancaster in 1821. He was for many years a partner of Amos Hunter. He was

elected sheriff of Fairfield County in the year 1837. In 1845 he moved to Newark, Ohio.

SAMUEL LITTLE

Samuel Little came early to Lancaster and worked at the hatter's trade. He had a well-established business in 1832, when Robert Fielding came here. He was in business as late as 1839. He finally read medicine and moved to the western part of Ohio and practiced his profession. He closed his career as a Methodist preacher.

SAMUEL BAXTER

Samuel Baxter lived in Lancaster in 1832 and worked at his trade of hatter. His wife was a daughter of Isaac Meason, of Greenfield Township. While working at his trade he studied law with William Medill. After his admission to the bar in 1838, he moved to Lima, Ohio, then a small town in the woods. Here he practiced his profession and acquired some of the cheap property to be had at that time.

In his old age he married for his second wife Miss Annie Meason, daughter of John Meason. His son, Dr. Samuel Baxter, is a prominent citizen of Lima.

WILLIAM MUNLUX

William Munlux was a resident of Lancaster as early as 1837. He was a stone-mason. He worked several years on the locks of the Ohio and Hocking Canals. He served as a soldier in the Union Army.

JACOB HOLT

Jacob Holt was born in Philadelphia and came to Lancaster in 1834 as a cabinet-maker. He was a col-

lector on the canal, and for three terms of four years each was employed in the county auditor's office. In 1840 he was a partner of Henry Schultz in the cabinet business. He was a good man and the first Odd Fellow of Lancaster.

ISAAC BUTTERFIELD

Isaac Butterfield was born in Lancaster. He worked for different parties until 1854 when he opened a cigar shop. This business he continued to follow until 1862, when he became lieutenant in the 114th Ohio Regiment. After the war, in 1865, he resumed his old business. A few years since he moved to Fostoria, Ohio, and since his residence there, has become a very devoted member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM H. SHUTT

Shutt came to Lancaster May 12, 1839. He was a carriage maker by trade and in 1841 he formed a partnership with Josiah Wright, which lasted for one year. Mr. Shutt carried on the carriage business for a number of years, but finally failed and moved to Columbus.

JOHN H. PRICE

Mr. Price was a miller and was for some time manager of the Canal Mill. In 1837 he was a partner of H. Harvey in the milling business. This partnership continued until 1840, and after its dissolution Price continued to run the mill for different parties for a few years. During the administration of Governor Wm. Medill in 1855 and 1856 he was in charge of the State-house at Columbus, Ohio.

MARTIN BAUMAN

Martin Bauman was a gunsmith by trade. He came to Lancaster in 1820. In 1834 he moved to Missouri.

GEORGE BENTLEY

George Bentley came to Lancaster in 1815 and lived there a few years. He did not pursue any regular occupation, but was the lucky winner of a lottery prize of $5000. He removed to Tarlton, Pickaway County, where he spent the remainder of his life.

ADAM SHORT

Adam Short came to Fairfield County in 1806. His trade was that of a brick-mason. He lost an arm by the explosion of a cannon on a Fourth of July occasion. He moved to Cincinnati, where he died of cholera the last time it visited that city. In 1840 he was marshal of Lancaster and cemetery trustee.

OLIVER P. WEAKLEY

Oliver P. Weakley was for many years a well-known citizen of Lancaster. He lost an arm at New Salem by the premature discharge of a cannon while celebrating the election of General Zachary Taylor. His son is a traveling salesman for Ulrich & Cless of Columbus.

DENNING & PARKER

Denning & Parker were for some years extensively engaged in the milling business in Lancaster. Their mill was destroyed by fire. In 1857 they purchased John S. Snyder's sawmill and converted it into a flouring mill. Joseph Parker was the active manager of the business. He finally failed, sold out and moved

to Illinois and thence to Vanceburg, Ky. For a few years Mr. Parker was quite a prominent man in Lancaster.

JOHN M. MILLER

John M. Miller was born in Wittenberg, Germany, October, 1812. He came to America in 1832 and settled first in Columbus, Ohio, where he lived two years. He also lived in Harrisburg and Gahanna, Franklin County. He came to Lancaster in the year 1843 and carried on his business of shoemaking. He was an industrious man and one of the leading German citizens. He was a member of the city council for several years. He also served on the board of equalization. He died in October, 1879.

GEORGE D. SITES

Mr. Sites came to Lancaster about the year 1815, and worked as a blacksmith until 1828, at which time he was elected sheriff of Fairfield County, serving four years. His death occurred in Pleasant Township.

JOSEPH GRUBB

Mr. Grubb was a chair-maker, sign-painter, and late in life, a portrait-painter. He came to Lancaster about the year 1820. He married a daughter of Jacob Claypool, who died early. Grubb married for his second wife the widow Smith, sister of Dr. White. In 1832, in partnership with Joel S. Parsons, he opened a dry goods store. This partnership did not last long, as both men were poor merchants.

Grubb went to Baltimore, Md., and became a dentist. He returned to Lancaster in his old age and died in 1860. His son, Jacob Grubb, was one of the large

farmers of Fairfield County, and for thirty years one of the largest of Ross County's farmers.

WILLIAM UPFIELD

Mr. Upfield was born in England and was by trade a shoemaker. He settled in Lancaster in 1829. He was an intelligent but a somewhat visionary man. He was at one time a member of the school board. He died at his home on Broad Street at an advanced age.

HENRY DRUM

Mr. Drum was a cooper by trade and followed the business as early as 1822 in Lancaster. He at one time kept a tavern. He took an interest in local politics and was elected a justice of the peace. He was at one time deputy sheriff of Fairfield County. During President Jackson's second term he was appointed postmaster of Lancaster, which position he did not enjoy long, for death came in about one year. His widow was a friend of the family of John Brough, and she was the first one the governor asked for when he came to Lancaster in 1863. He met her at the great mass meeting of that year and renewed old acquaintance. Dresbach Drum, of Greenfield Township is a son, and Mrs. John N. Little, a daughter. Mr. Drum was highly esteemed in Lancaster.

CONRAD WINTER

Mr. Winter was born in Alsace, Germany. He came to Lancaster when a young man and spent his life here. He was one of our most respected and useful German citizens. During the greater part of his life he followed his trade, that of cabinet-maker. For several years prior to his death he was the teller and book-

keeper in the First National Bank of Lancaster. Frank X. Winter, the hardware merchant, is his son. Mr. Winter was well and favorably known, and highly esteemed as a man and neighbor.

HENRY W. BRINK

Mr. Brink was a native of Haverstown, Kreis Minden, Prussia. He was born May 7, 1824. He came to Lancaster in 1852 and engaged in the coopering business, which he carried on extensively for ten years. When coopering became unprofitable, he became a watchman at the starch factory; and when that company ceased to do business, he became watchman for the Hocking Valley Manufacturing Company. He was a quiet, honest, unassuming man. He died in the year 1877. His son, Henry W. Brink, is the accomplished drug clerk for G. G. Beck & Son.

JACOB BAUMASTER

Jacob Baumaster came to Ohio and Lancaster from Baden, Germany. He was a stone-mason for many years. He died in the year 1864.

CHARLES BAUMASTER

Charles Baumaster came with his brother to Lancaster and they were workers together for many years. They were both good representative German citizens.

WILLIAM FISMER

Mr. Fismer was born in Prussia and became a citizen of Lancaster in the year 1841. His first work was for F. J. Boving. He was a blacksmith in the Deitz shop in 1846. He and Henry Snyder were for a time partners. For quite a number of years he was the engi-

neer and a partner in the Magnolia Mills. Here he lost the savings of his life in Lancaster. Of late years he has been court constable.

JAMES POOL

Mr. Pool was a native of Pennsylvania. He commenced the marble and monument business in Lancaster in October, 1866. He continued the business for a few years and then purchased the old Bank farm, where he resides at this writing.

GEORGE H. STRODE

Mr. Strode, in his early life, lived two years in Lancaster. He was born January 19, 1799, in Berkeley County, Va. He came with his father, Edward Strode, to Fairfield County in 1804. September 6, 1829, he married Rebecca Arnold, daughter of Daniel Arnold. In 1830 he moved to Lancaster and entered the tanyard of his father-in-law and learned the tanner's trade. This tanyard was on the lots now occupied by a frame row on Wheeling Street, long known as the Maccracken row. After two years apprenticeship, he moved to his father's farm in Hocking Township, where he sank a tanyard and carried on the business in connection with his farm. His son, Thomas Strode, was born in Lancaster. Geo. H. Strode was a good citizen, an intelligent, well-read man, and a model gentleman in every respect. He was a good business man and especially endowed with good common sense. He was a Christian, from childhood a member of the Methodist Church. His mother was called a "saintly woman" by Bishop Asbury, who preached at her house. Mr. Strode reared a large family of chil-

dren, who honor his memory and profit by his example. He died February 5, 1876.

MYERS & GETZ

Messrs. Myers and Getz for several years conducted a boot and shoe store in the Rising Block. They were good merchants and did a thriving business. Captain Getz is now the manager of the first shoe factory established in Lancaster. Myers is engaged in the shoe business on Columbus Street.

WENDELL STRENTZ

Mr. Strentz was a native of Germany and came to the United States and to Lancaster in the year 1832. He was a stone-cutter by trade and he opened and operated one of the first stone quarries on a large scale near town. His quarry was on the Koontz farm south of town, near the corner of the Zane section. The Logan pike now passes over the spot. From this quarry came the stone for the Lancaster Bank building and for the stone columns on most of the Main Street fronts. Also, the stone for the high walls on upper Main Street.

Mr. Strentz laid out the East Lancaster addition to Lancaster. He died in 1848. His son, John W. Strentz, resides in Logan, and is an esteemed citizen of that town.

SAMUEL WILHELM

Mr. Wilhelm was born in Berkeley County, Va., in March, 1811. He came to Lancaster in 1834 and carried on a chair and furniture establishment until 1852, when he moved to his farm in Pleasant Township. He was an honest, industrious man, and accumulated a handsome property. For many years he has been a

leading member of the English Lutheran Church of Lancaster. He lives a quiet life upon his farm, respected and honored by all who know him. Rev. Martin L. Wilhelm, of Wooster, O., is a son.

His son James is a prominent real estate and loan agent of Columbus, O. One of his daughters is the wife of David Ewing, a son of one of the pioneers. Ewing's father was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church of Lancaster. Mr. Wilhelm's old home on Broad Street somewhat remodeled is still used as a dwelling.

HENRY DUBBLE

Mr. Dubble came to Lancaster at an early day. He was by trade a coverlet and carpet weaver. He was an intelligent, public-spirited citizen. He was a friend of the public schools, and in 1830 with General Sanderson and Samuel Carpenter constituted the first board of school directors. One of his granddaughters, daughter of Kate Dubble, is the wife of Lieutenant Henry Hunter of the Regular Army. Captain John A. Dubble, a former river captain and hotel keeper at Cincinnati and now at Washington City, is his son. His son, Henry, was a merchant at Galveston, Texas, and, also, a soldier of the Rebel Army and a prisoner at Camp Chase. A sister of Henry Dubble, Sr., was the wife of Jacob Shupe, of New Salem Ohio.

JOHN STALLSMITH

Mr. Stallsmith came to Lancaster in 1816, and in connection with Henry B. Joy carried on the butchering business. In time he commenced shoemaking, his regular business, and continued in it many years. He served the people of Hocking Township as constable and as justice of the peace. He once undertook to

stop a drove of cattle on Main Street, by shaking his apron in front of the leaders, but was knocked down and the entire herd passed over him without further harm to him. He lived in the house where John Bletzacker now lives, on Main Street. He was decided in his religious convictions and was a Universalist. He lived to an advanced age.

HENRY B. JOY

Mr. Joy came from Maryland in 1816. In 1817 he was jailor under General Sanderson, the sheriff. He also served under Colonel William Crook, who succeeded General Sanderson. He was a butcher by trade and subscribed five dollar's worth of meat toward the building of the first Presbyterian church. He moved from Lancaster to Circleville.

CHARLES SCHUR

Mr. Schur was a native of Germany and came to this country with Captain Witte in 1830, for the purpose of superintending the erection of Captain Witte's dwelling, steam mill, and distillery. He spent the year 1833 in Germany. On returning to Lancaster he opened a fine restaurant, and in two years' time, in 1836, took the Giesy Hotel, where he remained until 1840, the date of his removal to Indiana. He was celebrated for the good meals he furnished, especially his Sunday dinners. He was a brother of Mrs. Dr. Boerstler.

KOEHLER & MYERS

Messrs. Koehler and Myers were both natives of Germany. They were partners in the boot and shoe business in Lancaster in the year 1864. Koehler is dead and Myers is still in the business.

JOHN YOUNGKIN

Mr. Youngkin came to Lancaster as a tailor in 1817. He worked at his trade in Lancaster for many years, and late in life moved to Findlay, Ohio.

ISAAC CHURCH

Mr. Church was one of the early settlers of Lancaster, where he came in 1816. He was a fine carpenter and always in demand. He was a fine draftsman and well-read upon architectural subjects. He designed the spire of the old Presbyterian church. He was one of the founders of the old Baptist Church and, late in life, was an occasional preacher. In his old age he was partially blind, and as a necessity he opened a grocery on south Broad Street, to which his family gave attention. One of his daughters was the wife of Josiah Wright; another, of Jacob Ulrich; another, of Lieutenant W. H. Pugh, of Cincinnati; and another, of the elder Butterfield. His son, James, died in Chicago.

COLONEL CHARLES SAGER

Colonel Sager came to Lancaster in about the year 1837, from Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He rented the Swan Hotel and conducted it for two or three years. His hotel was famous for good meals, and he for being a very clever landlord. James Weaver was his chief clerk.

In April, 1839, he purchased a plot of ground and laid out a town that he called Oakland, on the new Maysville turnpike. Here he built a hotel and kept it for several years. He was there as late as 1855. From there he moved to Washington C. H. H. D. Overholtzer & Sons succeeded him in the Swan Hotel.

In Mt. Vernon he was engaged in the tinning business. His wife was a Smith, a cousin of the late Robt. Smith and Mrs. John Creed. Her brother, James Smith, Jr., studied law with Hon. John T. Brasee and moved to Minnesota, where he became an able lawyer and a wealthy man. Her brother, Dr. V. Smith, also lived in Minnesota and attained distinction. He died there a few days since.

GEORGE CANODE

Mr. Canode came to Lancaster in 1800. He married one of the four famous Arnold sisters, who were among the founders of the Methodist Church. He was a shoemaker by trade, but varied the monotony by dealing in horses for the Eastern market.

Late in life he moved to Baltimore, Ohio, where he died. He had passed his eighty-ninth year.

FERDINAND WAGNER

Mr. Wagner came to Lancaster at an early day and opened a tailor shop. In later years he kept a small grocery.

FRANK LILLY

Mr. Lilly came to Lancaster from Frederick, Md., in the year 1834. He carried on a large tailor shop. In 1850 Lilly was elected county treasurer, and served four years. Retiring from office, he moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

CHRISTIAN ANANDT

Mr. Anandt was a brick-mason, and in 1826 was the leading one of the town. He instructed David Cowden in the business. He died while yet in the prime of life.

WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS

Mr. Williams came from Hagerstown, Md., where he was born in 1804. He landed in Lancaster in 1836. He entered the employ of Geo. Ring in his woolen factory and continued there until the year 1838. In the year 1839 he kept a small grocery on Broad Street. He then purchased the Broadway Hotel and ran it until 1848, when he purchased Geo. Ring's woolen factory. He sold the factory in 1852.

In the year 1855 he moved to Vinton, Iowa. One of his sons married a daughter of Robert Fielding.

GENERAL J. A. STAFFORD

General Stafford was born in Bladensburg, Md., August 26, 1830, and came to Lancaster in 1852 as a shoemaker. In 1860 he was captain of an independent military company. When Lincoln called for volunteers, this was the first company to respond to the call, and they were in the first battle of Bull Run. February, 1862, he was promoted to major of the First Ohio. October, 1854, he was appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Regiment, and in 1865 made brigadier-general by brevet. He died a few years since in Chicago.

JACOB WALTER

Mr. Walter came from Germany to America in 1831. He first lived at York, Pa., and in 1834 he came to Lancaster. For two years he attended Terry's mill, near Crook's schoolhouse. He came to Lancaster as a baker, but soon opened the William Tell Hotel, which he kept until 1853, when he retired to his farm, where he spent the evening of his days.

JOEL SMITH

Joel Smith was born in Virginia in the year 1799. He came to Lancaster in the year 1826 and built and operated the first foundry in Lancaster. He operated this foundry for a number of years. T. D. Webster rode the horse that moved the power for the bellows, and George Bitler acquired the trade in his foundry. In course of time he took John Arney as partner under the name of Smith & Arney, corner of Columbus Street and Broadway. In the year 1845 John Arney traded Smith his farm in Liberty Township for his half interest in the foundry. In this year Smith moved his family to his farm, where he continued to reside to the time of his death in August, 1869. He, with most of his family, lies buried near the grave of his friend, General Sanderson, in Elmwood Cemetery. Joel Smith built the iron fence that encloses the lot where he and his friends are buried. His son, Amos J. Smith, was a soldier of the 17th Ohio and on his way home, after being discharged, was killed in a railroad accident at Columbia Station, the same accident that caused the death of his comrade, George Kutz. John Arney, who succeeded him in business, came to Lancaster at an early day and was a well-known and prominent citizen. In the early days he built and operated an oil mill five miles south of Lancaster.

GILBERT DEVOL

Mr. Devol came to Lancaster in 1829 from Marietta. He was born in his father's "block house" (a pioneer fort) at Marietta in the year 1800. Soon after his arrival here, he built his foundry and machine shop at the foot of Main Street. He purchased a fine old-fashioned residence on Wheeling Street. He con-

ducted this shop and foundry until about the year 1867, when he sold out to Wm. Pursell, and spent the remainder of his days in retirement. One of his daughters married Captain Fisher, an old time Ohio River steamboat captain. Another married Prescott Devol, a nephew, who also was a river captain. He was a fine singer, and in the Whig campaign of 1848 he, with Wm. Cox, son of Tunis Cox, attended the mass meetings and sung glorious songs to the great delight of all who heard them. Captain Devol for some reason visited the far East and engaged in the service of the King of Siam in command of one of his vessels. While engaged in this service he sickened and died. His son, Harry Devol, is the only survivor of the Devol family of this city.

Gilbert Devol was an intelligent, quiet, honest, unobtrusive citizen. His father was Captain Jonathan Devol, an enterprising pioneer of the "Ohio Company."

GEORGE J. BITLER

George J. Bitler, who learned his trade with Joel Smith, built a foundry on the canal at the north end of town in 1843, which he operated for a number of years. He then, in connection with Christian Beery, opened a stove and tin store on Main Street. They did not make a success of it and soon closed up, and Beery lost the farm he put into the business. Both have been dead some twenty years.

WM. BRUMFIELD

Wm. Brumfield was born in Virginia and came to Ohio in 1817. We cannot state the year he became a resident of Lancaster, but it was at an early period. He is credited with operating the first good brewery

in Lancaster. David Reese had operated one upon a small scale as early as 1804. The wife of Mr. Brumfield was a Peters, sister of Gideon Peters, the tanner. Joseph Kurtzman is of the opinion that he was in the brewery business as early as 1832 and as late as 1840. Abandoning this business, he retired to his farm west of town. At the time of his death he lived upon and owned the Joseph Hunter farm. His death occurred August 29, 1873.

GEORGE MYERS AND JOHN WHITMILLER

George Myers and John Whitmiller ran a small brewery along in the thirties on the Snyder corner on the canal.

WILLIAM MOERLEIN

William Moerlein was a brewer on a small scale for a few years on the rear of his lot on south Columbus Street. He abandoned it, however, before his death, which occurred a year or two since.

JOSEPH KURTZMAN

Joseph Kurtzman was a native of Alsace, France. He came to Lancaster in 1838 and was employed by Myers, Green & Martin, contractors on the Hocking Canal. In the year 1840 he entered the service of Gilbert Devol and was employed making flasks and patterns. When Devol sold out, he remained in the old shop for a few years with the Eagle Machine Co.

GEORGE CARTER

George Carter was born at Canton, Ohio, and came to Lancaster in 1830. He was a carpenter by trade. Among other good jobs, he did the carpenter work of the Myers and Collins building. This concern failed

and paid him one per cent of his claim. He, with Wm. E. Price, conducted a hat store in the sixties. Price, after their business was closed up, moved to Washington, D. C. Carter's wife was a sister of the late Stephen Smith. He died in 1895 at an advanced age.

ROBERT O. CLASPILL

Robert O. Claspill was a son of Robert R. Claspill and came with his father from Virginia. He learned his father's trade and carried on the business of blacksmithing and plough-making on Columbus Street. His shop stood where the English Lutheran Church now stands. He was a good citizen and a leading member of the Methodist Church. He died in 1844.

GIDEON PETERS

Gideon Peters was a son of Robinson Peters of Amanda Township and brother of Robinson J. Peters. He carried on a tanyard for a number of years near the Hocking bridge on West Main Street. He was a substantial and influential citizen and a leading member of the Methodist Church.

JAMES M. PRATT

James M. Pratt succeeded Maccracken and Thorne in the tanning business at the foot of Broad Street. He continued the business up to the time of his death. His second wife was the widow of George Creed. She was a Clements.

Mr. Pratt was an honorable and upright man, a respected and influential citizen, and for many years conducted an extensive business. He was connected by marriage with one of the oldest and most respected

families of the town. Lancaster had no more worthy citizen in his time than James M. Pratt.

JAMES HERMAN

James Herman was a carpenter by trade. He married Lucretia Arnold, daughter of Daniel Arnold. She is said to have been a very handsome woman. Herman died in Lancaster about the year 1843. His widow married Thos. Rhoades, who was a son of Mrs. Sherrick (a daughter of Daniel Arnold) by her first husband. Thomas Rhoades went to Texas (his wife followed later), but in a few years she returned to Lancaster and died here. Rhoades is still living in Texas. Herman superintended the building of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SIMEON DENTON

Simeon Denton came to Lancaster in the forties from Rockingham County, Virginia. He was a carpenter by trade and when he ceased building, engaged in the lumber business. His second wife was the Widow Manson, a sister of Daniel Sifford. He was a plain, old-fashioned Quaker style of man and always attracted attention. He was a well-known visitor at the old "Coon Box", where Dr. Wagenhals made every man welcome regardless of his politics.

W. B. PEARCE

W. B. Pearce was born in Allegheny County, Pa., in 1806. He came to Ohio in 1811 and to Lancaster in 1832. He was a carpenter by trade and followed his calling until 1859, when he moved to his farm in Berne Township. He returned to Lancaster in a few years and spent the remainder of his days in quiet

retirement. He was a member of the city council for six years. His first wife was Louisa Shellenbarger; his second, a daughter of George Crook.

Mr. Pearce was a man of decided convictions and a Democrat of the strictest standard.

JOHN D. SCHLEICH

John D. Schleich was born in Frederick, Md., December 3, 1799. He came to Lancaster in the year 1817. He was a carpenter and followed his trade here, building many good houses. In 1840 he moved to the country and spent the years of old age upon his farm. He was the father of Colonel N. Schleich, late of Lancaster. He died June 1, 1880.

HENRY SCHULTZ

Henry Schultz came to Lancaster from Pennsylvania at an early day. He married a daughter of Geo. Hood, Sr. He was a cabinet-maker, and a well-known and highly-respected citizen. He died in the prime of life. His son, W. A. Schultz, is now the probate judge of this county. In 1840 he was a partner of Jacob Holt.

JOHN C. FLOOD

John C. Flood was most of his life a worthy and highly-esteemed citizen of Lancaster. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed that occupation all of his life. He was a leading member of the Methodist Church for many years. He was an honorable man in every relation of life and esteemed by his neighbors.

WM. CASSEL

Wm. Cassel spent the greater part of his life in Lancaster. His parents lived near Somerset, O. His

mother was a sister of William and Christian King. Wm. Cassel was a carpenter by trade and pronounced a fine workman. He did the inside work of many good houses in Lancaster. He assisted Henry Orman in raising the great Whig pole on the public square in 1840 and 1842. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Church, and lived a consistent Christian life. He left a family of industrious boys of good habits.

HENRY BELL

Mr. Bell came to Lancaster from Baltimore, Md., while yet a young man. He was a cooper by trade. At that time the coopering business was a desirable trade in Lancaster. He married a daughter of Baltzer Rutter, a prominent citizen of that day of Pleasant Township. He followed his trade until about the year 1850, when barrels manufactured by machinery began to encroach upon hand work. From 1835 to 1845 he was in partnership with Justus Younghans.

He was a volunteer soldier of 1861 and a member of Company I, Seventeenth Ohio Regiment. He took sick when near Danville, Kentucky, and his wife was sent for. She reached his bedside and succeeded in bringing him home, but he did not long survive, dying in three weeks after reaching home in the year 1863, aged fifty-six years.

He left his widow with a family of young children, but she was a brave woman and equal to the emergency. She educated her boys and brought them up to habits of industry, and now, in her old age, they care for her.

Her son, U. R. Bell, was a merchant, a member of the old Reber & Kutz firm, and later a partner of J. C. Ulrich, both in Lancaster and Columbus.

HENRY F. BLAIRE AND WM. KINKEAD

Messrs. Blaire and Kinkead came to Lancaster from Maryland, along in the thirties. They were partners in the stone-cutting business. They plied their trade here for many years, until old age claimed them and death closed their eyes. They were high-minded, honorable men, and esteemed by all who knew them. Numerous stone walls and the foundations of our best buildings attest their skill. They were outspoken men as politicians and citizens, and honest in their convictions. They sleep their last sleep in old Elmwood Cemetery, made sacred by the dust of the eminent men of Lancaster.

Side by side they pursued life's journey, side by side they rest from their labors. Kinkead's father built the great stone bridge famous for its arches at Smithfield, Pa., on the National road. One of his daughters is the wife of ex-Attorney-General Robert M. Clarke, of Nevada.

WILLIAM GUY BLAIRE

Mr. Blaire came to Lancaster from Maryland, along in the thirties. He was a carpenter by trade, which employment he followed during his life. He was a good citizen, prudent, industrious, and honest, and much respected. He was a brother of Henry F. Blaire and of Louis A. Blaire, the old school-teacher and county auditor, the only candidate who ever secured a nomination for a county office by manfully walking from home to home presenting his claims, because he was too poor to go otherwise.

JAMES F. O'DONNELL

Mr. O'Donnell was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland. He came to Lancaster about the year 1862, and engaged in the marble business. He was a good citizen and a very fine man. He married Clara, daughter of John Jackson, one of the best farmers of Perry County. She was a sister of Colonel Jackson, of New Lexington, Ohio. O'Donnell met with a terrible accident in 1870, on the C. & M. Z. Railroad, by which he lost a leg. The shock was too much for him and he died in a few days. James F. O'Donnell died in the prime of life, and just when he had become permanently established in business, with bright prospects before him. No man in so short a time ever made a better impression upon the people of Lancaster, than this warm-hearted young Irishman.

PETER G. DRINKLE

Mr. Drinkle was a native of Berks County, Pa., and was born in the year 1818. He came to Lancaster while yet a young man and acquired the trade of a tailor, which business he followed during his life-time. He died in the prime of life in the year 1850. He was the father of H. C. Drinkle, and also of Charles Drinkle, who met an untimely death in a deplorable accident on the corner of Broad and Columbus Streets, a few years since. The Republicans in the midst of an exciting campaign undertook to raise a pole at that point, but the appliances did not work well and the pole, when about half way up, fell to the ground, crushing the life out of young Drinkle.

Two young men named Charles Hoffman and Geo. Fink were killed at the same time and in the same man-

ner. George E. Martin barely escaped with his life. This accident occurred in the year 1876. The Hon. B. S. Wydman, of Cincinnati, is a grandson of Peter G. Drinkle.

JOHN H. WRIGHT

Mr. Wright was born near Martinsburg, Va., in May, 1801. He came to Lancaster in the year 1825. He was a printer by trade, and was the printer and publisher of the *Lancaster Gazette* in 1826, under the original proprietors, Sanderson and Oswald. From 1826 to 1867 he was in some capacity connected with the *Gazette*.

For a year or two subsequent to 1838 he was jointly interested in the paper with Benjamin Moehler. In 1850 he was the publisher under the editorial management of George Weaver.

He was during his long life an industrious, honest, unassuming man, known to all of the leading men of Lancaster, and much respected by them. His old age was a quiet, peaceful one, spent in the quiet of his family and in the society of his most intimate friends. He died August 16, 1883, aged eighty-three years.

COLONEL CHRISTOPHER HUBER

Mr. Huber spent three weeks in Lancaster in 1810. He then commenced farming in Pleasant Township. In 1831 he located at Ft. Jennings, in Putnam County, Ohio, and was justice of the peace, and commissioner of Putnam County. In 1845 he was receiver of public money at the land office at Upper Sandusky. In 1852 he returned to Lancaster, having lost his farm and the earnings of a life-time. He was, in 1846, elected constable and retained the office several years.

CHRISTIAN RUDOLPH

Mr. Rudolph became a resident of Lancaster in 1815. He was first employed as stableman by John Sweyer, and then by Jacob Green. He soon became a stage driver on the Wheeling line for R. M. Johnson. He also drove for John L. Dugan, Johnson's successor. He continued to drive stage until 1826, when he purchased the coach and four and carried passengers through to Cincinnati and back by way of Columbus. He occasionally varied this by going from Cincinnati or Columbus to Sandusky or Portland, as it was then called. In later years he ran a livery stable in Lancaster.

JOHN SWILER

Mr. Swiler was in Lancaster as early as 1812. No one knows where he came from. He enlisted in Captain Sanderson's company. He was the "boss bummer" and supplied the boys with extra rations, in which poultry formed no insignificant item. He was a great drinker, a great fighter, and always had money for his simple wants. No man more clearly earned the title of "deadbeat" than John Swiler. He was a long-winded fighter and generally came out best. His only redeeming quality was his humor, which the men he wronged enjoyed.

JACOB GASTER

No man ever worked harder, drank harder, or more cruelly exposed himself in all weather than Jake Gaster. It is said that he drank whiskey enough in his life-time to float a canal boat. His constitution was as tough as a pine knot.

As a laboring man he was popular, as he was honest and a faithful worker. He lived beyond three score

and ten years. Everybody knew Jake Gaster, drunk or sober he was a "hale fellow well met."

HENRY MIERS, JR.

Mr. Miers was born in Virginia in 1798, and came with his father to Lancaster in 1809. He had capital and managed it well. He owned the present state farm at one time, on which he cultivated tobacco. He sold his farm of about 1,000 acres to the state of Ohio in 1856 for fifteen dollars per acre. He was for some years superintendent of the Zanesville pike, was stockholder in the Savings Bank, and a stockholder and director of the starch company. He died in 1862, aged sixty-three years.

JAMES MIERS

James Miers was a native of Lancaster and was born in 1812. In 1842 he was constable of the township. In 1849 he journeyed to California, where he remained some years, but did not succeed in business. He returned to Lancaster and spent the remainder of his life with his sisters.

SALMON SHAW

Mr. Shaw was born in New York State, November 24, 1794. He came to Ohio in 1817. He was first a school-teacher in the country, and later taught in Lancaster academy. In 1836 he was elected county surveyor, and was for some years city engineer. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in the years 1846 and 1847. He was the father of Virgil E. Shaw. He died October 11, 1854. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and was honored with a Masonic burial.

JAMES CUTCHALL

Mr. Cutchall came to Lancaster from Maryland. He was all his life a fine stage-driver. A man had to be a fine driver with four high-spirited horses at full trotting speed. He drove into Lebanon the day that Judge Sherman died in that town. James was one of D. Tallmadge's favorite drivers.

SAMUEL RUDOLPH

Mr. Rudolph was born in Berks County, Pa. He came to Lancaster in 1817 with his brother, Christian. He drove stage nine years for Wm. H. Beard. In 1833 he opened a small livery-stable, which he conducted thirty years. He more than once made the trip to Philadelphia with passengers in his private coach.

ROBERT COOK

Mr. Cook was born in Wiltshire, England, and came to Ohio in 1836. He was first employed by Neil, Moore & Co. at Zanesville, Ohio. He came to Lancaster in 1838. In 1840 D. Tallmadge appointed him stage agent at Lancaster. This position he retained as long as Tallmadge ran coaches. Robert was well known and well liked. He had great confidence in any news brought by the "stige". He was the uncle of Mrs. Henry Giddings.

JOHN S. SNIDER

Mr. Snider was a carpenter and came to Lancaster in 1832. He moved to the country in 1844, where he remained ten years. In 1854 he returned to Lancaster and built a large steam sawmill on the canal, which he sold to Joseph Parker in 1855. Parker converted it into a flouring mill. He built the flouring mill at the

foot of Broad Street, afterwards owned by Jno. R. Mumaugh. 1857 to 1861 found him engaged selling a patent head block for sawmills. He owns about sixty acres of vineyard, which he planted years ago; also large wine cellars and presses under his dwelling in Lancaster, where he manufactures large quantities of wine. He still lives at fourscore years of age.

CAPTAIN WM. F. FERGUSON

Captain Ferguson was a bricklayer and worked for many years in Lancaster. He was at one time captain of one of the military companies of the town. In 1849 he went to California, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was always a popular character, and his name is often mentioned by old citizens. He was the captain of the second company that went from Lancaster to the Mexican War. He did the brickwork of the Collins block, now the Mumaugh, Kirn, & Martens block.

ABRAHAM PITCHER

Mr. Pitcher came with his father, Abraham Pitcher, to Lancaster in 1801 or 1802. He married Elizabeth Cassel, sister of Wm. Cassel, the carpenter.

Pitcher was not engaged in any regular business, but often acted as an auctioneer. By some means he raised the money and built a frame house on the northeast corner of High and Main Streets, since owned and occupied successively by R. M. Ainsworth and P. B. Ewing. Maccracken's house is now on the lot. In the thirties he deserted his wife, and she returned to her old home in Perry County. Pitcher went to New York and 'tis said got into trouble and finally into the State Prison. In 1856 he sent to General George Sanderson an oak cane made of the wood taken from the

house once used by General George Washington as his headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y. This is the last heard of him.

DR. MICHAEL BUECHLER

Dr. Michael Buechler was born, educated and practiced medicine in Germany. He came to Lancaster, an old man, in the year 1840 and died at an advanced age in 1866.

PERRY STEINMAN

Perry Steinman, son of G. Steinman, was born in Lancaster in 1821. In the year 1844 he was a confectioner's clerk in Lexington, Ky. In 1845 he was elected constable of Hocking Township. In 1847 he was made second lieutenant of a company and enlisted for the Mexican War. He returned to Lancaster in 1848, and again was elected constable. In 1849 he went to California, where he remained about ten years. There he accumulated some capital. Returning to Lancaster, he opened a livery-stable, which he carried on until his death. He married the daughter of Robt. Fielding.

ALVAH PERRY

Alvah Perry came with his father to Ohio and settled at Lithopolis. He came to Lancaster in 1844, as deputy sheriff, and was deputy postmaster under John C. Cassel. In 1846 he enlisted in the Second Ohio Regiment for the Mexican War and was made second lieutenant. Returning to Lancaster, he dealt in stock. In 1862 he enlisted in the 90th Ohio and served during the war, being elected captain of his company. In 1866 he was deputy U. S. marshal. Later he was sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio senate. His wife was the daughter of Samuel Foster, a pioneer citizen and brother-in-law of Judge Graybill. Samuel

Foster was a son of the Rev. Foster, the first Lutheran missionary to preach in Lancaster. He was the father of Colonel Sam. Foster, late of Columbus, Ohio, and of George W. Foster, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

OLD BILLY PETERS

When Robert and Daniel Smith left Virginia in 1810, they purchased Billy and his wife, Hannah, and brought them to Fairfield County, where they set up for themselves. They were industrious and frugal, and very popular. Billy's business was quarrying stone, in which he lost his life, a stone crushing one of his feet. Nearly every business man in Lancaster attended his funeral. He was held in high esteem.

REV. CHARLES PETERS

Peters was born in Virginia in or near Winchester. He was sexton of a church there when Rev. Abram Reck was the pastor. Long years afterwards they met in Lancaster. Rev. Peters was the first colored man to cast a vote in Lancaster. The colored people assembled at the polls and agreed that he should cast the first vote. He was a good old man, honest, sincere, and a zealous Christian. Rev. Reck once said that Father Peters was a sensible man and had a very clear comprehension of the plan of salvation, and that he had great faith and confidence in him.

JOHN AMPY JONES

John Ampy Jones was a well-known colored man of the period of 1840 and 1850. He was an honest, faithful man, industrious, and always a man of his word. He had the respect and confidence of all who knew him and his friends were legion. His principal busi-

ness was digging and cleaning wells, in which occupation he lost his life at an age when there seemed to be many years of usefulness before him. He was a courteous, unassuming man and led a quiet, peaceful life.

Like most of the early colored residents of Lancaster, he had been a Virginia slave. His youth was clouded by this "relic of barbarism," but the air of freedom made him a man, and he walked the earth, not as a chattel, but as one proud of his manhood.

COLONEL WILLIAM HAMILTON

Colonel William Hamilton came to Lancaster as county surveyor in 1855. He had up to that time been a prominent farmer in Clear Creek Township. Colonel Hamilton was a man of fine ability and one whose influence was felt in the community in which he lived. He was a good mathematician and made a very capable surveyor. His daughter, Mary, was for many years a very competent teacher in the public schools. She is now the wife of S. J. Wolfe.

SALEM WOLFE

Salem Wolfe was for many years a substantial and prosperous farmer of Madison Township. As a citizen he was highly esteemed. He was one of the successful farmers of the famous Clear Creek Valley. He came to Lancaster or, more properly, to the Judge Irvin farm near town, late in life. This he sold in a few years and moved to town. Here he spent his old age quietly and peacefully, respected and honored by his neighbors. His youngest daughter was the first wife of H. W. Griswold. His son, John, is the present competent city engineer.

DOUGLASS CLUB

June 30, 1860, a Douglass Club was formed in Lancaster. At a meeting called for that purpose a committee of five was appointed to report officers, viz.: W. T. Wise, J. W. Stinchcomb, A. Brennaman, E. C. Kreider and Tall Slough. They reported as follows: G. J. Wygum, president; John O'Hare, vice-president; Hugh Cannon, treasurer; W. H. Pugh, secretary; executive committee: A. McVeigh, K. Fritter, Wm. Fismer, J. Plout, J. M. Connell, Newton Schleich, Pat. Powers, Adam Guseman.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The second public library in the history of Lancaster was established in the year 1878. The funds necessary to purchase three thousand volumes were raised by public subscription. F. C. Whiley solicited the greater portion of the subscription and was ably seconded by Prof. Andrews, Judge Wright and Kinnis Fritter, his associate members of the board of trustees. The control of the library was vested in the city council, and a tax has been annually levied for its support. The president of the council and the president of the school board are ex-officio members of the board of trustees.

Professor E. B. Andrews, a scholarly man, was a warm friend and supporter of the library from its organization to the day of his death.

The present trustees are E. B. Cartmell, George W. Welsh, John G. Reeves and H. C. Drinkle.

The library will soon occupy its new quarters, a commodious, handsome and well-lighted room in the city hall.

HISTORY OF NATURAL GAS PLANT

Mr. G. W. Trimble, Superintendent of the Natural Gas Plant owned by the city of Lancaster, Ohio, gives the following brief history of same:

In the spring of 1886 a number of the citizens organized a company to drill for natural gas. The first well was located south of the C. & M. V. Ry., near Maple Street. The well was drilled to a depth of two thousand feet and gas was found in the Clinton sand rock. The well produced about one hundred thousand cubic feet every twenty-four hours. They continued to drill until they reached a depth of two thousand five hundred feet, but found no more gas. Soon after that time, two other companies of our citizens were formed to sink two more wells. One was located north and one east of the city, which when drilled in produced one million cubic feet every twenty-four hours.

During the winter of 1887 and 1888 the three companies consolidated and laid pipes over a small portion of the city and furnished gas to a few citizens. In April, 1888, the city proposed to put in its own plant. The question of issuing bonds to the amount of $50,000.00 for the construction of such a plant was submitted to the voters, and out of about two thousand votes there were but twenty-five votes against the proposition. The bonds were issued and the original plant constructed by the citizens' company was purchased, for which the city paid $23,559.47.

On the 18th day of July, 1888, the Council appointed three Trustees to manage said plant, viz.: Messrs. Samuel Whiley, Henry Sieber and Samuel W. Rainey. The balance of the money after purchasing

the original plant amounting to $26,440.53 was used in constructing a first-class plant, including the drilling of two new wells. In June, 1889, the City Council issued an additional $25,000 of bonds for natural gas purposes and there were but $20,000 of them sold, making a total bond issue of $70,000.

The plant was kept in first-class condition at all times out of the earnings of the same, and in September, 1891, the Board began to pay off the $70,000 natural gas bonds out of the surplus accumulated from the sale of gas, paying as much as $22,500 in one year, and on December 19th, 1895, the last bond was paid off. They also paid the interest on the bonds, which amounted to $20,000. Since the natural gas bonds were paid, the Trustees have paid all of the city's bonds and interest as fast as they matured, including Water Works bonds and interest. We have five thousand two hundred fires on the line. The income of the plant at the present time amounts to about $50,000 per annum. The expenses for maintaining the plant is $20,000 per annum, a net profit to the city of $30,000 per annum. We have single wells that will produce ten million cubic feet every twenty-four hours, with a rock pressure when shut in, of seven hundred and eighty pounds to the square inch.

The present Board: Messrs. Samuel Whiley, Ed. A. Dodson and Captain Albert Getz, and G. W. Trimble, Superintendent, have had the management of the plant for the past six years, with Captain J. M. Sutphen, Clerk.

Lancaster, Ohio, February 22, 1897.

HOCKING VALLEY HOP COMPANY

The Hop Company was organized November 9, 1865, by T. W. Tallmadge, Dr. O. E. Davis, Dr. H. L. Crider, Rev. P. D. Schory and General Joab A. Stafford. The Stambaugh farm was purchased and fifty-two acres planted in hops. Drying and packing houses of approved pattern were erected and all placed under the direction of General Stafford.

The business did not prove profitable and in a few years it was abandoned and the land laid off in lots, and what is now known as the hop-yard addition to Lancaster, was added to the town. This new addition was made by T. W. Tallmadge.

Tallmadge was born in Maysville, Ky., and came with his parents to Lancaster when a small boy. He studied law with John T. Brasee, married his eldest daughter, and for two or three years was his partner. From Lancaster he moved to Columbus, where he was largely engaged in real estate deals. From there he moved to Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tallmadge has always been a busy, enterprising man full of energy. Two of his sons are well-known business men of Columbus.

A BRIEF REVIEW

Lancaster has always been a lovely place of residence. Inhabited by an intelligent and industrious people, the society has always been good, cultured and refined, numbering among its members professional men of great ability and distinction, merchants of high character and full of enterprise, bankers of financial ability and of wide reputation. But it has never been a place for the accumulation of large fortunes. Men of all classes have been good livers and

in comfortable circumstances during their lives. Many of the merchants accumulated handsome fortunes, but unfortunate speculations or business ventures, or endorsing for friends swept the bulk of their fortunes away. John Reber was the only merchant who died leaving his family an estate worth over one hundred thousand dollars. We cannot name another whose fortune reached that amount at the time of his death, and there is but one now living whose fortune is rated higher. Theodore Mithoff was not a merchant, but an enterprising manufacturer and banker, and he is the only one of this class whose fortune at the time of his death exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. John T. Brasee left the largest estate of any professional man. Henry Stanbery made investments that brought his family a fortune after his death. When he was attorney-general he purchased a lot on High Street, Columbus, for three thousand dollars, which recently sold for seventy thousand dollars. Jacob Keller, the Lancaster grocer and miller, is considered a wealthy man.

The late Noah S. Gregg and Samuel Rogers, distinguished citizens of Circleville, were old-time business men of Lancaster. The widow of Richard Ainsworth became the second wife of Mr. Rogers. She was the mother of Mrs. Joseph C. Kinkead.

Thomas B. Cox was for nearly half a century a well-known and wealthy citizen of the suburbs and the owner of beautiful Mt. Pleasant. His fine grove near his dwelling was the favorite place for political meetings. He was a strong Democrat, but he was liberal with his Whig friends, and always gave them the use of his grounds. He was a familiar figure upon the streets of Lancaster.

E. B. Cartmell succeeded Theodore Mithoff as president of the Hocking Valley Manufacturing Company. It is a fine plant, well equipped and well managed. E. B. Cartmell is his own successful salesman.

The German element has always been prominent in the history of Lancaster. The fact that the first newspaper was printed in the German language, is abundant evidence of its prominence as early as 1807. The German language has been in use in one or more of our churches throughout their history.

Christian Rokohl, Ed. Shaeffer, J. D. Deitrick, Jacob F. Beck, and John Herman were pioneer Germans, and intelligent, honorable men.

Fred. A. Shaeffer, John U. Giesy, F. A. Steck, M. Leonard, Charles Bauman, Mr. Witte, Mr. Gromme, F. J. Boving, Dr. Saxe, G. Steinman, L. Lobenthal, Rev. John Wagenhals, Jacob Wetzel, Rev. Steck, Rev. Charles Spielman, Joseph Reinmund, Augustus and Theodore Mithoff, E. Becker and W. Binninger were all good business men, honorable in their dealings and in all respects first-class citizens. Their influence has been felt in all circles and in all measures calculated to improve and benefit our city.

The income and expenses of the town of Lancaster for the year 1827, taken as a sample of that period were as follows:

Amount of income from taxes and licenses, $888.14; total disbursements, $932.88. Benjamin Connell, treasurer, and Gottlieb Steinman, recorder, certify to this statement. The population was then less than 2000. At this time there were no free schools, teachers being employed and paid by private subscriptions.

In the year 1876 the total income of the city from taxes and licenses, other than the school fund, was

$30,718.93; the total expenses for same year in round numbers was $26,610.04. In addition to this, $25,-569.29 was the levy for school purposes. The population of the city had in fifty years increased to seven thousand, and the increase in disbursements was $51,300 in round numbers.

In the last twenty years the streets of the city have been improved and the main ones paved with brick, which causes an additional levy each year. The city is lighted with electricity at an expense of about $6000 per annum. These improvements have added greatly to the convenience and beauty of the city, to which the city hall, when completed, will add its full share.

With all this increase, the tax rate is less than two and one-quarter cents for a city of eight thousand inhabitants. But one city in the state of Ohio has a lower rate.

There are a good number of manufacturing establishments that have been in successful operation for a number of years, the Hocking Valley Manufacturing Company, Eagle Machine Company, Orman Bros., Becker Brewing Company and Delancy & Son, to which have recently been added The A. Getz Shoe Factory, The Lancaster or Godman Shoe Factory, W. B. Henry's Brick and Tile Works, Geo. Cowden's Brick and Tile Works, Alten's Machine Shop, Glass Works and Denton Shoe Company.

No town is more favorably situated for manufacturing — near to coal and plenty of natural gas, with ample facilities for transportation.

CALIFORNIA ADVENTURERS

Lancaster furnished her full quota of men who braved the dangers of the deep or the privations of the plains and made their way to California in 1849, 1850 and 1851.

Many of them achieved distinction in business and in various pursuits. Those remembered were Philip Kraner, John H. Tennant, Jesse B. Hart, John C. Fall, Samuel Crim, Daniel Sifford, Thomas Sturgeon, Tom Lockhart, Fred Shaeffer, Levi Anderson, David Rokohl, John H. Kinkead, and later, R. M. Clarke and Henry Orman, Jr. Thomas Sturgeon returned to Lancaster in a year or two, as did Daniel Sifford. Samuel Crim and John C. Fall amassed fortunes and died in San Francisco. John H. Kinkead became Governor of Nevada, and R. M. Clarke, attorney-general of same state. Mary Creed, granddaughter of John Creed, the banker, became the wife of Governor Lowe of California. General Thomas Ewing was chief justice of Kansas. Miss Kendall, daughter of Ben Kendall, became the wife of Governor Sherman of Iowa. C. C. Nourse was common pleas judge in Iowa.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Perhaps Lancaster has been more highly honored than any city in the state, save Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland, by the visits of distinguished men of national and world-wide reputation. The Duke of Saxe Weimar visited here in 1825, and carved his name upon the rocks of historic Mt. Pleasant, the "Standing Stone" of the aborigines. Governor DeWitt Clinton, whose name will always be remembered in history as the father of the canal system of the

United States, visited Lancaster in 1825, and was the guest of Judge Sherman, then one of the foremost men of the state of Ohio. Daniel Webster spent two weeks in Lancaster in 1833, the guest of Thomas Ewing, then senator from Ohio. While here, with Mr. Ewing, he called upon Colonel Worthington, living three miles south of town, and upon Nathaniel Wilson, living three miles west of town at the historic Locust Grove. During this visit, Mr. Webster and Mr. Ewing drove to Chillicothe. On the way they entered a considerable forest and found their way blocked by a fallen tree. Mr. Ewing procured an axe, with the use of which he was familiar, and soon cut off a log of the proper length, and he and Webster rolled it off the road. Dr. Waddell, late of Chillicothe, is the authority for this incident. Mr. Ewing always had a warm spot in his heart for Chillicothe, and when the great fire of 1852 devastated that city, he made a very handsome contribution for the relief of the sufferers.

Henry Clay was entertained by the citizens of Lancaster with an elaborate dinner in the year 1825. Frederick A. Shaeffer was always proud of the fact that he once conveyed Henry Clay in his carriage to Wheeling, West Virginia.

General Jackson was more than once a guest at Lancaster hotels.

General Wm. H. Harrison was the guest of Lancaster in 1836, and again in 1840. In 1836 he was entertained at the country residence of David Rokohl on the Columbus road.

James G. Blaine spent the summer of 1840 as the guest of Thomas Ewing's family in Lancaster, and was here on two or three occasions during his public

career, the guest of Judge P. B. Ewing. His last memorable visit was made when a candidate for the presidency.

Thomas Corwin, Governor Metcalf, General Leslie Combs and Cassius M. Clay have been guests of Lancaster.

Later, President Garfield, General Sheridan, Columbus Delano, Governor McKinley and W. J. Bryan honored Lancaster with their presence.

Perhaps no city in Ohio, with the possible exception of Cincinnati, has been the native place or residence of more men who have attained to honorable and responsible public positions — many of them achieving a national reputation — than the city of Lancaster.

General Beecher was for ten years a member of congress; Robert F. Slaughter, legislator and common pleas judge; W. W. Irvin, member of congress and judge of supreme court; and Charles R. Sherman, father of John and General W. T. Sherman, was elected judge of the supreme court in 1823; Thomas Ewing was twice a senator of the United States, secretary of the treasury under General Harrison, and secretary of the interior, which department he organized under General Taylor; John Brough was a member of the Ohio legislature in 1838, and one of Ohio's war governors; Wm. Medill, a member of congress and governor of Ohio; Dr. Tom O. Edwards, a member of congress; H. C. Whitman, judge of the court of common pleas; C. D. Martin, a member of congress and judge of the supreme court; John S. Brasee, a member of the commission for codifying the laws of Ohio; John Sherman was, and is to-day, a senator of the United States, and was secretary of the treasury

under President Hayes; John W. Noble was secretary of the interior under President Harrison; and that eminent lawyer and courtly gentleman, Henry Stanbery, was attorney-general of the state of Ohio, and attorney-general of the United States under President Johnson; P. B. Ewing was common pleas judge; H. H. Hunter was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio, but for business reasons did not serve; Colonel Moore was governor of Washington Territory; Charles T. Sherman, for a brief term, United States district judge for northern Ohio; General Hugh Ewing, United States minister to The Hague; Ed. F. Hunter, common pleas judge, state of Washington; and John Hunter, chief justice of Utah Territory. A daughter of Judge Sherman became the wife of Governor Thomas W. Bartley; a granddaughter married Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania; another, General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; another, Judge Samuel Reber of St. Louis, an old Lancaster man; another, Judge Granger of Zanesville, Ohio; and another, T. Ewing Miller of Columbus, Ohio.

George Sanderson was a major-general of the Ohio Militia, and W. J. Reese, a brigadier-general; and General Samuel F. Maccracken obtained his title as a militia man.

Tall Slough is the present common pleas judge.

Wm. T. Sherman was general of the United States Army; Thomas Ewing and Hugh Ewing were major-generals of volunteers; Charles Ewing was a brigadier-general of volunteers; Joab Stafford, brigadier-general by brevet; N. Schleich, J. M. Connell and C. F. Steele rose to the rank of colonel; Willis Clarke and H. H. Giesy, to the rank of major.

H. B. Reese was paymaster with the rank of colonel,

and L. M. Dayton, Sherman's adjutant with the rank of colonel. Colonel Granville Moody was for a few years a resident of Lancaster.

To this might be added a long list of minor officers and privates, as gallant and brave men as ever shouldered a musket, whose names are recorded in the archives of the office of the adjutant-general of Ohio, and upon the imperishable ROLL OF FAME. Many of them sleep their last sleep.

> "On fame's eternal camping ground,
> Their silent tents are spread."

Bishops Merrill, Foster, and Morris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also Bishop Young, of the Catholic Church, all eminent men in their churches and of wide reputation, were once residents of Lancaster.

The trustees of the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, have been the most distinguished men of southern Ohio, able men from every walk of life.

Lancaster had the honor of furnishing nine members of that board. The honorable men thus distinguished, were, Henry Abrams, father-in-law of General Sanderson, Judge Samuel Carpenter, Judge Chas. R. Sherman, Hon. Thomas Ewing, General Samuel F. Maccracken, Hon. Wm. Medill, Dr. M. Z. Kreider, General Thomas Ewing, and F. C. Whiley.

Hon. Thomas Ewing was the second graduate of the University. Hon. John T. Brasee was one of the graduates.

Wm. Latta and Patrick Effinger were graduates. Theodore Tallmadge and E. C. Kreider were students there; and doubtless others unknown to the author.

The people of Lancaster are justly proud of their

city and of the high position it has always held among the cities of Ohio, and proud of the many distinguished men whose fame has shed lustre upon their beloved city.

The situation of Lancaster is beautiful and romantic. Mt. Pleasant, the beautiful and historic mountain, "renowned in song and story", the finest landmark of the Hocking valley, is within the corporate limits. At its base, for a hundred years, was the favorite camping ground of the Indians. At its base, John Leith, a pioneer of this county, asserted that he sold goods as a young clerk for a Pittsburgh trader in 1765.

The exploits of Wetzel and his companion, detailed by General Sanderson, is one of the interesting and highly romantic legends of the old mountain. The pretty story of General Reese and his sweetheart, Elizabeth Sherman, is more than a legend, and will always interest lovers of the romantic. Judge Biddle, of Indiana, a former law-student of Lancaster, made this story and Mt. Pleasant, the subject of a beautiful poem.

> This monument methinks should sacred stand
> As did majestic nature pile it here—
> Untouched by civilized or savage hand.
>
> *Horace P. Biddle.*

Mt. Pleasant, and the twenty-seven acres of which it is a part, would make a beautiful park, and in this way it could be preserved for future generations. As it is, it may be soon despoiled of its timber and become a barren rock. It has been suggested as a beautiful spot for a monument to General W. T. Sherman.

The Boys' Industrial School of Ohio is one of the attractions of Lancaster. Situated in a romantic and beautiful country, it is the admiration of all visitors.

It is now in the fortieth year of its existence. It was founded by Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati. He visited, while in Europe, a reform school at Mettrey, France, which he thought came near perfection. On his return to Ohio, he induced the Ohio Legislature to pass a law organizing a school upon the model of the French school.

Governor Chase appointed him the first acting commissioner, his associates being John A. Foote and James D. Ladd. The first two are dead; the last named lives in poverty in Beatrice, Nebraska. The writer was one of the Lancaster committee that escorted Governor Chase and the commissioners, while viewing the proposed location, as were also General Sanderson, L. Lobenthal, Henry Miers, and John D. Martin.

Three miles, the last half of the route, was through the woods. The twelve hundred acres was all in timber, except one hundred acres where the buildings now stand. Mr. Reemelin gave much of his time to starting the institution; but his principal, Mr. Davis, and Colonel Jaeger, the steward, were responsible for details. Mr. Reemelin soon tired of the burden and resigned. The governor appointed George E. Howe, acting commissioner and superintendent, in which capacity he served for more than twenty years. He laid the foundation for the greatness of the institution and made for himself enduring fame. He lived to see twenty-two states organize like institutions upon the Ohio model; and five of the men he had trained made superintendents, viz.: Frank Ainsworth, of Indiana, C. W. Ainsworth, of South Dakota, Dr. Buck, of Kansas, Kilvington, of Tennessee, and Drake, of Missouri.

Mr. Howe was succeeded by J. C. Hite, G. S. Innis,

Charles Douglass and D. M. Barrett, the present incumbent.

Colonel Jaeger, Van Hyde, Berry, C. M. L. Wiseman, A. Levan, D. B. Kumler, Captain Roby, Will Scott and C. D. Hilles, the present incumbent, have been stewards.

The grounds and buildings have cost the state over $400,000, and the annual outlay now exceeds $100,000 for expenses and new buildings.

The buildings are all comfortable and convenient — some of them quite fine. The new church is a model of taste and comfort, and equals any structure of the kind outside the large cities. The school began with twenty-two inmates, now there are about eight hundred.

Lancaster is a name that is as old as English history, known "From time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The houses of Lancaster and York were rival claimants for the throne of England, and the contest was styled the "War of the Roses."

Lancaster has been the name of a town and county of England from its earliest history, and there are numerous towns, cities and counties of that name in the United States.

The red rose is the emblematic flower of Lancaster, and has been such from the birth of the house of Lancaster. Let us hope that it will always be the favorite flower of Lancaster people, and that it will grow in favor as the years roll round and continue to bud and blossom upon our lawns, cemeteries and parks. The antiquity of the rose is unquestioned, for we read that it bloomed upon the plains of Sharon. But Solomon's taste for flowers was never gratified by the sight of a bunch of American beauties. His was

"The modest wild rose of the vale,
Its face turned up toward the sky,
Sends perfume on the summer gale,
And breathes to all with fragrant sigh."

This closes our history of Lancaster and its people. The author makes no claim to literary merit, but hopes that he has recorded facts and incidents pertaining to the history of Lancaster and its old citizens, that will be read with interest by all into whose hands this book may fall.

Imperfect as it is, the work has been a labor of gratitude and love, and the author wishes to assure his friends and neighbors that, in the preparation of the book to which he now asks their generous consideration, he has been constantly guided and encouraged by a grateful remembrance of the kindness and confidence of the people of Lancaster for forty-three years, and his love for the old town, where his children were born and educated, and where the wife of forty years lies buried.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

RUSHVILLE

The following sketch of Dr. Simon Hyde appears in this book for two reasons: Two prominent branches of his family reside in Lancaster; he is one of the best specimens of a self-made man that this county has ever sheltered.

This generation cannot learn too much of the history of the prominent people of forty or fifty years ago. Dr. Simon Hyde, late of Rushville, Ohio, father of Eber Hyde, and Mrs. Dr. Lewis, of this city, was a giant in intellect, a famous scholar and an eminent physician of that period. When quite a young man two of his brothers were sent to college. Young Simon was not of robust health and remained with his parents upon their farm near Norwich, Conn. As his brothers laid aside their books, he took them up and alone and unaided mastered the college course. He was a fine Latin, Hebrew and Greek scholar, and was especially fine in mathematics. Of the latter, astronomy was his favorite. During his long life he was a student of the Bible, and always read it either in the Latin, Greek or Hebrew. At about the age of twenty-three years, he left his Connecticut home, and made his way the best he could on foot to Ohio. This was about the year 1815. On leaving home he said to his mother: "You will find in my trunk some old papers which you may be interested in after I am gone." Like all mothers under similar circumstances, she lost no time in mastering the contents of the trunk. Among other interesting papers found, was a complete almanac calculated

for twenty years, as perfect as any professor of astronomy could have made it. His first stopping place in Ohio was Franklinton on the Scioto River. He remained there two years, but was so afflicted with chills and fever that he concluded to try the hill country, and removed to Rushville, where he continued to reside until his death. There he taught school and completed his medical studies. He became a very popular and successful physician, and his practice extended over a very large extent of country. He would call to see a patient ten miles distant, would then be called upon to go farther, and in this way his trips often extended over two or three days. He was somewhat eccentric, but possessed a generous heart. At about the age of forty years, he married a daughter of William Coulson, then one of the prominent merchants of Fairfield County, residing in Rushville. This union was blessed with eleven children, four dying in infancy. The sons were Dr. William Hyde, of Detroit, Eber, of Lancaster, Solon, of Columbus, Joseph K., of Rushville, and Rodney, of Adams County, Ohio. The daughters were Mrs. Dr. Lewis, of Lancaster, and Mrs. Harmon, of Columbus, Ohio. His boys were principally taught by their father, in which employment he spent his leisure hours, and in which he took great delight. He was a strong, rugged-looking man, but kind and affectionate to his family. His daughter Mary (Mrs. Lewis) was educated at Lee Female College, Massachusetts. Dr. Hyde was a man of great endurance, and of great physical strength.

"He never felt fear."

This was demonstrated on one occasion in a very singular and dramatic manner. He was called to visit,

in great haste, one of the Wilsons just west of West Rushville, and as he approached the old bridge over Rush Creek, not so high as the present one, he saw a drove of cattle near the west end. He pushed on, however, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the drover, who urged him frantically to stop. Seeing the Doctor determined to cross first, he took off his coat and met him in the center of the bridge and caught his horse by the bridle. The Doctor very coolly dismounted, remarking: "I will teach you better than to stop a doctor in a hurry to visit a patient", picked the drover up, raised him over the bridge railing, and dropped him into the water some ten feet below. Then as calmly as he got down, he mounted his horse and rode off. Dr. Hyde died at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. His life was pure and honorable, devoted to his family and to the good of his fellowmen. The poor and unfortunate always found in him a friend. The good that he did lives after him.

Greater is he that easeth men of their pains than he that taketh cities.—*Oriential Proverb.*

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